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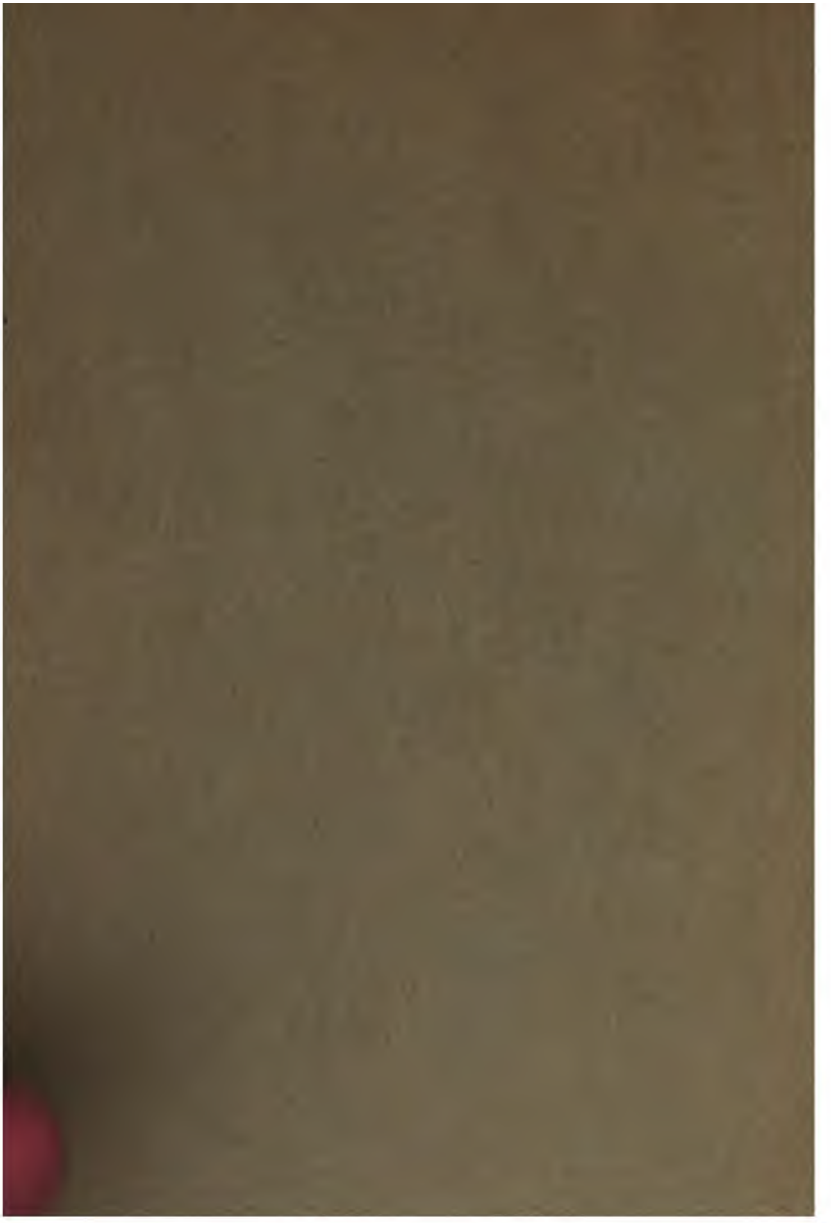

STATE OF INDIANA.

SECOND

BIENNIAL REPORT

(Eighth Volume.)

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

8

FOR 1887-88.

WILLIAM A. PEELLE, Jr.,
Chief of Bureau.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

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INTRODUCTORY.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 31, 1888.

Hon. Isaac P. Gray, Governor of Indiana:

I beg leave to submit herewith the Biennial Report of the Indiana Bureau of Statistics for the years 1887–8, being the second biennial report and the eighth volume since the establishment of the Bureau.

The experience of the past two years has convinced me of the absolute need of legislation making it incumbent upon the officers of public and private corporations to submit promptly the returns required by the Bureau. The work of compiling statistics can be but imperfectly performed in the absence of full returns from those whose duty it is to make reports in answer to questions submitted and the necessity grows more apparent each year for the full returns from county and other officials. Estimates are always unsatisfactory and especially so when means can be adopted for securing actual results in their stead. The law, as at present formed, is susceptible of misconstruction and the result is that the officers, who are wanting in the element of pride in the State's development, wholly neglect to make returns to questions submitted, and reports are received only from the more conscientious and painstaking officers. It is obvious, therefore, that the number of those making returns will decrease rather than increase under the influence of this negligence if left unchecked by a statute making it obligatory on all officers to make returns to such questions as may be submitted.

The Bureau continues to receive evidences of appreciation from gentlemen of recognized ability and experience, both at home and abroad. In acknowledging the receipt of the Biennial Report for 1885–6, J. C. Monahan, United States Consul at Mannheim, thus refers to the value of the statistics: "The patriot, with a love larger than mere self-love, sees in them the measure of his State's or Nation's growth; the legislator sees in them the effects of causes which may lie in legislation and hastens to advance, restrain, correct or improve as his wisdom and good judgment may advise. Consuls are often asked questions regarding the different States or places for emigrants. Informed as I am through your valuable

book, I am and shall be enabled to give intelligent answers when questions are asked me, a thing I shall take great p'easure in doing." Many letters of similar import are now on file in my office.

Many of our sister States are paying a great deal of attention to questions involved in labor statistics, and at the last session of the General Assembly a bill was introduced and approved by the Senate Committee, to which it was referred, providing for the collection, compilation and dissemination of similar statistics by this Bureau. It is to be hoped that the bill will be introduced at the approaching session, and that it will become a law, as the subject contains many things of interest to the public generally, and to the employers and the employes of the State in particular.

In submitting this report, it affords me pleasure to make public acknowledgment of obligation to those who have assisted me in its preparation, and especially to Mr. D. T. Praigg, who has been principal assistant during the past two years.

In pursuance of section 6, of the act establishing this Bureau, I submit a financial statement, accompanied by the proper voucher, for the money expended by me from October 31, 1886, to October 31, 1887:

Salary of Chief and assistants	$3,475 00
Printing, stationery and papers	118 95
Postage account	315 00
Office and traveling expenses	91 05
Total	$4,000 00

The last General Assembly having failed to make an appropriation, no warrants have been drawn upon the State Treasury except for the Chief's salary, and these aggregated $1,200. The necessary money to carry on the work of the Bureau has been advanced by the State Treasurer, who expects reimbursement by the General Assembly.

Very respectfully,

W. A. PEELLE, JR.,
Chief Bureau of Statistics.

PART I.

Introductory References, Articles, etc.

NATURAL GAS IN INDIANA.

Since the last Biennial Report of this Department was published, th development of the natural gas resources of Indiana has been continuou and the theory that obtained two years ago, that the natural gas area wa confined to ten counties, has been abandoned in the light of subsequen discoveries. While the largest wells are still to be found within th original territory, a large number in adjoining and in distant countie have been sunk, and many of these have proved to be profitable, that i have furnished sufficient gas to justify piping to adjoining towns, and th application of the gas to domestic purposes. In the report referred to the gas producing counties were given as ten, and the number of pro ducing wells as forty, but the number of counties has now increased t twenty-three, and the wells to 395. The character of the gas. the strat in which it was found, and the relative value of the products were pre sented in such a manner that it is not necessary to enter upon such a dis cussion now, and the present references to the subject are designed t cover new industries operated within the gas fields rather than to conside the product itself. It may be said, generally, that experience has prove the justice of the remarks in the preceding report, and that the valu of the product there given is rather more than less than that indicate by the data at hand in 1887. There is now invested in the gas busines in Indiana something in excess of $6,000,000, including wells, pipe lines mains and connecting pipes for consumers, and thousands of families ar using the product in heating and cooking, while large numbers of factorie are run by it. In the following summary of counties having producin gas wells, there are a number which may be said to be weak, but the fac that gas is produced, indicates its presence in nearly all parts of the State and future efforts may develop larger supplies. It is also worthy of re mark that the further away from the original gas territory that wells ar sunk, the weaker becomes the flow.

Counties.	*No. of Wells.*	*Counties.*	*No. of Wells.*	*Counties.*	*No. o Wells*
Hamilton	70	Jay	18	Rush	
Wabash	9	Wayne	7	Dekalb	
Tipton	7	Franklin	4	Shelby	
Madison	29	Dearborn	2	Jennings	
Grant	27	Henry	15	Harrison	
Delaware	37	Hancock	11	Howard	2
Randolph	11	Decatur	35	Miami	
Blackford	11	Marion	41		

The principal towns or cities in many of these counties have been piped for natural gas, and especially in the original area the use of natural gas for fuel has entirely supplanted coal and wood. In other counties where its supply is limited the number of consumers is also limited, but in these new wells are being sunk, and the supply promises soon to be equal to the demand. In the counties where the supply is small, but the demand large, as in Marion, pipe lines have been run from other counties, and the citizens are supplied from wells twenty or thirty miles away. During the summer and fall of 1888, the city of Indianapolis was piped by three separate companies, and when the winter season set in each of these was furnishing gas to a large number of consumers, the aggregate being about 15,000. A number of factories were also supplied with gas. As colder weather approached, it was found that some of the companies had misjudged the amount of gas necessary to supply their patrons, and many of the factories were cut off. The fault was not in the gas supply at command, but in the size of the pipe lines bringing it to the city, and this will be corrected in the coming summer by laying new lines.

The discovery of natural gas and the liberal inducements offered for the location of manufactories, often including free land for sites, and free gas for fuel, have drawn to the gas belt proper a large number of new industries, and the number is gradually being increased. The following table, by counties, shows the number of factories located within a short time, the capital invested and the number of hands employed, none of the factories being in existence prior to the discovery of natural gas.

	No. of Factories.	*Capital Invested.*	*Hands Employed.*
Blackford county	3	$233,000	130
Delaware county	8	810,000	748
Grant county	19	817,000	1,581
Hamilton county	4	261,000	240
Howard county	11	941,500	1,307
Jay county	3	59,000	124
Madison county	8	1,070,000	744

The wages of skilled laborers in these industries range from $1.50 to $6.00 per day, and of unskilled laborers, including boys, from fifty cents to $1 50 per day. In addition to those enumerated, there are a number of important factories and mills in other counties, all of which have been located on account of the advantage afforded by natural gas. The following list of industries includes these now actually in operation, together with the capital invested and number of hands employed, and all have been located within the past two years in the territory in which natural gas has been developed:

	Number.	*Capital.*	*E*
Glass factories	14	$1,033,500	
Iron manufactories	12	1,634,000	
Bell founderies	1	30,000	
Straw Board and Paper Manufactories	4	650,000	
Wood pulp works	4	290,000	
Brick and tile factories	9	295,000	
Wood-working manufactories	13	159,500	
Excelsior manufactories	6	38,500	
Flouring mills	4	66,000	
Miscellaneous manufactories	12	266,000	
Total	79	$4,462,500	

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE IN INDIANA.

Within the period embraced in this Report there has been considerable discussion of the subject of marriage and divorce by leading newspapers and magazines, and some of the more extreme have openly charged that marriage is a failure, while others, less bold in their attacks upon the marital relation, have conveyed the same impression by innuendo and by the publication of sensational accounts of the proceedings of divorce courts in the larger cities of the country. It is hardly necessary to say that much of the discussion is based upon individual observation, perhaps, individual experiences, and many have found themselves drawn to the one side or the other as their individual experience or observation seemed to justify a conclusion, leaving out of consideration entirely the fact that the observation was necessarily confined to very narrow limits. It is also true that cities in which these observations were made are always more prolific of domestic discord, proportioned to population, than are the rural districts of a State and do not serve as fair criterions of judgment in respect to the condition of society as a whole. It is safe to say, further, that but few have the advantage of carefully compiled statistics on this subject and in the absence of these such a discussion is worthless. Like every other evil, that of divorce is frequently magnified by the circumstances which attend court trials, and a distorted mind may imagine from a few cases, developed in all their harrowing details in the courts, that all, or at least a majority of marriages are unhappy. The fact is that the major part of those, which prove to be ill-advised marriages, sooner or later find their way into the courts and thus become matter for public discussion, while nothing is said about the thousands and tens of thousands of happy homes, presided over by fathers and mothers, whose lives are so closely interwoven that reproach is a stranger to the family circle.

While it is not the province of this Bureau to discuss the question in its relation to society, to point out its evils or suggest remedies, or to speculate as to the relative number who would enter the divorce courts if unrestrained by considerations which impel them to suffer rather than make public their marital infelicity, it may be said that statistics do not bear

out the extreme idea that marriage is a failure, especially if the conclusion is to be based upon divorces granted by our courts. The increase in the number of divorces granted in Indiana, if admitted at all, can be accounted for in the fact that the population of the State is rapidly increasing and when compared with this the number of divorces is not relatively increased. With a view to securing intelligent and reliable data on this subject, a table showing the number of marriages solemnized, divorces granted and per cent. of marriages divorced in forty-one counties in this State has been prepared, and, in order to give as wide a range as possible, a period of five consecutive years has been embraced. In preparing the table only such counties as have uniformly reported to the Bureau, upon this subject, were embraced, the object being to avoid estimates as far as possible and secure comparative figures which are absolutely correct. As the reports of Circuit Clerk range from sixty-five to eighty each year, only forty-one counties were found to have been uniformly reported, and these have been selected to the exclusion of others. The period embraced is from 1884 to 1888 inclusive, and will be found to give the following totals:

	Marriages.	*Divorces.*
1884	7,814	741
1885	7,390	719
1886	7,435	745
1887	7,772	815
1888	7,713	821
Total	38,124	3,841

Assuming that the statistics on marriages and divorces are equally reliable, that is, have been reported with equal care, the decrease in the first and the increase in the second are equally insignificant, amounting to less than three to each county in a half decade or an average of less than one each year to the county. In the counties selected for this comparison, some of the larger ones are unfortunately not included for the reason that the Circuit Clerks failed to make reports, but the table presents a fair average for the State, and if all the counties were represented it is not improbable that the totals would be relatively the same. Assuming that this is true, the total number of marriages in Indiana for five years past would aggregate 76,248, and the total divorces 7,682, the number of counties being ninety-two and those reported forty-one. By reference to the table it will be seen that the per cent. of marriages divorced varies considerably, the highest being 17.6 per cent. in Tippecanoe county, and the lowest 5.8 per cent. in Perry, the average for the entire State being ten per cent. The following table gives the number of marriages solem-

nized and divorces granted in forty-one counties from 1884 to 1888 inclusive:

COUNTIES.	1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.		Per cent of Marriages Divorced.
	Marriages Solemnized.	Divorces Granted.	Marriages Solemnized.	Divorces Granted.	Marriages Solemnized.	Divorces Granted	Marriages Solemnized.	Divorces Granted.	Marriages Solemnized.	Divorces Granted.	
Adams	153	11	162	6	146	13	152	15	135	10	7.3
Bartholomew	218	14	220	20	205	15	187	17	168	25	9 1
Blackford	86	8	85	3	75		88	9	84	9	7.5
Clay	203	24	213	25	211	33	210	47	184	51	17.5
Daviess	236	14	143	14	178	10	186	12	169	22	8.
Decatur	169	15	86	4	159		151	15	199	7	7.5
Dekalb	180	28	183	22	88	2	197	25	200	25	13.
Delaware	212	22	237	24	245	17	266	20	274	32	9.3
Fayette	96	7	103	7	69	4	69	9	67	15	10.5
Fountain	189	12	197	12	215	14	219	20	208	8	6.4
Gibson	185	13	195	14	189	21	238	13	227	17	7.5
Hamilton	180	27	211	12	234	23	201	21	232	21	10.
Hendricks	235	11	142	9	166	8	159	8	143	16	5.9
Henry	281	26	222	16	148	18	216	22	209	13	8.8
Howard	224	18	215	40	193	35	218	16	213	40	14.
Huntington	244	23	243	19	217	21	260	20	264	19	8.3
Jackson	188	20	207	21	216	24	242	28	187	21	11.
Jasper	75	5	76	4	78	5	101	9	96	3	6.1
Jay	251	10	192	13	213	15	227	19	210	13	6.4
Jefferson	208	16	205	20	221	12	249	16	231	12	6.8
Johnson	188	8	136	8	156	12	174	15	145	23	8.2
Kosciusko	341	42	254	43	262	41	269	44	295	37	14.2
Lake	136	14	158	15	149	17	163	12	201	15	9.
Morgan	124	14	199	22	133	10	196	22	184	12	9.2
Noble	169	27	175	24	218	24	156	25	161	26	14.3
Perry	121	10	188	8	143	9	128	6	177	10	5.8
Pike	161	15	151	15	166	16	204	15	152	16	9.2
Posey	255	25	234	22	220	23	246	25	233	21	9.7
Pulaski	93	12	79	4	95	12	69	13	69	12	13.
Putnam	208	23	185	19	161	13	202	22	191	23	10.5
Rush	161	20	119	15	147	8	164	17	148	12	9.8
Shelby	244	23	240	32	268	36	190	29	196	36	13.7
Steuben	106	13	104	18	108	18	94	17	139	28	13.4
Sullivan	281	21	218	22	235	25	192	20	197	22	9.8
Tippecanoe	256	54	325	60	332	56	322	57	287	51	17.6
Tipton	157	22	133	19	152	21	173	23	191	16	12.6
Vermillion	86	8	84	10	94	9	93	14	127	12	10.9
Wabash	245	23	211	16	217	15	252	27	280	18	8.2
Wayne	350	19	342	18	328	20	306	19	317	22	6.
Wells	193	11	174	11	187	17	186	21	202	18	8.2
Whitley	128	13	164	13	92	13	157	15	163	12	9.4
Total	7,814	741	7,390	719	7,435	745	7,772	815	7,713	821	10.

PAUPERS AND CRIMINALS.

The Statistician of the present performs no labors of more value to the State, than the collection and compilation of facts bearing upon social and criminal affairs. Such questions touch society at many vital points, and ought to awaken a profound interest in the minds of men charged with the responsible duty of legislating for the general welfare.

Indiana rightfully boasts of her splendid Free School System, of her growth in population, of her many and varied sources of wealth, of her agricultural products and her system of railroads, of her thriving villages, towns and cities, of her manufactures, her trade and commerce, of her mines, her quarries, her forests and her natural gas, as also, of the fact, that the State keeps well abreast of the most advanced, in the race for the coveted prizes, which the spirit of the age displays to inspire active, persistent emulation. But it may be asked, if there is not danger that amidst so much real or imaginary wealth and progress, the people may overlook the poverty, the pauperism and crime, which lie along the track of the jubilant armies of progress?

The question is suggestive of replies based upon official figures, showing conclusively that whatever defects may be charged or found in the legislation of Indiana, that of making appropriations for the care and protection of the unfortunate, less than the financial capacity of the people to meet, is not one of them. In this regard, Indiana has a record of which her citizens may justly boast. Based upon comparative estimates of wealth, the conclusion will be found tenable, that no State in the Union occupies a more advanced and enviable position than is accorded Indiana, when the question of appropriations for benevolent purposes demands decision. The insane, the blind, the deaf and dumb, the feeble-minded children, the orphans of soldiers, and the youth of the State, cursed with criminal proclivities, find in the State a guardian, whose opulent benefactions triumphantly attest that the public head and heart have been educated in a school, where the lessons taught have been in consonance with the highest type of christian civilization.

Reference to such gratifying topics is made as introductory to remarks upon statistics relating to social and criminal affairs, which will be found

elsewhere in this report under their appropriate heads, and which, being confined to the various counties of the State, are independent of special legislative cognizance.

It is not the province of this Bureau to write homilies upon subjects to which it is required to invite the attention of the people, nevertheless, it will be well for the people, while contemplating tables calculated to excite pride and ambition, to give more than a passing glance to facts and figures which are pregnant with danger and well calculated to arose solicitude.

Referring to social statistics, the following figures supply the required information relating to the number of inmates of County Asylums (Poor-houses), under sixteen years of age, and over sixteen years of age, for five years, from 1884 to 1888, both inclusive—the totals being based upon reports covering something more than two-thirds of the counties in each year:

1884—Number of inmates under 16 years of age	682	
Over 16 years of age	2,783	
		3,465
1885—Number of inmates under 16 years of age	679	
Over 16 years of age	3,213	
		3,892
1886—Number of inmates under 16 years of age	659	
Over 16 years of age . . .	2,711	
		3,370
1887—Number of inmates under 16 years of age . . .	532	
Over 16 years of age	2,712	
		3,244
1888—Number of inmates under 16 years of age	520	
Over 16 years of age	2,901	
		3,421

It will be observed that the highest number of paupers in County Asylums, for the years named, was in 1885, and that between 1884 and 1885 the number increased 427. For the two following years, the number decreased 648, and for the year 1888, an increase of 177 over 1887 is shown. The average number of paupers in County Asylums, for the years named, as nearly as this Bureau can approximate the facts, has been 3,458.

Manifestly such facts suggest inquiries concerning the causes of pauperism. The subject ought to interest legislators as well as philanthopists and ecomomists. They not only touch the hearts and consciences, but the pockets of tax-payers, as will be shown. The critical reader will be interested in knowing that the disabilities which bring so many unfortunates to the County Asylums are catalogued as follows: "Blind, deaf and dumb, insane, idiotic, crippled and old age," and it will also be of interest

to know that the sexes are represented by about 56 per cent. males, and 44 per cent. females. With the data at hand for the entire county only, the Bureau is unable to separate the cost of the poor in asylums from the cost of poor in the townships, and who are looked after by the Township Trustees. Many of these are not paupers in the true sense of the word, as they are self-sustaining, except in cases of sickness or in the winter season when work is scarce and living more expensive than in the summer. The following figures show the estimated number of persons in the asylums for five years, and the entire cost to each county of all poor, including the relief afforded by Township Trustees to persons not in the asylums:

Year.	*Number of Paupers in Asylums.*	*Total Cost.*
1884	3,465	$665,941
1885	3,892	650,850
1886	3,370	768,794
1887	3,244	752,000
1888	3,421	809,675
Total cost for five years		$3,647,260

It is seen by the foregoing statement, that for the five years named, the average annual cost of supporting county paupers, has been $729,452 and that the annual cost since 1885 has steadily increased. It is not in consonance with the general current of thought, to ally poverty and crime. The poor are not necessarily criminal; on the contrary, the great mass of the people erroneously denominated "poor," may be regarded as the truly virtuous people of the country. The difficulty lies in the fact, that the common acceptation of the term "the poor," is made to include people who are not poor in any proper sense. They may have less of the world's abundance than others, and still have enough for the necessities of life, a fact which suggests the flagrant impropriety, all too common now-a-days, of referring to working men any where, or in any condition, as "pauper laborers." But dismissing such reflections, it should be understood that in this report the terms "poor" and "poverty," refer only to conditions requiring public charity, and however unpleasant the statement, the fact remains, that when the demand for public or private charity is made, the danger-line, that separates poverty from crime, has been reached, and it is this fact that inspires philanthropists and statesmen, worthy of the name, to put forth their energies to rescue poverty-stricken men and women from a fate worse than death.

The total number of persons confined in the jails of the State for five years, from 1884 to 1888 both inclusive, and the amount expended on account of criminals, tabulated, shows the following sum totals:

Years.	*Number in Jail.*	*Male.*	*Female.*	*Expenditures.*
1884	17,075	15,913	1,162	$159,108
1885	13,123	12,522	601	135,249
1886	12,411	11,739	672	159,804
1887	13,008	12,466	542	129,722
1888	14,347	13,894	453	147,794
Totals	69,964	66,534	3,430	$731,677

It will be observed that the total number of persons confined in the jails of the State during the years named is 69,964 and that the cost to the State foots up $731,677, an annual average of $146,335.50. Combining the expenditures of the counties of the State for poor and criminals, for the five years named, and we have a sum total of $4,467,737 or an annual average of $893,547.50.

INDIANA CITIES AND TOWNS.

Early in August, 1887, the Bureau sent out blanks to Mayors and Presidents of Town Boards throughout the State, with a view of obtaining certain information regarding these several municipal corporations, and the data thus obtained has been used in compiling one of the four departments into which this volume has been divided. The work of securing this data was attended by many discouragements, as less than half the officials returned the blanks with full answers to the questions submitted, and many absolutely ignored the request for information. On this account the Bureau was forced to seek information from sources necessarily less reliable, and the work of placing before the people a trustworthy statement of the several matters embraced in the questions was made doubly hard. Some of the officers, however, made excellent and full reports, showing that they appreciated the importance of the subject and that their constituency judged well when these positions of honor were entrusted to them. Through these and the efforts of the Bureau directed elsewhere, a reliable, though brief account of each of the cities and county towns of the State is given, and will be found to embrace many items of interest to the people of the State. No attempt has been made to give the history of these places, but, on the other hand, to present the city or town as it now is, showing its railroads or water facilities, distance from the State capital, character of land surrounding it, bonded and floating debt, commercial interests, value of real estate and personal property, tax rate and certain points of interest connected with public and private education, and, finally, the number of mills and factories in operation, number of hands employed, and the average daily wages paid to them. It will be seen that the matters embraced cover a large and interesting field, and nothing but the necessity of abridgment to a confined space could have prevented a more elaborate presentation of the subjects in connection with such of the counties. In a table which follows the accounts of the several cities and towns will be found some of the most interesting and important data covered in detail in the department.

STRIKES FOR SIX YEARS.

Through the courtesy of the United States Bureau of Labor, this department is enabled to give several very interesting and comprehensive tables showing the strikes and lockouts by industries in Indiana for the six years from 1881 to 1886 inclusive, and which will be found in the closing pages of this volume. The data has been carefully collected and compiled, and presents some features that form the basis of profitable study, both upon the part of the employer and the employe. The question, Do strikes pay? is answered by the data in a very practical and satisfactory manner, and the student will find the tables worthy of a careful scrutiny. It is not the purpose of this reference to enter into details or to draw deductions from the figures, but it may be said generally that they form conclusive evidence that strikes are not profitable to either side, and that the teaching is plain that some other mode of settlement should be reached where differences arise between the employer and the employed. Of a total of 181 strikes within the period covered by the data, eighty-six were and ninety-five were not ordered by labor organizations, and 103 succeeded either fully or partially in gaining the object for which the strike was inaugurated. The loss resulting aggregated $1,083,735 to the employes, and $622,250 to the employers, while the strikers received $8,841 by way of assistance from outside sources. For further details, the reader is referred to the tables.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF LABOR BUREAUS.

On invitation of the Chief of the Indiana Bureau of Statistics, the Sixth Annual Convention of Chiefs and Commissioners of the Several Bureaus of Labor Statistics was held in the Capitol at Indianapolis, May 22 and 23, last. The session was a very pleasant and profitable one to the members present, and each of the several papers presented elicited interesting discussions. Papers by the following gentlemen were read, either by the author or by the secretary in the absence of the author: Edward Adkinson, Massachusetts; W. W. Folwell, Wisconsin; John Lamb, Minnesota; Matt J. Simpelaar, Wisconsin; Bert Stewart, Illinois; Dr. Jennie McCowen, Iowa; Prof. Arthur Woodford, Indiana State University; T. V. Powderly, Pennsylvania; Prof. A. S Bolles, Pennsylvania; Pres. James H. Smart, Purdue University. President Smart chose "Industrial Education" as his theme, and discussed the subject as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT—One of the most important economic problems with which we have to deal is involved in the question, what shall be done with the American boy?

He is, within a few years, to become a tremendously active and effective force that will touch this country in its social, political and industrial relations, and that will, in a great measure, mold and form its future. What that future will be depends largely upon the training which this boy now receives.

There are many organized agencies which perform most important parts in the education of the American boy. Among these are the school of the family, the school of the church, the school of civil society and the school of the school-master. What constitutes the proper training in each of these schools is beyond the purpose of this paper to define. Had we time it would be instructive for us to inquire into the enormous wastage that is going on in the process of educating a boy in these schools. How much is wasted, for example, in that enormously expensive machine, the *public school;* how much by incompetent teaching; how much by unimportant and possibly useless subjects of study; how much by extravagant expansion of brick and mortar. After an experience of twenty-five years in public schools, I am sure that I am correct in saying that millions are annually wasted in this manner.

But there is another school into which most of our boys must enter, which we may call the school of their vocation, and it is in this school in which occurs, in my judgment, the greatest waste of all. Let me call your attention to some facts connected with that most important industry, agriculture, an industry upon which all others are based, and without which no others are posssble. Of the people in this State less than six hundred thousand live in our towns and cities, leaving a million and a half in the purely rural districts. These are chiefly dependent upon agriculture for a livelihood. The State has an area of thirty-three thousand square miles—soil enough and good enough, if properly tilled, to support its population and to have four times as much as it uses to sell to its neighbors. Is it doing this or is it likely to do it?

Those who have studied the progress of agriculture in Indiana will tell you that one of its most alarming features is degeneracy of the soil. In many cases the shrinkage in its productive power has been fully fifty per cent., and in some it is going on at a very rapid rate. This is certainly alarming.

But what is true of this State is true of many others. President Adams, of Cornell, says:

> In New York the crop of wheat went down in twenty years from 13 bushels per acre to 10.3 bushels per acre; of corn, from 29.3 to 23. Going to the South, we find that in North Carolina during the last ten years—for there were no figures during the war—the crop of wheat has declined from 8 bushels to 5.9 bushels per acre; corn from 16.4 to 11.5; oats from 12.9 to 8.7. In Georgia the crop of wheat fell from 7.3 to 5.1; corn from 11.1 to 8.7; oats from 10.2 to 9. In Mississippi, wheat from 9.2 to 5; corn from 13.8 to 13 5; oats from 14.5 to 11.5. In Texas, wheat fell from 12 5 to 8 5; corn from 19 to 18.5; oats from 27.2 to 22 8. Coming back to the north and northwest, we find that in Kentucky, from 1864 to 1884, the product of wheat declined from 10.2 to 7.7 bushels per acre; corn from 28.5 to 24; oats from 24.2 to 16.3. In Indiana, wheat from 14.3 to 10.4; corn from 29 to 27. In Illinois, wheat went down from 14.3 to 10 and corn from 33 to 25. It is enough to say that although, as already said, there is not an absolute uniformity of diminution, yet the general diminution is unmistakable. If we take an average of the three years, 1863, 1864 and 65, on the other hand, and for the three years, 1832, 1883 and 1884, on the other, we shall find that in all of the staple crops there has been a very marked diminution of products per acre.

This, I take it, is chiefly the result of soil deterioration.

In addition, there is a still greater wastage that results from misdirected effort in cropping and seeding, in cultivation and in gathering and curing of crops, but worse than all is the enormous destruction of grains, fruits and of domestic animals through disease. Hundreds of millions of dollars are lost in the United States every year by fungus diseases, and hundreds of millions by insect ravages. It is estimated that in the United States the loss from insect ravages alone amounts to three hundred millions of dollars annually. As I have said, these facts are alarming.

We have not far to go to find the cause. It comes chiefly from the fact, I think, that the tendency of modern civilization is such as to educate the boy in the rural districts out of his surroundings and away from his natural occupation—to make him dissatisfied and restless with his environment and to fill him with a desire to move out and to move off. And he does move out and move off.

One of the most important economic problems of the day arises from the fact that there is a steady and increasing migration of young people from rural districts to the cities and towns. While I do not know that the world is growing worse, I know that in many parts of this country the ranks of non-producing classes and of the destructives are rapidly increasing and that the producing classes in the rural districts are comparatively decreasing. I know that the flaming headlines and the brilliant footlights, that the glare and glamour and pyrotechnics of our city life are enticing young men, and young women too, from their rural surroundings. Then, too, the best and smartest of the farmer boys are often educated into the professions or are sent to the business centers to engage in various forms of employment. The result of this is that in some parts of the country the farms are growing larger and we have agricultural landlords and farmer tenants, while on the smaller farms the place of the boy is taken by the agricultural tramp. Close farming will never be done under the landlord and tenant system. The best results will be secured by small owners who, with their sons and daughters, have an interest in the soil and a taste for the business. One of the greatest industrial problems of to-day is involved in this question, "How shall we keep our sons and daughters out of the whirl and rush of city life and in the pure, free air of our rural life; how shall we keep them in the ranks of the great producing classes, and out of the ranks of the non-producing and of the destructive classes?" This must be done by proper education. The newspapers must help, the school master in the rural district must help, the agricultural journals must help, the State, by wise legislation, must help, and above all, the farmer himself must help. In his treatment and training of the boy at home, he must remember that he lives in a new world, and that the world is not only new but that it is very much larger than it used to be. Within the past few years the daily newspaper, the railroads and the electric telegraph have come in and they have created a tremendous revolution. The boy of to-day is a new boy and unless he has very careful treatment he will move out. The father was a farmer because he had to be, but the son will become a farmer, not because he has to be, but because he wishes to be. The boy will never take the thing in, in the same hard way in which the father took it in. Existing conditions make it impossible.

There has been an impression that science and farming have nothing in common, and that the scientific farmer was an expensive curiosity. It

may be true that Horace Greeley's potatoes cost him sixty cents apiece, and that much of our academic training has had a tendency to draw young men away from agricultural pursuits—but science, and especially agricultural science, has made such gigantic strides in the last few years that agriculture has almost become a profession, requiring as much skill and sense as it does to become a first-rate lawyer, or a first-rate physician.

Science teaches us that nature will not be cheated. It teaches us that we can not expect the soil to respond with a continued harvest if it is subjected to constant robbery. It teaches that taking money out of the soil and putting it into a bank may make rich fathers, but that it will be likely to make poor sons, and that the safest bank of deposit for a farmer is his farm.

Now we may not be able to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before, but it is possible to stop this enormous wastage, and to largely increase the annual yield of agricultural products, and to improve their quality.

I may be pardoned if I say that the American Agricultural College will play an important part in the scheme of regeneration. This is an age of fierce competition, and every man must enter the race fully armed and equipped for his work. I need not point these statements by proof. With what a keen eye must the market be watched and the movements of the bulls and the bears. One must know the difference between an honest deal and a dishonest corner. He must watch the great commercial movements. He must not only watch the rain cloud over his own head, but he must know that it is only by watching the climatic influences all over the world that he can tell when to sell and when to hold. He must of necessity understand political economy; the laws of production, the relation of capital and labor, of supply and demand, the laws of consumption, of distribution and of exchange.

The Agricultural College can not directly educate all of the farmers in a State. What it can do, and ought to do, is this: It can send out a dozen men into each county of the State in which it is located, well informed, well disciplined, capable of applying the very best methods of farming in the most practical and economic way, and who will, by example as well as by precept, show the better methods.

I now call you attention to another branch of industry into which men have to be educated, and in which the wastage is more strongly apparent, than in the one of which I have already spoken.

The difficulties which confront the American boy who wishes to learn a trade are many. He can find employment in a shop or factory in which he may perform rude labor, or in which he may acquire skill in certain hand manipulations, or in which he may become an automatic attachment to a machine. But builders, manufacturers and superintendents are not found now-a-days *who are willing* to spend time to teach a boy the various

steps or processes necessary in the acquisition of a trade. In many of the lines of manufacture, if not in most, competition is so strong and the division of labor has become so necessary, that manufacturers can not afford to do this. Indeed no one now wants a pin maker, but it is the skillful one-sixtieth part of a pin maker that finds employment; in other words, a part of a machine.

The old fashioned and somewhat effective apprentice system has gone and nothing adequate to the demand has come to take its place. There is a process by which a boy may learn a trade but at what a loss of time, money and sometimes of morals. Let us see if this can not be made apparent.

Suppose a boy enters a printing office for example, in which he expects, and is expected to learn the trade in all its parts. The process is a tedious one. I once had occasion to frequent a printing office in which were employed seven boys. The proprietor informed me that it would take them at least three years before they could become journeymen—they were to receive an average of thirty cents a day for the three years. I found that the boys, although very busy, were spending their time in *not* learning the trade, and, so far as I could learn from inquiry and observation, no attempt was made to give them any systematic instruction in it. They were engaged for the most part in labor, but were permitted to *pick up*, as the proprietor expressed it, as they had opportunity. Now, this "picking up" process, while it is possibly profitable for the employer, is not the most profitable method for the boys. It results in four things:

It results, in the first place, in a waste of time. This is bad enough, but something else occurs that effects the character of the boy's work. The "picking up" process will seldom produce expert workmen. Need I call your attention to the fact that the country is full of men who pretend to be carpenters and who are not, men who pretend to be machinists and who are not, men who pretend to be pattern makers and moulders and blacksmiths and shoemakers and tailors and printers, who are shabby, incapable workmen at best? Who that has built a house does not know this? There is not a manufacturer in this country that does not know it and to his cost, and one of the most difficult things that a manufacturer has to do is to sift out the few really good workmen from those who pretend to know how and do not. The engines that will not work, the machines that wear out, the houses that are shabbily constructed, and the fabrics that fall to pieces will attest the truth of what I say. How many workmen are there that take God's bounty and by careful, skillful, intelligent processes make the most of it? Here is a waste surely. But who cou'd expect better results from a process so full of mischief.

Another result of the "picking up" process comes from the fact that it fails to awaken in the boy a keen ambition, without which success in any employment is seldom secured, hence it is that many boys who enter fac-

tories and shops for the purpose of learning a trade, become restless, tired and discouraged and leave the business to possibly try another and thus become the good-for-nothing jack-of-all-trades, or to join the ranks of the non productives, and possibly the ranks of the destructives.

The "picking up" process has a moral aspect which has wastage in it. Every handicraft carried to a high degree of excellence may become a fine art and with no loss of time. There is no dignity in labor, but dignity may be put into labor. When a man does something that is fine of its kind, whatever the kind may be, it awakens sentiment in respect to the products of even the commonest handicrafts. The very best citizen and the most valuable man is he who takes God's bounty and produces something of high value out of it, and who takes pride in what he has wrought.

While book knowledge is of great value, the education which comes from a thorough knowledge of one's vocation, has also a high disciplinary and economic value.

In certain important trades in which the processes are few, the bricklayers trade, for example, more satisfactory results are secured to those who are permitted to enter them as apprentices, but through the operations of the Trade Unions, the avenues to the trades to which I refer are not open to the many.

The results of the abolition of the old apprentice system have been observed in England and in France, as well as in America. I quote from a thoughtful article on this subject recently written by Prof. Sylvanus Thompson, an eminent English physicist:

> Apprenticeship, with its wholesome rules, having decayed in everything but form, the lads who enter the shops are never properly instructed, but are made the drudges of the older workmen. What wonder that they acquire habits of idleness and carelessness that not only pursue them through the whole of their work, but, worse than this, corrupt and undermine their morals? What wonder that their manipulation is but half acquired, or that the methods and devices they learn to apply are those of half a century ago; ancient relics of prejudice and unscientific "rules of thumb," handed down by the tradition of the shops, a veritable survivor of the unfittest?

Mr. George Howells, in a very able paper on this subject, speaks as follows:

> But a change was coming o'er the spirit of the dream; another day was dawning, fraught with still greater issues to the journeymen, for instead of the old system of master and craftsman, there grew up quite another kind of mastership and of hiring. The master had already begun to be less the craftsman and more the employer. Instead of the old fealty between master and men there came estrangement more and more, until sometimes the work people scarcely ever saw their veritable employer. Under these circumstances the conditions of apprenticeship were completely changed, not suddenly, but gradually, until the apprentice became

merely the boy worker, with less wages, but more solemn engagements, than a journeyman. The master to whom he was bound no longer taught him the trade; he was, so to speak, pitchforked into the workshop to pick up his trade as best he could, or to learn it from the many journeymen who were there employed. It was no one's duty to teach him; there was no pay and no responsibility.

Prof. Thompson, in summarizing the results of the new system, speaks as follows:

At the present moment, this tendency to despise a life of honorable manual toil, in straining after a supposed gentility, would be truly pitiable, if the proportions it has attained did not awaken more serious apprehensions. It is an evil not confined to this country alone, but it is known, too, in the great cities of the States of Germany and of France.

Since I speak to a convention of statisticians, I suppose I ought to give you a tabular statement or two. Some months ago I sent out circulars to employers, in some of the industries in various parts of the country, asking the following questions:

1. What is the average number of persons that you employ who come to you for the purpose of learning the trade?
2. How many of these remain with you long enough to become journeymen?
3. Of those who become journeymen, how many succeed in becoming first-class workmen?

These were sent to (1) carpenters and joiners, (2) pattern-makers, (3) molders, (4) blacksmiths and (5) machinists. From the replies received, and they were numerous, I formulated the following conclusions:

1. That out of every ten who enter a carpenter shop with the intention of learning the trade, four abandon the business; of ten pattern-makers, two; of ten blacksmiths, six; of ten molders, five; of ten machinists, six.
2. Of those who pursue the business and become professed journeymen, but three become first-class workmen; of ten pattern-makers, but two; of ten blacksmiths, two and a half; of ten machinists, three and a half.

We can thus construct the following interesting table which shows the number of boys out of every hundred who enter each trade mentioned who become first-class workmen, viz.:

Carpenters	18
Pattern-makers	16
Blacksmiths	10
Molders	17
Machinists	14

Being an average of fifteen to each one hundred.

Thus it is that the very process we take to educate a boy into the various handicrafts is the process by which we educate him out of them. It has been claimed by many that the public schools were largely at fault in this matter.

I again quote from Prof. Thompson, as follows:

> In all the constructive trades the greater part of a workman's instructions are given to him in the form of working drawings. Yet we suffer the budding artisan to pass through the schools ignorant of the first rudiments of a science that is as essential to his work as are the four rules of arithmetic. And ought we, then, to be surprised if, in pursuance of the system we have deliberately marked out for the rising generation, we keep our future artisans, till they are fifteen or sixteen, employed in no other work than sitting at a desk to follow, pen in hand, the literary course of studies of our educational code, we discover that on arriving at that age they have lost the taste for manual work, and prefer to starve on a threadbare pittance as clerks or book-keepers rather than by the less exacting and more remunerative labor of their hands?

And again:

> The taste for manual work is imbibed at a very early age, and there is not wanting evidence to prove most distinctly that even a very small amount of manual labor introduced into the elementary school serves to keep alive the capacity for active employment and the manipulative skill of the fingers.

While I am not prepared to say that our schools ought to be turned into workshops, or that shop practice should become an integral part of our school system, I am prepared to say that those who make the courses of study in our schools often forget that the great majority of their pupils must earn their living by manual labor. I am prepared to say also that if every considerable city and town in the country could establish a special manual training school for its boys and its girls, much of the evil of which I speak would disappear.

It remains for me to answer this question: What is the result of the experiments that have already been made? I know of no better way of answering this question than by telling you what has been accomplished in the mechanical department of the institution with which I am connected.

It is the purpose of our school of mechanical engineering to afford young men an opportunity to acquire a good collegiate education in mathematics, science, literature and art, and at the same time to secure instruction and practice in such lines of work as will fit them to engage in the practical industries of life.

The student has his four years' instruction in geometry, trigonometry, analytics, calculus, physics, chemistry, English literature, history, psychology, political economy and in modern languages. In addition to this he spends two hours per day for a period of two years in carpentry, wood-turning, pattern making, molding, blacksmithing and in machine work.

The usual methods of text-book study, recitation and lecture are employed, but the student is required to put into practice, so far as possible, the instruction which he receives. He, for example, not only receives instruction, in regard to the theory and principles of drawing, pattern-making and machine construction, but he is required to make working drawings himself, to construct patterns, to make the castings in the foundry, to finish and set up the machine and to operate it when it is completed. This combination of the theoretical and the practical, characterizes the institution.

During the last two years of his course he spends two hours per day in making plans and designs for machinery, in testing building material, in boiler and engine tests, in dinamometric tests of power and in advanced experimental engineering, but it is of the work of the first two years of which I wish to speak chiefly.

Now, the average boy will spend three years in learning the carpenter's trade, three years in learning the blacksmith's trade, three in learning pattern-making, three in the foundry and three in learning to become a machinist. It will doubtless take the average boy ten years at ten hours a day by the ordinary faulty methods, which I have tried to describe to you, to master these five trades. Experience shows that 95 per cent. of our boys can produce superior results in all these departments of labor by working two hours a day for the first two years of his college course.

(The President here exhibited a large number of specimens of joinery, pattern-making, castings, forgings, and of machine work, which were closely examined by all present and pronounced remarkably fine specimens of work. Indeed, this examination proved one of the most delightful features of the Convention, and deeply impressed all with the great benefits arising from this line of education.)

Continuing, President Smart said:

You ask, how is this accomplished? In the first place the boy is instructed in the theory of work; he is taught in respect to the use of tools; he is set to work to do the thing himself under competent instructors; no attempt is made to make money out of him. So soon as he learns to do one thing well, he is immediately set to work on another, involving a higher degree of skill. His ambition is aroused because he discovers that he can very soon learn to do a fine thing. Since he has learned to make and use working drawings there is an accuracy and a precision about every movement that he makes, and all these things bring the desired result about easily and satisfactorily.

You ask if what they have made has been put to any practical use. Yes, our boys have made many machines that are now in use in our shops, and have furnished other technical schools with similar appliances. While they spend much of their time at first in doing work which may be called

practice work, it is intended that all may have a hand in making some machine that is put to a practical test.

Some of you will ask, is it your purpose to make carpenters and blacksmiths? I answer, this is our incidental but not our final purpose. Our purpose is to teach the principles that underlie all the constructive trades, and to fit the boy to become a designer of machines, a master of construction; in other words, a mechanical engineer. We hold that a mechanical engineer should himself be a good mechanic. I may add that we hold also that a civil engineer should be a good mechanic. Those who wish to become expert mechanics merely remain with us two years, while those who wish to become mechanical engineers remain four.

Question. What per cent. of your boys become expert workmen?

President Smart. Over 90 per cent.; as large, if not larger, than in any other department of our work.

Ques. How do the boys who take instructions in mechanics stand in their academic work?

Pres. Smart. They generally stand very high, and there is a reason for it. When boys do a fine thing in one direction, they are likely to do a fine thing in another. Then again, when boys have to put two solid hours into hard work in the shops, they are prepared to go to their rooms and sit down and study, and with a freshness that enables them to accomplish a great deal in a short time. I think I can say that the average boy who spends two hours in the shops can do more with a given number of academic studies than a boy who does not. Thus we see that whatever is obtained from shop practice *is more than clear gain.*

Ques. Why do you give instruction in wood and iron and with no other material, brick and leather, for example?

Pres. Smart. We give instruction in the use of wood and iron because a larger number of constructive trades are based upon wood and iron than upon all other materials combined.

Ques. Is not your work objectionable on the ground that your graduates will enter into competition with workmen who are now already in the field?

Pres. Smart. Is it possible that there is a man in this country who is afraid of the competition of his own child? If there is such a one I think I can give him a good answer. My answer is this: The meanest form of competition which a good workman has to contend with is the competition that comes from a man who has spent little or no time in learning his business, and who, therefore, produces an inferior job at a lower price. This is the only form of competition which a good workman need fear. If a man does as good a job of work as you do, he will charge a fair price for it. This is not the competition that has evil in it; indeed it is, in a sense, a coöperation; at all events it is a good thing, a healthful thing.

We are trying by our work at Purdue to prevent the destructive competition, and we think we are succeeding satisfactorily. Our graduates receive good salaries, and I am sure that does not have a tendency to lower the wages of other good workmen. We think it is good for the boys to be with us, and a good thing for every one else.

THE DROUGHT OF 1887.

The most protracted and destructive drought which has prevailed in Indiana for thirty years past characterized the summer and fall of 1887, beginning early in June and continuing till the first snow-fall in November following. The drought was general throughout Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and in this State it was peculiarly disastrous to the growing crops, nor was it at any time relieved by local rains of consequence till the general and copious rains of the early winter season. The sections favored by local rains profited but little from them on account of the intense heat which immediately followed the passing away of the rain cloud, and the season throughout presented a peculiarity in this respect, the local rains, even where a section was thus favored, being totally inadequate to cool the heated atmosphere or penetrate the parched surface to any depth, and the life-giving moisture fell only to be dried up a moment later by the scorching rays of the sun. The nights were warm and frequently very sultry, and for weeks at a time vegetation was denied even the little moisture which dew affords. Under such conditions the corn blades began to wither and soon hung shriveled and dead by the parent stalk, the half-formed ear ceased to grow, and many farmers entered their fields and cut the crop in order to preserve the fodder. As another result the streams, wells and springs in many sections were dried up, stock water became scarce, and it was no uncommon thing for a farmer to drive his stock from five to eight miles to water. The corn crop in such localities was injured from fifty to eighty per cent., the fall pastures were practically destroyed, and the farmers were compelled to begin feeding their stock much earlier than usual, thus depleting the supply of corn and hay which the season yielded so meagerly. In some of the towns and villages of Southern Indiana, water for domestic purposes sold at thirty cents per barrel, and in the country neighborhoods it reached even a higher price, while those who had a supply husbanded it with the most careful economy.

A gentleman who traveled through Pike, Warrick, Dubois, Perry, Harrison, Gibson, Vanderburgh, Posey, Daviess, Martin and Knox counties in the month of August, thus wrote of the effect of the drought upon the localities visited by him: "The section in Southern Indiana,

through which I have just passed, lies within the corn belt, and it is upon this cereal that the farming classes mainly depend for their surplus money. The corn in a good, average season will reach from sixty to eighty bushels per acre, but this year it will not average one-fourth of a crop. The best farmers in the section informed me that they would be compelled to buy corn to winter their stock, a thing unprecedented in the history of the counties, which usually have a large surplus. In Spencer county many of the people are hauling water from the Ohio river, eight or ten miles distant, and are depending entirely upon the supply thus obtained for all purposes except drinking. The wells in that section of the State are nearly all dry, none of the streams have running water, and where a farmer has a good well the water is used with the greatest economy. Taking the entire section as a whole, I do not think the corn product will reach more than fifteen per cent. of a full crop; the tobacco crop is injured fully fifty per cent ; the second or seed crop of clover fifty per cent., and the potato crop fully eighty per cent. The terrible effects are plainly visible upon the stock, the water which they drink being stagnant and unhealthy. The horses and cattle look as if they had passed through a severe winter, unprotected and but half fed, and this is true of all stock in the counties which I visited."

An incident which aptly illustrates the condition of the southern counties as a result of the drought occurred early in August. A party of gentlemen left Indianapolis, by private conveyance, for West Baden Springs, expecting to enjoy the scenery of the route and the fresh country air. As they proceeded south the water supply gradually became less and less abundant, and several times before reaching their destination they were compelled to drive four or five miles out of their way to obtain water for themselves and horses. Upon reaching the springs, they shipped their horses and vehicles home by rail rather than again to endure the privations of a trip through the country by private conveyance.

Early in September, 1887, the Bureau sent out blanks to the various township trustees of the State, requesting that they consult with ten or more of the best informed farmers in their respective townships and, taking the information thus obtained as a basis of opinion, answer the following questions which were submitted with a view to finding out the measure of damage sustained by the several crops:

To what extent was corn damaged by the drought?

To what extent were Irish potatoes damaged by the drought?

To what extent was clover hay damaged by the drought?

To what extent was timothy hay damaged by the drought?

Out of a total of 1,011 township trustees to whom these questions were submitted 616 made returns and in this number all sections of the State were represented, many of the counties being fully reported and others in part. Being thus distributed over the entire State, the data is possibly as

reliable as though all the trustees had reported, and from it the Bureau has been able to make the average of damage for the several counties and from this the average for the entire State. The following remarks are, therefore, based upon the data received and tabulated from the returns of township trustess in answer to the question referred to in the foregoing.

CORN—The damage to the corn crop, including all sections of the State, ranged from thirty to seventy per cent., with an average for the entire State of fifty per cent. Four counties show a damage of seventy per cent., twenty a damage of sixty per cent., thirty eight a damage of fifty per cent., twenty-three a damage of forty per cent. and seven a damage of thirty per cent., the extremes, it will be observed, each comprising the smallest number of counties. The four counties showing the highest per cent. of damage, together with their product and average yield per acre for the years 1886 and 1887 are here given that the full effect of the drought may be understood:

Counties.	*Product in bush., 1887.*	*Average per acre, 1887.*	*Product in bush., 1886.*	*Average per acre, 1886.*
Bartholomew	348,553	12	1,671,867	36.9
Crawford	108,437	7	283,878	28.5
Decatur	555,380	14	1,164,307	31.0
Parke	596,265	15	1,702,429	36.0

In addition to the remarkably low average throughout the State, the quality of the product in many sections was very poor and thousands of acres were fed to stock without husking, the cattle being turned into the fields to feed upon it as it stood on the ground. The condition of this crop early in November, the husking period, will be seen from the following epitome of reports from a large number of counties in the State at that time:

BROWN—Owing to the drought the crop is shorter than was ever known before, and a great many fields will be fed to cattle, as there is little or no corn to husk.

HENRY—On lowlands, where tiles have been used, the quality of the corn is good and the yield averages with any ordinary crop; but on uplands the crop is almost nothing, some good sugar-tree lands averaging only 7 to 10 bushels and of very inferior quality. There is enough, probably, in the county to supply the demand for home use.

KOSCIUSKO—The crop is not all gathered, but the weather is favorable for housing, and the average will be about 38 bushels per acre. Some poor fields, but some very good.

OHIO—Failed to shoot and badly worm-eaten.

WARRICK—About 4 per cent. was cut for fodder only, but at least 50 per cent. has been cut with the corn on the stalk, to be used for fodder.

CASS—Owing to the continued dry weather the crop is estimated at only 30 bushels per acre.

FAYETTE—The severe drought has cut the crop short fully 40 per cent. but the grain is sound and nearly all gathered and put in good condition.

FLOYD—The best corn is along the creeks and bottom lands.

JAY—Cut short by drought.

HUNTINGTON—Good quality, but short yield. Many cobs have no grain at all.

VANDERBURGH—The yield will be about 16 bushels per acre.

WABASH—Suffered from drought. Corn on tiled lands was fine. The correspondent says he "has thirteen acres that produced the largest ears and finest crop ever raised."

BLACKFORD—Not over one-fourth of a crop, but what there is is good in quality.

DUBOIS—Light yield, but generally sound.

GIBSON—Short crop. Fair crop on lowlands; poor on uplands. Good quality.

SHELBY—The ears are small, but otherwise the quality is good.

UNION—In some parts of the county the corn is chaffy. This is most noticeable on uplands.

WHITLEY—Fair crop of corn, some fields husking 60 to 75 bushels per acre. It cured well and is a better crop than last year.

DECATUR—Since the first settling of this county there has not been so poor a crop.

FRANKLIN—Some fields average over 50 bushels per acre, others scarcely anything at all.

HAMILTON—Some fields are excellent, others almost a complete failure. Quality of corn is generally very good.

LAWRENCE—Fully 80 per cent. of corn in the county has been cut. There is at least 20 per cent. of the stalks with no ears upon them.

MARION—There is a great difference in corn. On alluvial soil or bottom-lands, where planted early and well cultivated, the average will be 40 bushels. Other lands will not yield so much.

WARREN—Fine weather for gathering corn, but the ears are so small that work is tedious.

WAYNE—Not yielding so well as was expected; much of it is light and chaffy. About half the crop is already gathered.

BARTHOLOMEW—A larger percentage of corn has been cut for fodder this year than usual.

LAKE—A large percentage of the crop has been cut for fodder.

PORTER—Small, but sound and good.

LAGRANGE—In the south and east portions of the county the yield is fair, at least 75 per cent. of an average crop; but in the north and west portions there is but very little. On many farms the yield will be less than 10 per cent. *This great difference* was caused by local rains.

RUSH—Not half enough corn produced in the county for home demand.

As bad as this condition appears, Indiana did not suffer more from the drought in 1887 in respect to her corn crop than did many of her sister States, if, indeed, she suffered as much, and her average yield of 21.6 bushels per acre is one and one-half bushels larger than the average yield per acre for the United States as shown by the reports of the Statistician of the Agricultural Department at Washington. Indeed, Indiana is more than an average corn-producing State, as will be seen from the following comparison of her average yield per acre, for the eight years from 1880 to 1887 inclusive, with similar data for the entire United States:

	INDIANA.		UNITED STATES.	
	Product.	*Average.*	*Product.*	*Average.*
1880	87,903,739	29.72	1,717,434,543	27.6
1881	70,687,075	23.12	1,194,916,000	18.6
1882	115,699,797	34.89	1,617,025,100	24.6
1883	89,699,237	28.52	1,551,066,895	22.7
1884	89,159,799	35.22	1,795,528,000	25.8
1885	117,154,914	25.82	1,936,176,000	26.5
1886	108,217,269	33.51	1,665,441,000	22.0
1887	70,017,604	21.60	1,456,161,000	20.1

IRISH POTATOES. The returns of Township Trustees on the measure of damage sustained by the Irish potato crop of 1887 show a worse condition than with reference to the corn crop, 66 per cent. of damage being reported as the average for the entire State. An average potato crop in Indiana is about 90 bushels per acre, and, as the reports show an average of but 30.2 bushels, the estimated damage of 66 per cent. is very nearly correct; this estimate being based on the reports of Township Trustees. Like the damage to the corn crop, the effects of the drought on potatoes were very uneven with respect to counties, reaching 80 per cent. in some, and in one falling as low as 40 per cent. With respect to the extent of damage sustained by the several counties and averaged from the reports of Township Trustees, one county shows an average of 40 per cent.; eight counties an average of 50 per cent.; thirty-three counties an average of 60 per cent.; thirty three counties an average of 70 per cent., and seventeen an average of 80 per cent. The total product for 1887, as elsewhere given, is 2,216,130 bushe's, the lowest reported since the establishment of this Bureau. By reference to the following table, showing acreage, product and average yield per acre of the potato crop for seven years, it will be seen that the average product in Indiana is between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 bushels annually, though that average represents a period which embraces two very poor crop years, these being 1881 and *1887, and forming* the extremes of the table:

	Acreage.	*Product.*	*Average.*
1881	72,314	2,586,251	33.0
1882	72,934	7,264,830	99.6
1883	87,100	8,355,412	95.8
1884	87,488	5,969,461	68.2
1885	75,317	5,817,524	78.5
1886	72,055	5,392,021	74.8
1887	77,306	2,216,130	30.2

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY. The damage to the hay crop was not as marked as might have been expected, considering the almost unprecedented drought of the season, and the total product of the State shows a very slight decrease when compared with that of the preceding year. None of the counties report an average damage to this crop of more than 40 per cent., and the returns of the actual product do not justify even this estimate. The entire damage sustained in this respect was no doubt about equally divided between the timothy crop and the fall or seed crop of clover, the first clover crop escaping comparatively without damage, and as the reports were made with the damage to the seed crop of clover fresh in the minds of the Trustees, the measure of damage on both crops was probably based upon that, and hence was placed too high. The most serious inconvenience resulting in this quarter was caused by the fact that feeding was required much earlier than usual on account of the total failure of fall pasturage, and the hay product that usually finds its way into market had to be consumed at home, thus depriving the farming classes of the surplus revenue derived from this source in an ordinary crop year In 1886 the clover product reached 1,770,528 tons, and in 1887 the same crop yielded 1,728,870 tons, a very slight decrease even when it is considered that the area in the latter year increased 45,597 acres. The timothy product for the same periods was 1,543,558 and 1,820,241 tons respectively, and as the former or crop of 1887 was produced on a decreased area of 26,840 acres, the difference of nearly 300,000 tons represents the damage sustained by the timothy crop on account of the drought.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The department of this Report devoted to agricultural statistics will be found to contain a comprehensive statement of the products of each county, the several tables giving the acreage for 1886 and 1887, the products for the same periods and the average yield per acre of the different cereals and the money value of the crop to each county in the State as well as to the State in the aggregate which is given with the several tabulated statements. In compiling the important matters embraced in this department of the Report it has been deemed expedient to show with each county the value of the cereal crop to which the table is devoted that comparisons may be made between sections, not only as regards the actual product but as well with respect to its value to the people. In making these computations the Bureau has selected an average price per bushel, ton or pound as the case may require for the period covered, and this has been applied uniformly over the entire State, assuming that the proximity of any particular place to market does not make so material a difference in the selling price as to affect the result to any appreciable extent. From the prevalence of causes in 1887, which will be pointed out in another place in this Report, each of the cereals shows a decreased average per acre when compared with 1886, and, with one or two exceptions, a decreased total product, an increase in the latter being shown only where the acreage was largely increased over the preceding year. Generally speaking, the cereal products were all more or less affected by extremely unfavorable climatic conditions which prevailed in the crop year of 1887.

The crop year of 1888 was in most respects an excellent one and each of the important cereals, with the exception of wheat, show a substantial increase in product, average yield per acre and value of crop when compared with 1887. The decrease from 39,096,657 bushels in 1887 and an average of 13.9 bushels per acre to 28,750,764 and an average yield per acre of 10.54 bushels in 1888 is due almost entirely to the drought of the former year. In many sections of the State the farmers were unable to break up their land for wheat sowing, owing to the hardness of the soil, till the season was far advanced and in others the seed was sown in the dust of the fields, the farmers hoping that seasonable rains would cause it to sprout. In many sections the rains did not come till the germinating power of the seeds was destroyed, and where they sprouted at all the root was not sufficient to withstand the cold of the winter. From both causes,

the wheat crop suffered considerably and the product was necessarily greatly reduced. Many fields were plowed up in the spring and sown in corn and this fact may account for the increase of nearly 200,000 acres devoted to that cereal in 1888. Another cause which contributed to a decreased product in wheat was the reduction in acres, but as this was less than 70,000 acres in the entire State its influence was relatively small. The Irish and sweet potato crops are both largely increased over the preceding year, the former being nearly two and a half times as large, on an acreage nearly the same. While the difference of the products in the cereals is very marked, the difference in money value of the several crops is also material, though exceptions to this are found in the case of the potato crops, the increased value of the Irish potato crop being relatively small and that of the sweet potato crop being decreased. It may be added that the excellent corn crop of 1888 more than compensated in money value for the decreased wheat yield, the value of the two crops in 1887 being $61,612,348 and in 1888, $70,828,387, a difference of more than $9,000,000 in favor of the latter year on the two crops.

WHEAT.

Table I, of this department, contains by counties the acreage, product, average yield per acre and the value of the wheat corp for 1887, and also the acreage and product for 1886, and, consequently, shows the increase or decrease, if any, both in the acreage and product for the two years. The area planted in wheat in 1887, when compared with the area in 1886, fell off 9,726 acres, the product 4,129,660 bushels, and the average yield per acre 1.5 bushels. In the former year the area sown in wheat was 2,794,196 acres, the product 39,096,657 bushels, and the average per acre 13.9 bushels; while in 1886 the area was 2,803,922 acres, the product 43,226,317 bushels, and the average yield per acre 15.41 bushels. The counties showing the highest average in 1887 are Clinton, Montgomery, Lake, Pulaski and Warren, each producing eighteen bushels per acre, but the area in each of the last three was comparatively small. Brown, Crawford, Jennings, Martin, Ohio, Scott and Spencer made the smallest averages, each falling below ten bushels per acre. Clinton and Montgomery are the only counties which produced more than 1,000,000 bushels, the crop of the former reaching 1,036,116 bushels on an area of 57,562 acres, and of the latter 1,006,290 bushels, on an area of 55,905 acres. The following are the totals for the two years between which the foregoing comparisons are made:

	1887.	1886.
n sown in wheat	2,794,196	2,803,922
ct in bushels	39,096,657	43,226,317
yield p	13.9	15.41
. . . . .	$30,104,426	$32,419,738

1888.

The wheat crop, as stated in the introductory remarks in this department, shows considerable decrease for 1888, when compared with the first year for which this Report is made, the acreage, product, average yield per acre and value of crop each falling off appreciably. When compared with 1886, it is even more marked, the decrease in average yield being nearly five bushels per acre. In 1887, the area devoted to wheat was 2,794,196 acres, the product 39,096,657 bushels, the average yield per acre 13.9 bushels, and the value of the crop $30,104,426. In the following year the area was 2,726,111 acres, the product 28,750,764 bushels, the average 10.54 bushels per acre, and the value of the crop $25,875,688, making a decrease of 68,085 in acreage, 10,345,893 bushels in product, 3.36 bushels in average yield, and $4,228,738 in money value to the people of the State. The following is a summary for the two years embraced in this Report:

	1888.	1887.
Acres sown in wheat	2,726,111	2,794,196
Product in bushels	28,750,764	39,096,657
Average yield per acre	10.54	13.9
Value of crop	$25,875,688	$30,104,426

CORN.

The falling off in the corn product in one year of more than 38,000,000 bushels, when the area was increased about 10,000 acres over the preceding year, would naturally signify the presence of unfavorable climatic condition, and such was the result of the drought that visited Indiana in the summer of 1887. At times it was not believed that a half crop would be realized, and in this respect the product, bad as it appears, was agreeably disappointing. The table on this subject shows a total area of 3,239,914 acres planted in corn in 1887, with a product of 70,017,604 bushels, and an average per acre for the entire State of 21.6 bushels. In 1886 the area was 3,229,445 acres, the product 108,217,269 bushels, and the average yield per acre for the entire State, 33.51 bushels. The area, therefore, increased 10,469 acres, while the product and average yield both decreased, the former 38,199,665 bushels, and the latter 11.91 bushels per acre. The total value of the corn crop in 1887 was $31,507,922, and in the preceding year $36,793,551, a decrease in value of $5,285,629. The counties making an average of more than thirty bushels per acre in 1887 were Adams, Clay, Howard, Jay, Kosciusko, Miami, Wabash, Randolph and Whitley, and those falling below twelve bushels per acre were Crawford, Lawrence, Ohio and Washington. The counties producing the highest number of bushels were Randolph, Benton and Clinton, the product in each exceeding one and a half million bushels. *Below is a summary of* the totals for 1886 and 1887:

	1887.	1886.
Acres planted in corn	3,239,914	3,229,445
Product in bushels	70,917,604	108,217,269
Average yield per acre	21.6	33.51
Value of crop	$31,507,922	$36,793,551

1888.

The unfavorable climatic conditions which prevailed in Indiana in 1887 and which caused a decrease in the corn product alone of more than 38,000,000 bushels, were not present in the season of 1888 and this cereal constituted one of the best crops ever produced in the state. From the planting to the gathering season, the climatic conditions were of the most favorable character and the average yield per acre shows an increase of nearly sixteen bushels over the preceding year. This increase was general over the entire State and no section fell below the average of ordinary years while many exceeded it largely. In 1887 the area devoted to this cereal was about 10,000 acres in excess of the preceding year and in 1888 the area was increased nearly 200,000 acres over 1887, a fact that is due largely to the destruction of the wheat crop in the winter and the turning of wheat fields into corn fields in the spring of 1888. The increased yield makes a difference in the money value of the two crops of $13,444,777 in favor of the past season, the value of the entire crop in 1887 being $31,507,922 and in 1888, $44,952,699. Below is a summary for the two years showing the acreage, product, average yield per acre and value of crop:

	1888.	1887.
Acres planted in corn	3,419,377	3,239,914
Product in bushels	128,436,284	70,017,604
Average yield per acre	37.5	21.6
Value of crop	$44,952,699	$31,507,922

OATS.

The area devoted to the oats crop in 1887 was 886,927 acres; the total product, 24,378,984 bushels; the average yield per acre, 27.7 bushels, and the value of the entire crop, $7,313,695. Compared with 1886 the area shows an increase of 14,666 acres, the total product, a shrinkage of 3,951,118 bushels, and the average yield per acre, a loss of 4.77 bushels. The value of the crop, when similarly compared, shows a falling off of $902,035 This result is directly attributable to the drought and the extreme heat of the summer of 1887, though a backward spring delayed the sowing and, no doubt, contributed to the reduction of the product. Adams, Hancock, Noble, Wabash, Wells and Whitley counties had the highest average yield in 1887 *and were the* only counties producing over

thirty-five bushels to the acre. Benton, Allen and Lake had the largest product, the first producing 923,754 bushels, the second 899,045, and the third, 747,320. Below are the acreage, product, average yield per acre and value of crops for 1887 and 1886:

	1887.	1886.
Acres sown in oats	886,927	872,261
Product in bushels	24,378,984	28,330,102
Average yield per acre	27.7	32.47
Value of crop	$7,313,695	$8,215,730

1888.

The oat crop for 1888 shows an appreciable increase in area, product, average yield per acre and value of crop over 1887, but it is still below the crop of 1886 in product, average yield and value, though the acreage was materially increased. The decrease in 1887 was attributable to the drought, which set in early, and to a backward spring which delayed sowing, though only the latter of these conditions prevailed in 1888. The area in the latter period shows an increase of 50,216 acres over 1887 and of 64,882 acres over 1886, and the product increased 3,114,867 bushels over 1887, but fell off 836,251 when compared with 1886. Summary:

	1888.	1887.
Acres sown in oats	937,143	886,927
Product in bushels	27,493,851	24,378,984
Average yield per acre	29.3	27.7
Value of crop	$7,423,340	$7,313,695

BARLEY.

The barley crop for 1887, though showing a decrease of 3.25 bushels in the average yield per acre, shows an increased acreage and product and also an increase in the total value when compared with the preceding year. In 1886 the area devoted to this cereal was 13,577 acres, the average yield per acre. 21.75 bushels, the total product, 295,374 bushels and the value of the crop, $214,551; while in 1887 the area was 17,311 acres, the average yield per acre, 18.5 bushels, the total product, 340,663 bushels, and the value of the crop, $220,630. The counties of Hancock, Miami, Noble, Wayne and Wells made the highest average, each producing over thirty bushels to the acre, and the counties of Dearborn, Franklin and Marion the highest product, that of each exceeding 20,000 bushels. The following is a summary of the totals for the two years:

	1887.	1886.
Acres sown in barley	17,311	13,577
Product in bushels	340,663	295,374
Average yield per acre	18.5	21.75
Value of crop	$220,630	$214,551

1888.

The barley crop for this year shows an increase over 1887 in acreage, product, average yield and value of crop, the proportion of increase being relatively the same in each. A comparison of the totals for the two years embraced in this report is here given:

	1888.	1887.
Acres sown in barley	18,913	17,311
Product in bushels	403,515	340,663
Average yield per acre	21.3	18.5
Value of crop	$302,636	$220,630

RYE.

The table devoted to rye shows a falling off in area, average yield, total product and value of crop for 1887, the decrease in every instance being considerable. The area for the year was 33,871 acres, the average yield per acre 13.6 bushels, the product 460,750 bushels, and the value of crop $258,020. In the preceding year the area was 36,581 acres, the average yield per acre 14.27 bushels, the total product 522,321 bushels, and the value of product $261,160. The average yield in but few counties exceeded 20 bushels to the acre, and in but five was the total product in excess of 20,000 bushels. Summary:

	1887.	1886.
Acres sown in rye	33,871	36,581
Product in bushels	460,750	522,321
Average yield per acre	13.6	14.27
Value of crop	$256,020	$261,160

1888.

For the second year embraced in this Report the acreage, product average yield per acre and value of the rye crop are considerably in excess of the corresponding totals for 1887, as will be seen by the following summary:

	1888.	1887.
Acres sown in rye	35,497	33,871
Product in bushels	545,425	460,750
Average yield per acre	15.3	13.6
Value of crop	$381,797	$256,020

BUCKWHEAT AND FLAXSEED.

The yield of buckwheat and flaxseed in 1887 was remarkably light, the average in each instance being considerably below that of the preceding year. The area devoted to the first fell off less than 500 acres, but the product shows a decrease of about 36,000 bushels, and the value a decrease of nearly $15,000. A similar decrease is found in the acreage, product and value of the flaxseed crop for the same period. Below are the totals for 1886 and 1887:

	1887.	1886.
Acres of buckwheat	6,469	6,953
Product in bushels	69,375	105,734
Value of crop	$48,563	$63,440
Acres of flaxseed	14,870	18,268
Product in bushels	107,208	153,128
Value of crop	$117,929	$160,784

1888.

While the area devoted to buckwheat and the product and value of the crop have increased when compared with 1887, the tendency of the flaxseed acreage and product to decrease is continued, the attention given to this being less and less marked every year. In 1887 the area fell off nearly 4,000 acres, and in 1888 it was still further reduced, though the value of the crop was increased over that of 1887. Summary:

	1888.	1887.
Acres of Buckwheat	6,675	6,469
Product in bushels	91,406	69,375
Value of crop	$59,413	$48,563
Acres of flaxseed	13,949	14,870
Product in bushels	101,693	107,208
Value of crop	$147,455	$117,929

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.

The clover and timothy seed product, taken from the hay crop of 1886 and reported by township assessors in 1887, aggregated 304,799 bushels, and of this amount 261,284 bushels were taken from the clover crop and 43,515 bushels from the timothy. The total value of the two crops of seed was $1,201,838. The clover seed shows an increase both in bushels and value when compared with 1886, but the timothy seed shows a slight decrease both in number of bushels and in aggregate value. In 1886 the product of clover seed aggregated 216,515 bushels, and its value was $866,060, while the timothy seed reached 45,944 bushels, and the value $91,888. Summary:

	1887.	1886.
Bushels of clover seed	261,284	216,515
Total value of crop	$1,110,457	$866,060
Bushels of Timothy seed	43,515	45,944
Total value of crop	$91,381	$91,888

1888.

The clover and timothy seed product in 1888, taken from the hay crop of 1887, aggregated 337,386 bushels, an increase over the preceding year, notwithstanding the drought of 1887. This is partly owing to the increased acreage in the latter year, though the timothy seed shows a decrease, as does also the acreage devoted to timothy hay. The product and value of the respective crops are here given for the two years:

	1888.	1887.
Bushels of clover seed	295,505	261,284
Total value of crop	$1,329,772	$1,110,457
Bushels of timothy seed	41,881	45,515
Total value of crop	$73,239	$91,381

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY.

The hay crops of the State for 1887 compared favorably with other years, the aggregate product being 3,272,334 tons on an area of 2,391,184 acres, an average of something more than one and one-half tons per acre for the entire State. Of this total, 1,728,776 tons of clover hay were produced on 1,121,314 acres and 1,543,558 tons of timothy hay were gathered from 1,269,870 acres. Owing to the scarcity of corn and to the fact that there was but little grass for winter grazing, the value of each crop was considerably increased over the preceding year. The totals for 1886 and 1887 are here given:

	1887.	1886.
Acres in clover	1,121,314	1,075,717
Product in tons	1,728,776	1,770,528
Total value of crop	$17,287,760	$14,164,222
Acres in timothy	1,269,870	1,296,710
Product in tons	1,543,558	1,820,241
Total value of crop	$18,522,696	$17,292,289

1888.

The clover and timothy hay crops for 1888 on an area of 2,299,263 acres aggregated 2,860,338 tons, and of this amount 1,311,450 tons was clover and 1,548,888 was timothy. The clover hay was produced upon 1,061,846 acres and the timothy hay on 1,237,417 acres. Comparisons for the two years are as follows:

	1888.	1887.
Acres in clover	1,061,846	1,121,314
Product in tons	1,311,450	1,728,776
Value of crop	$13,114,500	$17,287,760
Acres in timothy	1,237,417	1,269,870
Product in tons	1,548,888	1,543,558
Value of crop	$21,684,432	$18,522,696

IRISH AND SWEET POTATOES.

The Irish potato crop for 1887 was the poorest grown in Indiana for many years, the drought and the extreme heat of the summer season reducing the average to 30⅕ bushels per acre, and the product, though the area was increased 5,000 acres, to about 40 per cent. of the crop of the preceding year. From the time of planting, the crop was attended by unfavorable conditions and these increased as the product neared maturity. The sweet potato crop was an average and seemed to be but little affected by the conditions which were so disastrous to the other crop. The acreage, product and value of the two crops for 1886 and 1887 are given below:

	1887.	1886.
Acres of Irish Potatoes	77,306	72,055
Average yield per acre	30.2	78.5
Product in bushels	2,216,130	5,392,021
Total value of crop	$1,108,065	$1,797,340
Acres of sweet potatoes	3,214	3,003
Product in bushels	167,387	222,390
Total value of crop	$200,846	$133,434

1888.

Naturally, the Irish potato crop would show a large increase for 1888 as it was affected by the drought of 1887 more even than the corn crop, the average yield per acre being but 30.2 bushels when the year before, and not an exceptionally good one, the yield averaged 78.5 bushels per acre. The product is, therefore, nearly two and one-half times greater and the value is correspondingly increased. The sweet potato crop, on the other hand shows a slightly increased acreage, an increase in the product, but a decrease in value. Summary:

	1888.	1887.
Acres of Irish potatoes	76,148	77,306
Average yield per acre	71.9	30.2
Product in bushels	5,480,960	2,216,130
Value of crop	$2,740,480	$1,108,065

Acres of sweet potatoes	3,272	3,214
Product in bushels	234,832	167,387
Value of crop	$156,123	$200,846

TOBACCO.

A reduction of about 50 per cent. in area devoted to the tobacco crop in this State in 1887 and an extremely unfavorable season for growth combined to make the yield remarkably low, and the returns show less than 40 per cent. of a full crop. The reduction in area appears to have been general throughout the State, a condition that resulted, no doubt, from the low value of the product for several years past. But few counties cultivated it to any great extent, and in all of these the area was greatly reduced in 1887, thus making the total product, with the reduction consequent upon an unfavorable season, very small. The following summary gives the totals for 1886 and 1887:

	1887.	1886.
Acres planted in tobacco	12,696	22,134
Product in pounds	6,226,896	17,802,470
Total value of crop	$592,689	$1,424,199

1888.

The acreage devoted to the tobacco crop for 1888 was nearly doubled over that of the preceding year, and the season was very favorable, the two combining to bring the product up to an average of ordinary years. Summary:

	1888.	1887.
Acres planted in tobacco	18,086	12,696
Product in pounds	16,403,540	6,226,896
Total value of crop	$1,312,283	$592,689

WILD GRASS AND OTHER LANDS.

Comparisons between 1886 and 1887 show that the idle plow land, the newly-cultivated land and the timber land each decreased in the latter year, while the area of the wild grass land slightly increased, the latter, no doubt, being the result of decrease in the first named. The reduction in the area of timber land is the most marked, being 235,927 acres, and this was doubtless brought under cultivation during the year. Summary:

	1887.	1886.
Acres of wild grass land	2,099,986	2,044,917
Acres of idle plow land	540,550	674,184
Acres newly-cultivated land	151,683	193,001
Acres of timber land	3,764,679	4,000,606

The assessors' returns for 1888 on the subjects embraced in the foregoing summary do not differ materially in any respect, and the table is omitted from the corresponding department.

DRAIN TILES.

Full returns from all the counties in the State with reference to drain tile showed a total of 21,028,087 rods in operation in 1887, an increase of 1,570,805 rods in one year. Reducing the number of rods to miles, the drainage in the State, exclusive of open ditches, represents 65,712 miles, or enough to traverse the entire State from north to south 329 times.

For the second year for which this Report is made the Bureau sought to gather statistics on the subject of drain tile by presenting the question in a different form. Heretofore the question has related to the number of rods in operation, but the fact that land frequently changes ownership, and the new owner may or may not know just how many rods are in operation on his farm, rendered the data, to some extent, untrustworthy. Assuming that each farmer knew exactly the number of rods laid on his place in the year past, the question was framed so as to meet the subject of increase, and the result has proved very satisfactory, there being no glaring inconsistencies in the returns. The latter show that 2,415,411 rods of drain tile were laid in 1888, which, added to the number reported as in operation in 1887, make a total of 24,443,448 rods in operation in the State for the year.

FENCING.

A table added to the department of general statistics for 1888 is one showing the number of rods of rail, board and wire fencing in the several counties and in the State at large in 1888. It will be seen from the totals that the rail fencing is nearly eleven times greater than the board fencing and that the latter is about double the wire fencing, the total aggregating 99,781,930 rods, or 311,819 miles. Below are the totals of rods embraced in the three kinds of fencing:

Number of rods of rail fencing	87,656,768
Number of rods of board fencing	8,054,947
Number of rods of wire fencing	4,070,215
Total	99,781,930

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The returns of gallons of milk, pounds of butter and pounds of cheese produced in Indiana, from June 30, 1886, to June 30, 1887, show an increase in each of the products over the preceding year, but, at best, these

results are but approximations. Few if any of the farmers of the State keep a record of the number of gallons of milk taken from the cows during the year, and but few of the house-wives can even approximate the number of pounds of butter made. Wheat is accurately measured at the machine, and corn fairly well measured when gathered and cribbed, and these results are known as a fact, but the class of statistics under consideration can not be known accurately in the absence of records kept from day to day, and this is rarely done. It is not improbable, therefore, that the figures which form the aggregate, though apparently large, are in no instance large enough. The following is a summary of totals of gallons of milk, pounds of butter and pounds of cheese for 1886 and 1887:

	1887.	1886.
Gallons of milk	156,191,775	154,182,493
Pounds of butter	33,482,802	33,033,140
Pounds of cheese	612,284	601,815

Reckoning the number of milch cows, as elsewhere reported, at 476,201, it will be seen that the milk product, annually, is 328 gallons, or less than one gallon per day each; that one pound of butter is made for every five gallons of milk, and one pound of cheese for every 250 gallons.

1888.

The foregoing observations regarding this class of statistics in 1887, apply equally to 1888, and will continue applicable for each year among the farming classes. The following totals are, therefore, given subject to the modifications stated above; the totals for 1887 being also included for the sake of convenient comparison:

	1888.	1887.
Gallons of milk	143,238,050	156,191,775
Pounds of butter	31,231,415	33,482,802
Pounds of cheese	482,745	612,284

It will be seen that the number of gallons of milk, pounds of butter and pounds of cheese are each less than in the preceding year, the last two being the natural consequence of a reduction in the first, and this was no doubt caused by the drought of 1887, a period partly embraced in the returns on this subject.

POULTRY, EGGS AND FEATHERS.

The assessors' returns of poultry, eggs and feathers for the year ending June 30, 1887 show an increase over the preceding year in chickens, turkeys, geese and eggs, but a decrease in ducks and feathers, the former falling off 3,619 dozens and the latter 67,497 pounds. Below is a summary of totals for the two years:

	1887.	1886.
Dozens of chickens	720,950	665,296
Dozens of turkeys	56,941	48,461
Dozens of geese	27,833	27,018
Dozens of ducks	29,448	33,067
Dozens of eggs	24,096,387	23,508,402
Pounds of feathers	202,734	270,321

1888.

Dozens of chickens	690,543	720,950
Dozens of turkeys	49,196	56,941
Dozens of geese	19,082	27,833
Dozens of ducks	16,215	29,448
Dozens of eggs	20,282,190	24,096,387
Pounds of feathers	203,319	202,734

SORGHUM AND MAPLE MOLASSES AND SUGAR.

The sorghum and maple molasses and sugar product for 1887 shows a considerable decrease in the aggregate when compared with 1886, the only increase being in the number of gallons of maple molasses. The following is a summary:

	1887.	1886.
Gallons of sorghum molasses	1,227,505	1,442,797
Pounds of sorghum sugar	45,942	49,022
Gallons of maple molasses	294,955	247,234
Pounds of maple sugar	123,149	188,273

1888.

Gallons of sorghum molasses	919,118	1,227,505
Pounds of sorghum sugar	39,728	45,942
Gallons of maple molasses	342,201	294,955
Pounds of maple sugar	116,103	123,149

BEES AND HONEY.

The total number of pounds of honey reported for 1887, increased 566,800 pounds over the preceding year, the total being 1,624,683 against 1,057,883 in 1886. The average to each stand was 16.9 pounds, and the number of stands reported as dying about 30 per cent. of those living. The following are the totals for 1887:

Stands of bees living	96,160
Pounds of honey produced	1,624,683
Stands of bees dying	28,397

1888.

Though the number of stands of bees living for the year 1888 was considerably increased over 1887, the number of pounds of honey taken fell off materially, a fact largely due to the unfavorable season of 1887, the drought period being covered in the returns The following are the totals for 1888:

Stands of bees living	116,587
Pounds of honey produced	923,922
Stands of bees dying	35,329

The effects of the unfavorable season may be more readily seen in the fact that the product in 1887 averaged 16.9 pounds to each stand of bees living, while in 1888 it was reduced to 7.9 pounds to each stand.

LIVE STOCK.

Under the law establishing this Bureau, it is made the duty of Township Assessors to collect statistical data, and blanks are furnished by the several counties for this purpose. The statistical information is taken simultaneously with the property list for taxation, and is supposed to be the same so far as they relate to property subject to taxation. As live stock is classed as personal property and so listed for taxation, the two returns should correspond regarding number and kinds, but in many of the cities and towns of the State, Assessors wholly neglect to collect statistical data, and, for this reason, the live stock on which taxes are paid, and the number shown by the returns to this Bureau are not identical. The stock thus omitted from the statistical returns nearly, if not quite all, belongs to the aged class, and consists of saddle and harness horses and milch cows of the finer and best improved breeds. Many hogs are also omitted from the statistical blanks for the same reasons, but the number of sheep unreported is inconsiderable, owing to the fact that this class of stock is rarely raised in towns. A similar understatement of the number and kinds of young stock arises partially from the causes cited and partially from the fact, that in many counties in the State, colts and calves under six months of age are not listed for taxation, and the owner, in giving in the two lists simultaneously, omits this class of stock from both. The per cent. of stock over three years of age and under one year, not returned by Assessors to this Bureau, is, therefore, necessarily large, and it may be safely said that the understatements are confined almost exclusively to these ages; for live stock, like real estate, is a tangible property and false returns for taxation could be easily detected. It is not probable, for this reason, that any considerable number escapes enlistment, owing to an effort on the part of the owner to conceal its possession. The following summary of totals of live stock reported by ages and the probable per cent. of understatement of each class are submitted as the result of a careful consideration of the subject:

HORSES.

	Number Reported.	*Probable per cent. of Understatement.*
One year old and under	53,760	25
One to two years old	46,741	5
Two to three years old	37,269	5
Three to four years old	39,984	8
Four years and over	355,497	10

MULES.

One year old and under	5,826	20
One to two years old	5,748	5
Two to three years old	5,447	8
Three to four years old	7,198	10
Four years old and over	32,770	10

CATTLE.

One year old and under	384,403	10
One to two years old	279,002	2
Two to three years old	179,485	3
Three years old and over	480,260	10

SHEEP.

Number of grown sheep	925,431	
Number of lambs	468,614	

HOGS.

Number of stock hogs	1,605,180	10
Number of fatted hogs	2,196,068	1½

The milch cows are included in the total number of cattle as given in the foregoing.

The several tables embraced in this department will be found complete in every particular, showing the number and ages by counties of the several classes of live stock in the State, and containing, in fact, all the information relative thereto that may be shown advantageously in tabulated form. It should be borne in mind, however, that the data covers the period only from June 30, 1886, to June 30, 1887, and that while classed entirely within the latter year, because the returns are given for that period, the effects of disease in any one year are not apparent upon the number reported till the year following. Thus, the number of hogs reported as dying from disease between June 30, 1886, and June 30, 1887, shows an increase of 111,528 over the former year, and is the direct result of cholera which prevailed to such an unusual extent in the fall of 1886, but twenty-two counties being exempt from the disease.

For the second year embraced in this Report, the tables are equally full, and the same general observations apply to them, the data corresponding in subject matter and in general arrangement with that of 1887. A comparison of the tables for the two years shows that the number of horses and mules, and cattle and milch cows, have increased slightly in 1888 over the preceding year, while the number of sheep and lambs and

fatted hogs have slightly decreased. The mortality from accident and disease is not so pronounced as in 1887, all the classes showing a decrease in this respect except horses, and these show an increased death rate of less than 100 when compared with 1887.

HORSES AND MULES.

Tables I and II show by counties and ages the number of horses and mules in the State in 1887, the former having increased 20,287 and the latter decreased 294, as compared with the totals of the preceding year. A comparison of the totals of the two tables shows a gradual decrease in the number from the class reported as one year old and under to the third class, or those from two to three years old, and this is likewise true of nine-tenths of the counties, the difference being very marked in the first table. An explanation of this is found in the fact that horses at this age are more liable to disease, especially strangles, distemper and diseases which result from exposure. Being also the castration and breaking period a number die from the former, and others are crippled in the latter, and the several causes combine to swell the mortality and decrease the number on hand. The following summary gives the totals of the several ages of horses and mules, the total number in the State in 1886 and 1887, and the number dying of disease in the latter year:

	Horses.	Mules.
One year old and under	53,760	5,826
One to two years old	46,741	5,748
Two to three years old	37,269	5,447
Three to four years old	39,984	7,198
Four years old and over	355,497	32,770
Total	533,251	56,989
Total 1886	512,970	57,283
Total number dying of disease in 1887	16,729	1,600

1888.

	Horses.	*Mules.*
One year old and under	56,968	5,507
One to two years old	52,932	5,678
Two to three years old	41,291	5,474
Three to four years old	41,551	6,757
Four years old and over	392,965	36,759
Total	585,707	60,185
Total, 1887	558,157	56,989
Total number dying of disease, 1888	16,804	1,084

CATTLE.

The noticeable decrease in the number of all kinds of live stock reported from two to three years old, when compared with the number returned for other ages, is specially marked in Table III, the number of cattle returned in the entire State at that age being 179,485, while the number from one to two years old is 279,002, and the number, one year old and under, 364,403, the difference between the first and third being nearly 200,000. In this instance, however, the decrease is not attributable to disease but rather to the fact that cattle from two to three years of age can always find a good market and are sold in large numbers for beef. In fact, there was but little disease among cattle in 1886, nearly all the counties being exempt from it and where disease existed at all it was not exceptionally fatal. It may be reasonably concluded, then, that the marked decrease in the number of cattle between two and three years of age, returned by the assessors, will be fully accounted for in the number slaughtered for food. Below will be found a summary showing the several totals and other matters found in this table:

One year old and under	364,403
One to two years old	279,002
Two to three years old	179.485
Three years old and over	480,260
Total, including milch cows, 1887	1,313,650
Total, including milch cows, 1886	1,251,428
Number of milch cows, 1887	476,201
Number of milch cows, 1886	447,322
Number of cattle, all ages, dying in 1887	29,075
Number of cattle, all ages, dying in 1886	35,333

From these totals it will be seen that the number of cattle in 1887, including milch cows, shows an increase of 51,722 over 1886 and the number of milch cows an increase of 29,879 for the same period, and a decrease in the number dying from accident and disease of 6,258.

1888.

One year old and under	368,707
One to two years old	286,721
Two to three years old	190,937
Three years old and over	514,030
Total, including milch cows, 1888	1,360,399
Total, including milch cows, 1887	1,313,650
Number of milch cows, 1888	483,074
Number of milch cows, 1887	476,201
Number of cattle, all ages, dying in 1888	24,758
Number of cattle, all ages, dying in 1887	29,075

SHEEP.

The total number of sheep in Indiana in 1887, as reported by township assessors and given in table IV of this department, was 1,398,045, about 33⅓ per cent. of which were lambs, the latter numbering 472,614. Though the number dying of disease and the number killed by dogs both decreased in 1887, the former 7,109 and the latter 4,890, when compared with 1886, the total for 1887, when similarly compared, shows a decrease of 7,567, the number reported in 1886 being 1,401,612. The totals for 1886 and 1887, together with the wool clip for the same periods, are here given:

	1887.	1886.
Total number of sheep and lambs	1,398,045	1,401,612
Number dying of disease	40,212	49,321
Pounds of wool	4,807,524	4,207,155

It will be seen from the foregoing that the death rate among sheep was remarkably low, being only about three per cent., and, as the period between June 30, 1886, and June 30, 1887, is here covered, it is readily seen that nothing like contagious disease prevailed. It is not improbable that the mortality from disease was confined almost exclusively to lambs and occurred in the lambing period.

1888.

The corresponding table for 1888 shows a decrease in the number of sheep and lambs of 131,936, and in the mortality of 5,663, the wool clip falling off also in about the same proportion. The death rate having fallen off proportionately with the decrease in the number of sheep and lambs indicates that the periods embraced in the returns have been free from exceptionally fatal disease among this class of stock. The following comparative tables comprise the totals for the years 1887 and 1888:

	1888.	1887.
Total number of sheep and lambs	1,266,109	1,398,045
Number dying of disease	36,749	42,212
Pounds of wool (estimated for 1888)	3,634,159	4,807,524

SHEEP KILLED BY DOGS.

Table V is designed to show the number of sheep killed by dogs in 1886 and 1887, the number of townships in each county and the number reporting money paid out for sheep killed by dogs, and the total amount the same, and the average for each township so reporting. Of 1,011 townships in the State, 607 trustees made reports to

the fall of 1887, and of this number 537 reported money paid out on account of sheep killed. Assuming that the same proportion, both in number of townships and in amount paid out, exists in the 404 unreported, the total number showing money paid on account of sheep killed by dogs would be 894 and the aggregate amount $87,344, the average to each township reporting being $97.70. In 1886, returns were received from 635 townships and these reported a total amount paid out of $51,872, an average of $81.69 to the township, and, upon this basis, estimated for the entire State at $82.588. Below are the totals for the respective years:

	1887.	1886
Number townships reporting money paid	537	635
Amount paid out by same	$52,466	$51,872
Average for each township reporting	97.70	81.69
Total amount for State (estimated)	$87,344	$82,588

1888.

On the subject of sheep killed by dogs and money paid out for same, the table shows nearly the same average per township, though the number of sheep killed fell off about 3,000. Out of a total of 1,011 townships in the State, 543 trustees made returns and of these, 482 reported money paid out on this account, the total being $46,842 and the average per township, $97.18. Assuming that the ratio would be maintained had all reported, the total cost of sheep killed by dogs in 1888 was $87,170. Below are the totals for the two years embraced in this report:

	1888.	1887.
Number of townships reporting money paid	482	537
Amount paid out by same	$46,842	$52,466
Average for each township reporting	97.18	97.70
Total amount for State (estimated)	$87,170	$87,344

HOGS.

The number of fatted hogs, as shown in Table V, increased considerably in 1887 over the preceding year, the number of stock hogs decreasing and the number dying of disease increasing. The latter is due almost entirely to cholera, which prevailed in seventy-two counties in the summer and fall of 1886 and which, in some sections, was unusually fatal, the mortality being about 50 per cent. The following summary contains the totals referred to:

	1887.	1886.
Number of hogs fatted	2,196,068	1,965,885
mber of stock hogs	1,605,180	1,761,529
aber dying of disease	512,692	402,164

1888.

Table IV of the seven devoted to live stock gives by counties the number of fatted and stock hogs and the number dying from disease from June 30, 1887 to June 30, 1888, the number fatted and the number dying showing a decrease and the number of stock hogs a slight increase when compared with the corresponding totals for 1887. The totals for the two years are as follows:

	1888.	1887.
Number of fatted hogs	2,057,210	2,196,068
Number of stock hogs	1,676,552	1,605,180
Number dying of disease	326,359	512,692

SLAUGHTERED ANIMALS.

The number of cattle, hogs and sheep slaughtered in Indiana in 1887, shows a slight increase over the preceding year. In Marion county the table shows an increase in the number of slaughtered cattle alone of nearly 24,000, the number for 1886 being 7,138, and for 1887, 31,038. This increase is due to the fact that, in 1886, the cattle killed at the slaughtering establishments in Indianapolis were not accounted for, while in 1887 they were. Investigation shows that an average of sixty beeves per day are slaughtered for the Indianapolis market alone. The presence of large packing establishments in Indianapolis will also account for the great number of hogs slaughtered in Marion county, while the large number of cattle slaughtered in Lake county is due to the presence of a butterine establishment at Hammond. Below are the totals for the two years between which comparisons are made:

	1887.	1886.
Cattle slaughtered	299,617	268,385
Hogs slaughtered	1,245,596	1,198,288
Sheep slaughtered	81,134	75,958

1888.

As in 1887, the number of cattle, hogs and sheep slaughtered for food in Indiana, in 1888, shows a slight increase over the preceding year, the number of cattle being 63,173, the number of hogs 64,022, and the number of sheep 1,419 in excess of that period. The number of cattle slaughtered in Lake county alone increased about 50,000, and the number of hogs in Marion county about 40,000. Below are comparative statements of the totals for 1887 and 1888:

	1888.	1887.
Cattle slaughtered	360,795	299,617
Hogs slaughtered	1,309,618	1,245,596
Sheep slaughtered	82,553	81,134

SOCIAL STATISTICS.

The three tables comprising the Department of Social Statistics are designed to show, by counties, the number of persons in the several poor asylums of the State in 1887, their mental and physical condition as nearly as it is possible to do so, and the relative proportion of male and female inmates; also the number of divorces granted in each county within the same period, whether to the wife or to the husband, and the ground or grounds upon which the petition in each instance was based; and, finally, the number and nativity of persons who were naturalized under the laws of Indiana in 1887. Out of a total of ninety-two such officers, seventeen superintendents of poor asylums failed to report the desired information relative to the institutions under their charge in 1887, thirty-three circuit clerks failed to make returns on the subject of divorce, and forty-four failed to report on number and nativity of persons naturalized in their respective counties. The data given in the three tables is, therefore, incomplete, but as the counties from which returns were received are scattered over the entire State, all sections are represented and the totals for the State may be approximately reached by estimates based upon those reporting.

In preparing the Department of Social Statistics for the second year for which this report is made, the Bureau has followed the same general plan as in 1887, the tables being arranged in a similar order and the data embraced being called out by the same questions. For the year sixty-nine superintendents of county asylums reported on the number and condition of the unfortunates under their charge, and the reports are commendably full, showing that the superintendents have taken pains to given the data as correctly as possible. Fifty-six circuit clerks reported on the number of divorces granted in the period embraced in the questions submitted, though many of those thus reporting did not enter into the cau-es of complaint as fully as was desired. While fifty-six thus made returns, but forty-four answered the questions regarding naturalization and the nativity of the newly-made citizens. The conclusion is, therefore, natural that either no record is kept of many persons who receive naturalization papers or so badly kept that they are not satisfactory and not reported, even by those who made acceptable reports on other subjects.

INMATES OF POOR ASYLUMS.

Table I of this department shows a total of 2,614 persons in the poor asylums of seventy-five counties in 1887 and of these 1,524 were males 1,090 were females, 1,279 of the former and 911 of the latter being over sixteen years of age. Of the total number, 97 were blind, 49 deaf and dumb, 310 idiotic, 417 insane, 258 deformed or crippled and 500 infirm from old age. Estimating on the basis of asylums reported, the total number of persons in all the poor asylums of the State in 1887 was 3,206, of whom 1,869 were males and 1,337 were females. In 1886 reports were received from sixty-seven counties showing a total of 2,364 persons in the asylums reported, making an average of about 35 inmates to each asylum or the same as in 1887. The same proportion between the two years exists as regards the condition of the inmates as will be seen from the following summary:

	1887.	1886.
Number of persons in asylums	2,614	2,364
Number of males	1,524	1,402
Number of females	1,090	962
Deaf and dumb	49	39
Insane	417	405
Idiotic	310	307
Deformed or crippled	258	251
Blind	97	83
Infirm from old age	500	447

The corresponding table for 1888, when sixty-nine superintendents reported, shows a total of 2,572 persons in the poor asylums of the counties reported, and, estimating on this basis, a total for the state of 3,342. Of the number reported, 1,451 are males, 1.058 are females and 63 are not classed as to sex. With respect to age, 2,126 are over and 383 under sixteen years. The average for each county in 1886 and 1887 was about 35, while in 1888 the average is something over 36. The following comparative table for the two years for which this report is made, shows that the number of insane have appreciably increased since 1887, but the ratio in other classes is nearly or quite the same:

	1888.	1887.
Number of persons in asylums	2,572	2,614
Number of males	1,451	1,524
Number of females	1,058	1,090
Deaf and dumb	54	49
Insane	478	417
Idiotic	305	310
Deformed or crippled	231	258
Blind	87	97
Infirm from old age	575	447

DIVORCES.

The returns made in 1887 by fifty-nine out of ninety-two circuit clerks in the State on the subject of divorces, show a total of 1,034 granted during the year and of these, 742 were upon the complaint of the wife and 292 upon the complaint of the husband, the average being nearly 18 to each county as against an average of about 16 to the county in 1886, when fifty-three circuit clerks made returns in answer to questions submitted by the Bureau upon this subject. Taking the 1.034 divorces granted in fifty-nine counties as a basis and assuming that the ratio would be maintained in the unreported counties, the total for the State would aggregate 1,612 divorces granted in Indiana in one year. The grounds upon which legal separation was asked in the several instances cover all the statutory causes, that of abandonment being the most frequent. In the following comparative table for 1886 and 1887 will be found the number of divorces granted and the cause alleged in the petitions:

	1887.	1886.
Total number of divorces granted	1,034	825
To the wife	734	581
To the husband	292	244
On account of abandonment	356	308
On account of cruel treatment	182	156
On account of adultery	95	103
On account of drunkenness	58	78
On account of failure to provide	95	91
On account of criminal conviction	13	14

Fifty-six circuit clerks made returns on the subject of divorce for the year 1888 as against fifty-nine for the preceding year, the questions submitted by the Bureau being substantially the same for both periods. In 1887 the total number granted as shown by the returns was 1,034, while for 1888 the number is 1,065, an increase of 31 with three counties less reported. Assuming that the ratio of 19 to each county would be maintained had all reported, the total for the State would be 1,748 against 1,612 on a similar basis in 1887, indicating a steady increase from year to year in the number of divorces granted. In 1886, the average was 16 to each county; a year later it reached 18 and in 1888 the number was 19. Of the total number reported in the latter period, 731 were granted on the complaint of the wife and 261 on the complaint of the husband. Below comparative tables for the two years last past:

	1888.	18
Total number of divorces granted	1,065	1,
To the wife	731	
To the husband	261	
On account of abandonment	385	
On account of cruel treatment	189	
On account of adultery	104	
On account of drunkenness	99	
On account of failure to provide	131	
On account of criminal conviction	22	

NATURALIZATION.

Forty-eight Circuit Clerks reported a total of 834 persons naturali in Indiana between June 30, 1886, and June 30, 1887, or an average about seventeen to each county reported. Taking this as a basis which to make an estimate for the entire State, the total number natu ized in 1887 would be 1,564, an increase of 506 over the preceding ye on a similar basis, when the average was less than twelve to the coun As in former years, Germany furnished the largest proportion of natu ized citizens, the number being 338.

The returns on the subject of naturalization for the year 1888 show average for each of the forty-four counties reported of sixteen, the t being 702. Assuming that the ratio would remain the same had all counties been represented in the returns, the total for the State would 1,472, a decrease, when compared with 1887, of ninety-two. The turns are made for the year ending June 30, and do not include th persons naturalized just before the November election, a period that nually witnesses the greatest activity among the foreign-born populat in securing citizenship. Germany, as in former years, furnished greater number of citizens, there being 312 from that country, 83 fr England and 57 from Ireland.

THE POPULAR VOTE.

To the department of social statistics for the year 1888 has been ad a table showing, by counties, the number of votes cast for each elect ticket, the electors having the highest number of votes being selected the comparison, and also the vote cast for the several candidates for G ernor. A comparison of the total vote cast in 1884 and in 1888, b being national campaign years, shows an increase of 41,716 votes, total in 1884 being 495,094, and in 1888, 536,810.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The fact that the school interests of the several cities and towns of the State are treated in connection with other matters relating to them, and that the value of property, enrollment of pupils and number of teachers employed are given in each instance, is sufficient excuse for not entering more largely into the discussion of educational statistics in this volume, and nothing remains to be given on this subject but the matters that go to show the general progress of the State in this particular. It being the special work of a separate department to collect and compile educational statistics, reference to its reports will give all the information that can be gained on the subject of Indiana's school interests. The following items relating to the money expended by the State in education, the condition of the several funds and the school population are of general interest and are submitted on account of that fact, the data covered being for the year 1888 only:

Common school fund	$7,152,426 78	
Congressional school fund	2,502,125 27	
Total		$9,654,552 05
Net increase of common school fund over 1887	$83 784 68	
Net increase of Congressional school fund over 1887	14,318 88	
Total		98,103 56
Total school revenue	$3,646,122 09	
Total special school revenue	1,588,909 89	
Total		5,235,031 98
Value of school property	$13,941,872 81	
Value of school apparatus	809,942 00	
Total		14,751,814 81
Number of school houses		9,882
Number of children enrolled		514,463
Total school population of State		760,529
Total number of teachers		14,202

	Males.	Females.
Average daily wages in township schools	$2 07	$1 90
Average daily wages in towns	3 00	2 01
Average daily wages in cities	3 87	2 44
Average daily wages in *State at large*	2 26	1 87

Average length of school term for State, 133 days.

ECONOMIC STATISTICS.

The department under the foregoing caption consists of a number of tables compiled from returns of County Auditors, Recorders and Clerks, and the design in collecting this branch of statistics is to show in detail everything connected with the fiscal and judicial administration of the several counties of the State; and also the voluntary and enforced changes in the ownership of property, the mortgages given and satisfactions made, and whatever else may be shown by the records of a county to be of interest to the public. In this connection the Bureau would call attention to the very full and satisfactory returns from the County Auditors, as evidenced by the complete tables relating to expenditures and indebtedness, and which present a refreshing contrast to the meagre returns by Clerks and Recorders. The work of the former, though more laborious, has been intelligently and faithfully accomplished, and through them the Bureau is enabled to place before the public a series of valuable tables relating to the fiscal affairs of the several counties. The Clerks and Recorders who have made returns have performed the duty well, but its value is lessened by the fact that so many have utterly failed to do likewise. The theory that a public office is accepted *cum onere* is but a theory, and makes more pointed the deplorable fact that too many avoid every onus that is not expressly placed upon them by statute.

For the second year embraced in this Report returns were made by ninety of the ninety-two County Auditors in the State, but with this exception the tables do not show any material difference from those embraced in the department of economic statistics for 1887, the same general order of arrangement being observed and the same subject matter embraced.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

The first four tables of the department relate exclusively to amounts paid out in the administration of county affairs, including officers' salaries, construction and repair of public buildings and bridges and the liquidation of interest and redemption of free gravel road and county bonds, the period covered being from June 1, 1886, to June 1, 1887. The aggregate expenses of all the counties for the period named was $6,110,302, an average to each county of $66,416.33, but a reduction for the year, of $586,449, the total for 1886 being $6,696,751. The following totals show the several items of expense and the amounts for the two periods:

	1887.	1886.
County officers except County Superintendent	$504,512	$481,139
Grand and petit jurors	318,843	220,745
Coroners' inquests	21,893	22,239
Enumerating, assessing and appraising	280,162	190,031
Road viewing and surveying	51,997	39,408
County Superintendents and institutes	103,402	102,840
Prisoners and criminals	126,984	149,322
County poor	736,039	752,437
State Benevolent and Reformatory institutions	65,936	56,364
New public buildings	241,903	392,222
Repairs of public buildings	93,979	125,088
Interest on county bonds	201,129	194,366
Books and stationery	150,937	153,063
Interest on free gravel road bonds	136,626	152,131
Interest on county orders	45,743	73,877
Printing and advertising	60,306	54,770
New bridges	529,837	423,946
Repair of bridges	113,039	199,562
Redemption of county bonds	386,872	394,704
Redemption of free gravel road bonds	561,615	438,344
Unclassified expenditures	1,433,397	1,945,593
Total	$6,110,302	$6,696,751

The increase of about $90,000 in the cost of enumerating, assessing and appraising in 1887 is due to the fact that real estate was assessed in the spring of 1886, and being paid for by the counties in June, the increased cost is shown in the returns of the Auditors for 1887.

1888.

Four tables, as in 1887, are devoted to the expenditures of the several counties of the State, the object being to cover every possible class of expense and enable comparison to be made between counties in the several items as well as in the totals. The expenditures show a marked increase over 1887, when they aggregated $6,110,302, the total for 1888 being $7,004,845, an increase of nearly $1,000,000. The following summary comprises the totals for both periods:

	1888.	1887.
County officers except County Superintendents	$478,864	$504,512
Grand and petit jurors	335,949	318,843
Coroners' inquests	21,895	21,893
Enumerating, assessing and appraising	190,143	280,162
Road viewing and surveying	45,103	51,997

County Superintendents and institutes	107,227	103,402
Prisoners and criminals	141,506	126,984
County poor	771,446	736,039
State Benevolent and Reformatory institutions.	72,515	65,936
New public buildings	365,674	241,903
Repair of public buildings	119,995	93,979
Interest on county bonds	239,430	201,129
Books and stationery	144,886	150,937
Interest on free gravel road bonds	150,898	136,626
Interest on county orders	48,929	45,743
Printing and advertising	44,638	60,306
New bridges	581,379	529,837
Repair of bridges	58,994	113,039
Redemption of county bonds	423,700	386,872
Redemption of free-gravel road bonds	490,595	561,615
Unclassified expenditures	1,766,601	1,433,397
Total	$7,004,845	$6,110,302

The increase of $894,543 in 1888, is partly due to the cost of ditches and repairs of free gravel roads, the first aggregating $215,266, and the second $268,261. While they are not accounted for in the list of items, because the questions were submitted for the first time that year, they are contained in the totals. Deducting the sum of these two items, the increase is $411,016.

COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS.

The single table devoted to county indebtedness shows by counties the bonded, floating and gross debt, the sinking fund and net debt, in their order, the net debt being the difference between the sinking fund and gross debt. By reference to the table it will be seen that seventy-one of the ninety-two counties in the State report either a floating or bonded debt, or both, and that but eighteen counties report sinking funds, the gross debt aggregating $4,929,946 and the sinking funds $382,423. In 1886 seventy-three of the counties reported indebtedness and twenty-two reported sinking funds, the first aggregating $5,338,887 and the second $459,046. It will, therefore, be observed that the aggregate indebtedness within the past year has been reduced $408,941 and the aggregate sinking fund $76,623. The several totals for the two periods are here given:

	1887.	1886.
Bonded debt	$4,228,825	$4,104,126
Floating debt	701,121	1,234,761
Gross debt	4,929,946	5,338,887
Sinking fund	382,423	459,046
Net debt	$4,547,523	4,942,435

The discrepancy between the net debt and the difference between the gross debt and the sinking fund for 1886 arises from the fact that Owen county reported a sinking fund and no debt for that year.

1888.

In seeking to obtain a statement of the indebtedness of the counties a doubt was suggested as to whether the Auditors included the free gravel road indebtedness, and inquiry led to the belief that they did not. A question was, therefore, incorporated, and this feature of the bonded debt is made a part of table V. With this exception the table corresponds with that of 1887. Summary:

	1888.	1887.
Bonded debt	$4,207,625	$4,228,825
Floating debt	777,492	701,121
Gross debt	4,985,117	4,929,946
Sinking fund	395,948	382,423
Net debt	$4,589,169	$4,547,523
Free gravel road bonds	2,044,255	

TOWNSHIP INDEBTEDNESS.

In the table showing the county indebtedness will also be found the aggregate township indebtedness by counties as far as has been reported by the Trustees. Of a total of 1,011 townships in the State, reports were received from 607 Township Trustees, and of this number 219 reported indebtedness in various sums, the aggregate of which, as seen in the table, is $218,275, or an average of nearly $1,996 to the township reporting. Assuming that of the 404 unreported townships, the same proportion in number and amount of indebtedness is maintained, the total number of townships having indebtedness is 348, and the aggregate amount $346,608. Summary:

Total number of townships in State	1,011
Total number reporting	607
Number showing indebtedness	219
Aggregate amount of indebtedness	$218,275
Estimated number having indebtedness	364
Estimated aggregate indebtedness	$362,444

1888.

In addition to the county debt, Table V shows the amount of township debt by counties as in the corresponding table for 1887, the amount being $274,755 against $218,275 in 1887, and the same number of townships reporting for each period. The average to each township, however, is increased over 1887, for in that year the number of townships reporting to the Bureau was 607, but in 1888 only 543, while in each year 219 show the existence of debt, making the average for each township something in excess of $1,254. Summary:

Total number of townships in State	1,011
Total number reporting	543
Number showing indebtedness	219
Aggregate amount of indebtedness	$274,755
Estimated number having indebtedness	408
Estimated aggregate indebtedness	$511,632

TRANSFERS, LIENS, MORTGAGES AND SATISFACTIONS.

Tables VI to VIII, inclusive, contain the returns of twenty-six County Recorders to questions submitted by the Bureau on the subject of transfers, liens, mortgages and satisfactions for the period beginning June 30, 1886, and ending June 30, 1887. Unfortunately, less than one-third of the counties in the State are represented by the returns and some of these only in part. The following is a summary of the several totals:

	Number.	*Amount.*
Voluntary and other transfers	14,513	$10,923,025
Real estate mortgages	7,110	4,774,421
Satisfactions	3,599	2,638,996
Chattel mortgages	3,327	860,316
Satisfactions	491	180,490
Mechanics' liens	451	74,366
Satisfactions	75	18,802

1888.

The tables devoted to mortgages, liens, satisfactions, etc., in this department for 1888 are made up from returns by twenty-seven County Recorders, less than one-third of the counties being represented. The figures do not differ materially from those of the preceding year, as will be seen from the following summary:

	Number.	*Amount.*
Voluntary and other transfers	18,281	$11,503,620
Real estate mortgages	8,891	4,771,778
Satisfactions	4,021	2,948,145
Chattel mortgages	3,008	568,490
Satisfactions	420	106,864
Mechanics' liens	438	45,290
Satisfactions	51	6,085

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS AND BUSINESS.

Following the general plan adopted in the Biennial Report of the Bureau for 1885–6, the data relating to the several judicial circuits of the State has been compiled by counties and these have been grouped together in circuits, thus showing the business disposed of by the courts, both in the counties and in the circuits, as far as it has been possible to do so from the returns made by Circuit Clerks. Out of a total of ninety-two such officers in the State, but fifty-eight made returns in 1887, and in this number but twenty-one full circuits are represented. The data has a special value to the people of all sections of the State in showing at a glance the measure of criminal and civil business transacted in the counties as well as the circuits, and the Bureau regrets that it is unable to place before the people a more comprehensive table upon the subject. As the Legislature, owing to increase of legal business in some counties and decrease in others, is frequently called upon to make changes in judicial circuits, such data is indispensable, when changes are contemplated, to intelligent action upon the part of that body and the necessity of a legislative enactment, compelling prompt reports upon the part of Circuit Clerks is too obvious to require discussion. The following summary contains by circuits the most important features of Table IX, the figures representing the totals only of the circuits fully reported:

CIRCUITS.	Civil Cases begun during year.	Criminal Cases begun during year.	Indictments returned during year.	Convictions in Criminal cases during year.	Execut'ns issued during year.	Foreclosure decrees entered during year.
Sixth Judicial Circuit	333	115	143	39	61	53
Eighth Judicial Circuit	455	250	208	57	225	35
Ninth Judicial Circuit	389	110	47	17	105	13
Eleventh Judicial Circuit	608	301	163	117	425	88
Thirteenth Judicial Circuit	520	162	128	29	95	35
Sixteenth Judicial Circuit	603	207	242	26	158	20
Seventeenth Judicial Circuit	420	124	. . . .	103	. . . .	195
Twenty-first Judicial Circuit	389	44	18	11	135	31
Twenty-second Judicial Circuit	308	80	59	. . . .	. . . .	. .
Twenty-third Judicial Circuit	511	122	89	12	255	60
Twenty-sixth Judicial Circuit	549	90	67	7	332	43
Twenty-eighth Judicial Circuit	566	132	121	39	335	56
Thirty-first Judicial Circuit	503	185	107	51	144	121
Thirty-third Judicial Circuit	549	43	12	19	307	42
Thirty-fifth Judicial Circuit	558	355	359	166	125	32
Thirty-sixth Judicial Circuit	717	57	99	14	191	44
Thirty-seventh Judicial Circuit	309	61	93	32	103	32
Thirty-eighth Judicial Circuit	485	80	40	42	212	33
Forty-second Judicial Circuit	360	142	105	42	203	25
Forty-fourth Judicial Circuit	313	42	8	15	201	112
Forty-sixth Judicial Circuit	314	182	168	14	49	15
Total	9,761	2,884	2,278	852	3,661	1,109

The twenty-one judicial circuits embraced in the foregoing summary include a total of forty-one counties, leaving seventeen counties in the table unaccounted for, because the circuits of which they form a part are not complete. Adding the sum of the totals of the seventeen counties to those in the accompanying table, we have the following for the fifty-eight counties reporting:

Civil cases begun during year	13,890
Criminal cases begun during year	4,626
Indictments returned during year	3,576
Convictions in criminal cases during year	1,216
Executions issued during year	5,278
Foreclosure decrees entered during year	1,513

As several of the larger counties have failed to make returns, and, among these are Knox, Boone, Randolph, Cass, Vigo and Clinton, each of which constitutes a judicial circuit, it is safe to assume that the proportion or average to each county would be increased rather than diminished by returns from all. Assuming, however, that it would be the same, the aggregate for the ninety-two counties in the State would be as follows: Civil cases begun, 22,032; criminal cases begun, 7,338; indictments turned, 5,672; convictions in criminal cases, 1,929; executions issu 8,372, foreclosure decrees entered, 2,399.

1888.

The returns on the several subjects embraced in judicial circuits and business for 1888 cover the same data set forth in the foregoing and will be found equally full, twenty-one complete circuits reporting for both periods, though the number of clerks reporting in the latter year was one less than in 1887, when fifty-eight made returns. Sixteen of the full circuits reported correspond to 1887 and afford matter for comparison for the two years and many of the counties, where complete circuits are not made, are the same reported for 1887. The following table contains the principal items shown in the twenty-one complete circuits reported:

CIRCUITS.	Civil cases begun during year.	Criminal cases begun during year.	Indictments returned during year.	Convictions in criminal cases during year.	Execut'ns issued during year.	Foreclosure decrees entered during year.
Fifth Judicial Circuit	251	374	270	213	87	44
Sixth Judicial Circuit	291	69	107	34	81	32
Eighth Judicial Circuit	540	193	280	21	200	62
Ninth Judicial Circuit	299	75	34	11	149	19
Eleventh Judicial Circuit	588	273	256	42	407	96
Twelfth Judicial Circuit	323	147	48	4	115	42
Thirteenth Judicial Circuit	2,245	196	146	78	190	124
Fifteenth Judicial Circuit	307	275	156	14	237	23
Sixteenth Judicial Circuit	546	102	123	63	66	24
Seventeenth Judicial Circuit	383	163	148	88	. .	232
Twenty-second Judicial Circuit	482	249	99	10	94	19
Twenty-third Judicial Circuit	332	138	53	22	248	63
Twenty-fourth Judicial Circuit	902	258	197	70	315	61
Twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit	368	378	452	186	160	. .
Twenty-sixth Judicial Circuit	565	125	92	18	221	30
Twenty-eighth Judicial Circuit	579	152	57	36	260	61
Thirty-third Judicial Circuit	612	61	26	18	358	46
Thirty-fifth Judicial Circuit	622	377	243	102	110	48
Thirty-sixth Judicial Circuit	787	108	86	6	224	31
Forty-fourth Judicial Circuit	400	112	60	23	86	104
Forty-sixth Judicial Circuit	292	124	141	21	75	7
Total	11,714	3,959	3,074	1,086	3,685	1,128

Comparing the totals of the two tables which contain the complete circuits, it will be seen that there was a marked increase in 1888 of civil cases and criminal cases begun and also in the number of indictments returned and convictions in criminal cases. Nearly all the increase in the civil cases is confined to Clay county, which forms a part of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit, while the increase in the other items shown in the table is pretty generally distributed through all of the circuits. In the twenty-one complete circuits in the foregoing table a total of thirty-nine counties is embraced, and eighteen counties, constituting parts only of circuits, are not included. Taking the sum of the corresponding totals and adding itto those shown in the table, the following is obtained for the fifty-seven counties reported:

Civil cases begun during year	15,429
Criminal cases begun during year	4,963
Indictments returned during year	4,297
Convictions in criminal cases during year	1,451
Executions issued during year	5,199
Foreclosure decrees entered during year	1,399

Comparing these totals with those of 1887, it is shown that the number of civil cases begun in 1888 increased 1,539 over 1887, the number of criminals cases 337, the number of indictments 719, and the number of convictions 235, while the number of executions decreased 79, and the number of foreclosures decrees 113, for the same period. Assuming that this ratio of increase in some and of decrease in others would be maintained, had all the circuits reported, we would have the following as the aggregate, in the items included in this analysis, of the forty-nine circuits of the State:

Civil cases begun during year	24,903
Criminal cases begun during year	8,010
Indictments returned during year	6,935
Convictions in criminal cases during year	2,168
Executions issued during year	8,391
Foreclosure decrees entered during year	2,258

TAXABLES AND FREE AND TOLL ROADS.

The concluding table in the Department of Economic Statistics for 1888, is designed to show by counties the assessed value of all taxables for 1887 and 1888, the amount of tax levied for the former year and the number of miles of free and toll roads and the assessed value of the latter. Owing to the fact that the tax duplicates in the several counties are not turned over to the Treasurers till January 1, of each year, the Bureau found it impossible to obtain the tax levied for 1888, and that of 1887 is given in connection with the value of taxables for the same period. In the matter of toll and free gravel roads, many of the County Auditors failed to make reports, and the data is not as satisfactory as it might be. Some of the counties have neither, but it is fair to assume that there are more than 1,004½ miles of toll road, and also more than 3,021½ miles of free gravel road in Indiana. Summary:

Total assessed value of all taxables, 1888	$769,747,005
Total assessed value of all taxables, 1887	821,512,984
Total tax levied for 1887	13,037,000

Number of miles of toll road	1,004½
Assessed value of toll road	$342,501
Number miles of free gravel road	3,021½

STATE DEBT.

The State debt at the close of the fiscal year, October 31, 1888, was as follows:

Foreign debt	$2,381,825 12
Domestic debt	4,388,783 22
Total	$6,770,608 34
Total interest on foreign and domestic debt	$337,861 99

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The three tables embraced in the department of criminal statistics for 1887 show the number, nativity, sex and color of persons incarcerated in the jails of the State during the year and likewise the degrees of crime with which they were charged. The tables are compiled from data furnished by County Sheriffs in answer to questions submitted by the Bureau and those reporting have made their returns reasonably full, though thirty-four sheriffs failed to make reports. To furnish the data required by the Bureau but little time and labor would have to be devoted to the work, which involves nothing more arduous than copying the jail register, and it appears strange that so many would neglect it entirely. One sheriff volunteers information regarding the political complexion of his prisoners, no questions being submitted upon that subject, and from the fact that his report in other respects is inconsistent and palpably incorrect, the presumption is that his political duties are engrossing his time and attention at the expense of his efficiency as a public officer. An accurate report upon the subjects desired would be more valuable to the people of the State and more acceptable to the Bureau, which was established for the collection of statistics and not for the advancement of the interest of political parties.

The blanks submitted for the year 1888 embraced similar questions, and forty-five County Sheriffs made returns, forty-seven wholly neglecting to do so. The data for the year is, therefore, less than half complete, but all sections of the State are represented in part, and the returns may be fairly considered as indicative of the prevalence of crime in the State at large, forming at least a reasonable basis for estimating on the unreported counties. An inspection of the tables will show that the average number of persons confined in the jails has increased from 128 in 1887 to 165 in 1888, but that the crimes for which they were incarcerated do not materially differ in kind nor the principal ones in number from the former year.

JAIL INCARCERATIONS.

Table I shows a total of 8,007 persons confined in the jails of fifty-eight counties during the year ending June 30, 1887, an average of 138 to the county, and, estimating the same average for the unreported counties, a total of 12,698 for the entire State. Of the number reported by the fifty-eight sheriffs, 7,315 were white males, 276 colored males, 363 white females and 53 colored females. On the subject of nativity of prisoners many of the officers do not report at all, and the only conclusion that can be reached from the omission is that no record of the place of birth is kept by the officers who thus fail to report. Of the number reported, 2,178 were native born, 830 foreign born and 331 unknown. With respect to illiteracy the reports show that 1,469 of the persons incarcerated could read and write and 286 were wholly illiterate, but on this subject about one-half of the returns are silent. Below are the totals for 1886 and 1887 on the subject of jail incarcerations, sixty-one sheriffs reporting in the former year and fifty-eight in the latter:

	1887.	1886.
Number of persons incarcerated	8,007	8,578
White males	7,315	7,774
White females	273	405
Colored males	363	340
Colored females	53	59
Native born	2,178	4,330
Foreign born	830	1,635
Unknown	331	567
Wholly illiterate	286	608
Able to read and write	1,469	2,957

1888.

Table I in this department, as in that for the first year for which this report is made, shows the number, sex, color, nativity and illiteracy of persons incarcerated in 1888, and for purposes of comparison, the corresponding figures for 1887 are reproduced. The table shows a total of 7,467 persons confined in the jails of forty-five counties during the year ending June 30, 1888, and of this number 6,862 were white males, 189 white females, 372 colored males and 39 colored females, the average for each county reporting, being 165. While many of the officials have not reported the nativity of their prisoners and others have left unanswered the questions relating to their ability to read and write, the following totals on this subject give some idea as to place of birth and educational advantages of the criminals: Native born, 2,311; foreign born, 1,316; unknown, 404; wholly illiterate, 310; able to read and write, 1,464. From

these totals it will be seen that, of a total of 7,467 incarcerations, but 4,631 are reported as to nativity and but 1,774 as to literacy. The following table shows the number of incarcerations, color, sex, etc., for 1887 and 1888, fifty-eight sheriffs reporting in the former year and fifty-five in the latter:

	1888.	1887.
Number of persons incarcerated	7,467	8,007
White males	6,862	7,315
White females	189	273
Colored males	372	363
Colored females	39	53
Native born	2,311	2,178
Foreign born	1,316	830
Unknown	404	331
Wholly illiterate	310	286
Able to read and write	1,464	1,469

CRIMES CHARGED.

The questions submitted by the Bureau regarding degrees of crime charged against those incarcerated in jails covered all the statutory offenses from murder to misdemeanors and the returns, as far as received, appear to indicate that the jail records showing this data are more accurately kept than upon any other subject embraced in the reports, a result, no doubt, of the fact that each mittimus must state the offense with which the prisoner is charged and the sheriff is personally interested in the record which shows his authority for holding the prisoners. A comparison with similar data for 1886 shows that the number of persons incarcerated on account of the commission of the graver crimes was considerably increased in 1887, though sixty-one sheriffs reported in the former year and but fifty eight in the latter. The following summary covers the principal crimes and the number of persons charged with their commission in the two years mentioned:

	1887.	1886.
Number charged with arson	20	28
Number charged with bigamy	12	9
Number charged with forgery	51	39
Number charged with manslaughter	16	6
Number charged with murder	68	53
Number charged with perjury	9	14
Number charged with rape	54	34

1888.

With respect to the degree of crime charged, the reports do not show any astonishing increase in the commission of the graver offenses, such as murder, rape, manslaughter and perjury, though the number of cases of arson, reported from forty-five counties, exceed by five the number reported in 1887 from fifty-eight counties. As in former years, the reports are more satisfactory on the subject of crimes charged and Tables II and III of this department are devoted to their classification. Below will be found a summary of the principal crimes and the number of persons arrested and imprisoned and charged with their commission for the two years for which this report is made:

	1888.	1887.
Number charged with arson	25	20
Number charged with bigamy	3	12
Number charged with forgery	33	51
Number charged with manslaughter	6	16
Number charged with murder	48	68
Number charged with perjury	11	9
Number charged with rape	25	54

FRUITS AND FRUIT TREES.

Though Indiana is essentially an agricultural State, more or less atte
tion has always been given to fruit-growing and in some sections the fru
crop, as the season may happen to be favorable or unfavorable, has a ma
terial influence upon the prosperity of the people. Generally speaking
however, this crop is not depended upon and the attention given to re
planting and pruning is limited by the time which may be spared fro
other and more profitable crops. In a few counties in the southern par
of the State peaches are cultivated extensively and in some counties i
the northern part apples prove a source of considerable revenue when th
season is favorable. In other sections fruits are cultivated only as subo
dinate crops and, though every farmer may have a few trees of each va
ety, the product is rarely larger than necessary to meet the demands of
home consumption. The number of persons in Indiana who make fru t-
growing a business, to the exclusion of all others, is so small that they
cannot be reckoned as a class, and it is doubtful if they would aver ge
two to each county in the State. Indeed, the fruit farms common in this
State a quarter of a century ago, have passed almost entirely out of ex-
istence, and the land is now devoted as generally to the production of the
cereal crops. The returns in the four tables constituting this departm en
do not, therefore, represent an effort upon the part of the people to gro
fruit as a marketable product, but rather to produce in quantity and va
ety so much as is necessary in each individual case to meet the dema
of home consumption. And so the number of fruit trees, reported fo
any county, does not represent a few orchards or a few farms but th
holdings of a large number of people, in fact, every householder, each
whom has a few which are counted in the total. There are sections wh
an effort is making to cultivate a particular kind or variety, but these co
stitute only the exceptions and the general rule stands the same. In th
following analysis of tables in this department, for the respective ye
embraced in this Report, it must be borne in mind that the periods co
ered are from June, 1886, to June, 1887, and from June, 1887, to June,
1888, respectively. Thus, the number of bushels of green apples re-
ported in 1887 is really the product of 1886, but are tabulated under the
former year because reported by assessors at the close of June of that
year. It would follow, th at climatic conditions, affecting the

fruit crop reported for 1887, must have existed between June, 1886, and June, 1887. This applies only to the actual product as reported by assessors and not to the per cents. of the several crops as reported by township trustees, the latter being based upon the crops for the year in which the reports are made.

BEARING FRUIT TREES.

For the purposes of this Report, fruit trees have been divided into two classes, bearing and non-bearing, the former including all that have reached and not passed beyond the age of production, and the latter, all that are too young as well as too old to bear fruit. It does not, therefore, follow that, in order to come under the first class, the trees reported as bearing must produce fruit, but simply that they are within the limits of the fruit-bearing age, the matter of production depending entirely upon the climatic conditions which obtain during the season. Exclusive of 131,117 plum trees, which are not reckoned because no comparisons can be made with 1886, the returns show a total of 6,681,313 bearing fruit trees in 1887, as against 6,842,548 in 1886, a falling off of 161,235 in one year. While this is true of the bearing trees, however, the total number of trees in the State shows an increase in 1887 of 964,934 over 1886, the total in the former year being 11,251,238, and in the latter, 10,286,304. Of the counties reporting bearing apple trees, Allen, Elkhart, Harrison, Kosciusko, Marshall, Noble, Perry, Ripley, St. Joseph, Washington and Whitley report the highest number, each having in excess of 100,000. Those reporting the highest number of bearing peach trees are Brown, Clark, Crawford, Gibson, Greene, Harrison, Jefferson, Martin, Orange, Perry, Pike, Warrick and Washington, each of which has more than 10,000. The total number of bearing grape vines in 1887 was 1,579,897, an increase over 1886 of 153,949. The following table shows the totals of the several varieties of bearing fruit trees for the years 1886 and 1887.

	1886.	1887.
Apple trees	5,366,534	5,252,290
Peach trees	537,988	454,738
Pear trees	235,810	317,974
Quince trees	39,229	25,010
Cherry trees	573,992	541,970
Siberian crab trees	88,995	89,331
Total	6,842,548	6,681,313

From the foregoing it will be seen that the apple, peach, quince and cherry trees show a decrease in 1887, while the pear and Siberian crab trees show an increase, the falling off in the number of peach trees and the increase in the number of pear trees being both very marked.

1888.

In collecting and arranging statistics relative to fruits and fruit trees the departments for the two years are made to correspond, the same general order being observed in each. For the sake of comparison, the totals for 1887 and 1888 are gived as follows:

	1888.	1887.
Apple trees	5,110,733	5,252,290
Peach trees	775,817	454,738
Pear trees	221,960	317,974
Quince trees	32,874	25,010
Cherry trees	572,276	541,970
Siberian Crab trees	82,071	89,331
Total	6,795,731	6,681,313

From the foregoing it will be seen that there is but a small increase in the total for 1888, when the whole number is considered, and that the number of peach trees alone increased something in excess of 300,000. As this increase is nearly all shown in the southern counties, where the peach-growing industry is receiving a great deal of attention, the reports are probably more nearly correct in this regard than for several years past. The number of bearing grape vines reported for this year, and found upon the same table, is 1,699,258.

NON-BEARING FRUIT TREES.

Table II of this department gives the number of non-bearing fruit trees in the several counties of the State, the total in 1887 being 4,569,925 against 3,443,756 in 1886, an increase in the former year of 1,126,169. This increase represents the trees planted as well as those which have been injured by blight or suffered from other causes. It must also be borne in mind, in this connection, that trees replanted in any one year are classed as non-bearing for three successive years, very few producing fruit until the fourth year. Thus, Allen county shows a total of 39,589 non-bearing apple trees but in this is represented the replant for 1885, 1886 and 1887 as well as the trees injured by various causes but not classed as dead though non-bearing. The same table shows a total of 418,582 non-bearing grape vines in 1887 against 441,294 in 1886, a decrease of 22,712. The following summary of totals, exclusive of 152,085 plum trees, shows the non-bearing trees in Indiana in 1886 and 1887:

	1886.	1887.
Apple trees	2,364,398	3,289,835
Peach trees	533,646	350,375
Pear trees	175,455	162,489
Quince trees	43,763	40,093
Cherry trees	277,943	269,424
Siberian Crab trees	48,551	97,709
Total	3,443,756	4,569,925

A further comparison of the totals of bearing and non-bearing trees shows that, while the bearing trees in 1887 fell off 161,235 when compared with 1886, the non-bearing trees in 1887 increased 1,126,169 over the year before and the whole number of both classes increased 964,934. This increase being confined exclusively to the non-bearing class may be regarded as the result of a generally increased replant.

1888.

Table II. shows the number of non-bearing apple, peach, pear, quince, cherry and siberian crab trees and also the number of non-bearing grape-vines for 1888 and it will be seen, that each of these show a slight decrease, a condition that may be due in part to death but more largely, possibly, to the advance from the non-bearing to the bearing age. Below are the totals for 1888 and 1887.

	1888.	1887.
Apple trees	2,271,846	3,289,835
Peach trees	346,916	350,375
Pear trees	159,216	162,489
Quince trees	38,413	40,093
Cherry trees	257,444	269,424
Siberian crab trees	69,202	97,709
Total	3,143,037	4,569,925

The number of non-bearing grape-vines found upon the same table is 411,979 and these, possibly, represent the replant only, as the vines are hardy and withstand conditions, that frequently prove fatal to fruit trees.

DEATH AND REPLANT OF FRUIT TREES.

In collecting statistics on death and replant of fruit trees, the efforts of the Bureau have been confined to three varieties, apple, peach and pear trees, the first and third of which may be said to represent the hardier, more vigorous growths and the second that class most sensitive to climatic changes. The total number of these three varieties dying in 1887

was 464,806 and the number replanted 546,264, while in 1886 the number dying was 832,531 and the number replanted only 494,782. From this it will be seen, that the number dying in 1887 decreased nearly fifty per cent, and the number replanted increased more than ten per cent when compared with 1886. The death and replant of the three varieties are given in the following summary:

	No. dying in 1886.	*No. replanted in* 1886.	*No. dying in* 1887.	*No. replanted in* 1887.
Apple trees	604,648	402,917	365,018	428,224
Peach trees	187,554	55,348	78,475	70,991
Pear trees	40,329	36,517	21,313	47,049
Total	832,531	494,782	464,806	546,264

Comparing the death and replant of the three varieties still further, it will be seen, that sixty-six per cent. of the apple trees, twenty-nine per cent. of the peach trees and ninety per cent. of the pear trees dying in 1886 were replanted: and that one hundred and seventeen per cent. of the apple trees, ninety per cent. of the peach trees and two hundred and twenty per cent. of the pear trees dying in 1887 were replanted. In other words, the loss by death in none of the varieties was overcome by replant in 1886 but in 1887 the loss in apple trees was overcome by replant and seventeen per cent. gained and the loss in pear trees also overcome and one hundred and twenty per cent. gained by replant, the loss in peach trees for this year alone being greater than the replant.

1888.

On the subject of death and replant of fruit trees, the table for 1888 shows that the two are very nearly balanced, or, in other words, that the trees dying have been replaced by new ones, and this is true of each of the three varieties included in the table. In 1886, the number dying exceeded the number replanted by something over 300,000, while in 1887, the number replanted exceeded the number dying by nearly 100,000. In 1888, the difference was again in favor of replanting, but it aggregated but little over 40,000 for the three varieties. Summary:

	No. dying in 1888.	*No. replanted in* 1888.	*No. dying in* 1887.	*No. replanted in* 1887.
Apple trees	367,888	398,185	365,018	428,224
Peach trees	80,265	89,596	78,475	70,991
Pear trees	24,360	28,507	21,313	47,049
Total	472,513	516,288	464,806	546,264

GREEN, DRIED AND CANNED FRUITS.

Table III. of this department also shows the number of bushels of apples and pears saved in 1887, the former being 4,831,556 and the latter 52,810. Table IV. gives by counties the number of bushels of apples, pears and plums dried in the same period, and the gallons of dried or preserved cherries and gallons of canned fruits, berries, tomatoes, etc. For convenience of comparison, the same matters embraced in the Report for 1886 are also given, the several totals for the two periods being as follows:

Bushels green apples saved in 1887	4,831,556
Bushels green apples saved in 1886	4,414,975
Bushels dried apples saved in 1887	67,170
Bushels dried apples saved in 1886	61,362
Bushels dried pears saved in 1887	1,964
Bushels dried pears saved in 1886	2,804
Gallons canned fruits, berries, tomatoes, etc., 1887	2,353,780
Gallons canned fruits, berries, tomatoes, etc., 1886	1,426,564

It will be seen from the foregoing that the number of bushels of apples saved in 1887 exceeded that of the former year more than 400,000, and that there is also a corresponding increase both in the dried and canned fruits. The season in which the fruits were produced was by no means a favorable one, and the increased yield is largely due to the fact that statistics upon this and kindred subjects are taken with more care year by year, as their importance becomes more and more manifest to the people.

1888.

Table III. of the department for 1888 contains the number of bushels of green apples and green pears saved in 1888, that is, gathered from the trees and used, while the table immediately following gives the bushels of dried apples and dried pears and the number of gallons of preserved and canned fruits, tomatoes, etc. The number of bushels of pears saved in 1888 was 40,051, against 52,810 in 1887, but the number of bushels of apples shows a much greater falling off, proportionally, the crop year being bad, owing to the drought, which affected the apples materially. Summary:

Bushels of green apples saved in 1888	2,911,853
Bushels of green apples saved in 1887	4,831,556
Bushels of green pears saved in 1888	40,051
Bushels of green pears saved in 1887	52,810
Bushels of dried apples saved in 1888	49,706
Bushels of dried apples saved in 1887	67,170
Bushels of dried pears saved in 1888	2,113
Bushels of dried pears saved in 1887	1,964
Gallons canned fruits, berries, tomatoes, etc., 1888	2,498,920
Gallons canned *fruits, berries, tomatoes*, etc., 1887	2,353,780

CIDER, WINE AND VINEGAR.

The number of gallons of cider, wine and vinegar made in Indiana from June 30th 1886 to June 30th 1887 will be found by counties in the last table in this department, and it will be observed that the increase in each is very marked. Allen, Elkhart, Huntington, Lagrange, Marshall and Noble produced over 200,000 gallons of cider each, Allen, Clark, DeKalb, Marion, Marshall, Miami, Noble and Tippecanoe each more than 15,000 gallons of vinegar and Crawford, Daviess, Hamilton, Vanderburgh and Warrick each more than 5,000 gallons of wine. The following are the totals for the entire State for 1886 and 1887:

	1887.	1886.
Cider	4,596,187	3,343,978
Wine	93,587	79,566
Vinegar	635,046	498,728

1888.

A part of table IV of this department shows by counties the number of gallons of cider, wine and vinegar made in Indiana in 1888 and this product in each instance is from the fruit crops of 1887 proper, though classed as 1888 because the assessors' returns are made for that year and cover the period from June 1887 to June 1888, the wine, cider and vinegar making season. It follows therefore, that a short crop of apples decreases the product of cider and vinegar and this is borne out in comparisons for the two years. The following are the totals for the respective years for which this Report is made:

	1888.	1887.
Cider	3,406,654	4,596,187
Wine	72,385	93,587
Vinegar	387,936	635,046

THE FRUIT CROP, 1888.

In the fall of 1888 the Bureau sent out blanks to the several township trustees in each county of the State, containing inquiries respecting the fruit crop, and of the 1,011 blanks thus furnished, 526 made returns. Some of the crops had fully matured before this information was sought and the data embraced in the returns is as reliable as could doubtless be secured, except by actual measurement. Generally speaking, each of the several varieties of Indiana fruits show something above the average, and it may be said that the fruit year, while not exceptional, was a satisfactory and profitable one to growers. In the matter of peach growing, the returns are more satisfactory than for years past, showing that this variety is receiving renewed attention in some localities, and with very gratifying

results. The information required of the trustees was given on the basis of tenths, and very few of the counties show less than fifty per centum of a full crop of each of the varieties, the exceptions being in yield of peaches, and in counties where this fruit receives comparatively little attention.

In Northern Indiana the apple, pear and grape crops were unusually fine, and few of the counties of that section show less than ninety per cent. of a full crop. In the Southern counties, especially those which border upon the Ohio, the peach crop ranged from seventy-five to one hundred per cent. of a full crop, while cherries appear to have been equally good in all sections of the State. Floyd and Franklin counties produced a full crop of each of the five varieties heretofore mentioned, and the average for the State at large on each variety was as follows:

Apples . . . . . 78 per cent.
Pears . . . . . 75 per cent.
Peaches . . . . . 59 per cent.
Cherries . . . . . 75 per cent.
Grapes . . . . . 82 per cent.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the grape crop shows the highest per cent., the apple crop next, the pear and cherry crops next, and the peach crop the lowest per cent., but it must be borne in mind that in many counties in the State but little attention is given to peach growing, and the small per cents. in these materially reduce the average for the State at large. The following list comprises a majority of the counties which shows a full crop of one or more of the several varieties and do not fall below 80 per cent. in any:

	Apples. *per cent.*	*Pears.* *per cent.*	*Peaches.* *per cent.*	*Cherries.* *per cent.*	*Grapes.* *per cent.*
Dearborn	90	90	90	100	90
Decatur	100	90	80	80	100
Fayette	100	80	90	90	90
Floyd	100	100	100	100	100
Franklin	100	100	100	100	100
Greene	100	100	90	80	80
Hancock	100	90	90	100	90
Jefferson	80	100	100	100	90
Jennings	80	90	100	100	90
Johnson	90	100	100	90	90
Ohio	80	100	100	100	80
Pike	90	100	100	90	100
Shelby	90	90	90	90	100
Switzerland	80	100	100	100	100

RAILROAD STATISTICS.

In accordance with the custom of the Bureau, blanks were sent out in 1887 to all the railroad companies operating wholly or in part of this State, seeking to obtain information with reference to the measure of business transacted during the year, and returns were received from thirty-two companies. The tabulated statement covering this data will be found under its appropriate caption in another place in this volume. Of the thirty-two companies reporting, nearly all answer fully and unreservedly the questions submitted, and, as far as the Bureau is able to judge, no attempt has been made in any quarter to conceal any material fact as to the company's operations. As these reports cover a variety of questions, no analysis of all the data will be attempted, and the reader is referred to the tables for the comparative receipts, expenditures, amount of freight and number of passengers carried, and such other matters of interest connected with the operations of the roads as may be covered by the returns, the principal totals only being subjoined to these remarks.

A careful average of the daily wages paid the several classes of employes in operating the roads, shows that engineers receive the highest and section hands the lowest wages, the former being $3.38 and the latter $1 12 per day. Passenger conductors rank next to engineers in the matter of daily wages received, and watchmen, which term also includes switchmen, are paid the next lowest wages to section hands. It is a matter of surprise, and should be a matter of concern to the traveling public, that telegraph operators are paid the third lowest class of wages among railroad employes, the average for the thirty-two roads being only $1.45 per day for such work. The station agent, the man who sells tickets and handles the baggage, and to whose duties there rarely attaches a graver responsibility than that of checking a trunk or selling a ticket, receives an average of $1.75 per day, while he upon whose skill the lives of the traveling public may be said to depend very largely receives the mere pittance of $1.45 per day. This is probably due to the fact that telegraphy is easily learned in youth; that boys enter the country depots for the purpose of learning it, and, while still boys, are given employment by the companies and often placed in the most responsible positions. In this manner the competition among this class of employes becomes sharp, and the wages are consequently reduced to a very low figure. As the number of telegraphers is

rapidly increasing by this means, and the increase is entirely disproportioned to the increase in positions where such skill is demanded, the wages are likely to become lower rather than higher under such a condition. The highest per diem paid by any of the roads for this class of service is $1.80 and the lowest is $1.00. Whether skill can be expected at such prices is a question that the traveling public may well consider.

The following totals cover the principal items of interest in the tables elsewhere given:

Total receipts from passenger department, including express, baggage, mail, etc.	$27,000,522
Total receipts from freight department	61,826,648
Total operating expenses	62,553,879
Excess of receipts over expenditures	$26,273,291
Total number of passengers carried	24,633,766
Total tons of freight carried	55,411,824

The number and wages of the several classes of employes, as found in table VI. of this department, are as follows, the wages representing the average for the classes given:

	Number of employes.	*Average daily wages.*
Engineers	3,155	$3 38
Firemen	3,141	1 80
Passenger conductors	583	3 28
Freight conductors	1,409	2 70
Passenger brakemen	1,803	1 63
Freight brakemen	2,218	1 81
Machinists	2,219	2 12
Watchmen	3,589	1 37
Section hands	11,894	1 12
Station agents	2,211	1 75
Telegraph operators	1,933	1 45

The returns on the subject of accidents are not at all satisfactory but it is probable, that the fault lies more in the fact that no complete records on this subject are kept by the roads, than of a want of disposition to return them correctly to the Bureau. It is a little remarkable, however, that the per cent. of killed and injured from their own carelessness is so largely in excess of the number killed and injured by the fault of the road reporting. The following summary comprises the totals on this subject:

Number killed by their own carelessness	132
Number injured by their own carelessness	455
Number killed from causes beyond their own control	18
Number injured from causes beyond their own control	274

1888.

In submitting blanks to the several railroad companies operating in Indiana in 1888, the Bureau made some very material changes in the questions relating to employes' wages and hours of daily work or, as the case might be, length of run required of certain employes. It is a satisfaction to say, in this connection, that nearly all the roads reported fully upon the subjects embraced in the blanks and the seven tables relating thereto, will be found very complete. In the matter of passenger and freight traffic, and the receipts and expenses connected with the same, the tables do not differ in any great degree from those of 1887, the principal totals of which are here given for comparison:

	1888.	1887.
Total receipts passenger department	$32,542,153	$27,000,522
Total receipts freight department	72,289,601	61,826,648
Total operating expenses	74,892,845	62,553,879
Excess of receipts over expenditures . . .	29,938,909	26,273,291
Total number Passengers carried	27,884,233	24,633,766
Total tons of freight carried	55,379,711	55,411,824

While the receipts from both the passenger and freight departments show an increase over 1887, the first of about $5,500,000 and the second of about $10,400,000, the operating expenses also show an increase of $12,000,000, leaving the excess of receipts over expenses less than $4,000,000. It must be borne in mind, however, that in this and the corresponding tables for 1887 the amount paid out in wages by the several roads reporting is not taken into consideration, in fact is not known, the object being to gather and compile the statistics relating to this subject, rather than to show the profits or losses, as the case may be, of the roads operating in the state.

Tables VI to XIII, inclusive, are designed to show the total number of employes of the several roads, the average monthly wages of each class and the measure of service required, whether it be represented by hours or by the number of miles covered in the run of the employes. Table XIII is practically a recapitulation of the several preceeding and is designed to show the total number of employes by classes, the average wages of the several classes and other matters embraced in the employes' tables. Some of the companies, while reporting fully on other matters, omitted the hours of daily work and miles of run and, for this reason, the averages are not as satisfactory as might be desired. Some allowance must be made, however, for the fact that this is the first time that the data has been called out so fully by the Bureau and it is hoped, that the future will show an improvement over present returns. In order to facilitate comparisons, the following totals, which may be said to represent *classes, are* submitted:

	Number.	Average monthly wages.	Number of miles required to run.
Passenger conductors	676	$95 88	147.59
Passenger engineers	841	111 20	125.66
Passenger firemen	899	59 58	125.66
Passenger brakemen	919	51 44	147.59
Baggagemen	486	51 07	147.59
Freight conductors	1,233	$78 19	103.66
Freight engineers	1,651	101 80	103.66
Freight firemen	1,706	55 15	103.66
Freight brakemen	2,409	51 30	103.66
			Number hours daily.
Yard conductors	481	$63 00	10.9
Yard engineers	569	79 00	11.1
Yard firemen	589	49 00	11.4
Yard brakemen	1,034	54 00	11.1
Wipers	739	36 77	10.3

In the foregoing the baggagemen have been classed with the passenger service and the wipers with the yard employes, but, with these exceptions, the summaries correspond as regards classes represented. It will be seen that the employes in the passenger service of the several roads receive the highest wages on an average, and that they also make the longest runs, while a slight difference in the latter regard is seen between conductors, brakemen and baggagemen on the one hand, and engineers and firemen on the other, though all are employed in the passenger service. In each summary, the engineers receive the highest wages and the conductors the next highest. Firemen, in the passenger and freight service, come next, and brakemen fourth, but in the yard service this is reversed, and the average wages of a fireman is $5 less per month than that paid to a brakeman.

The remarks regarding the average wages paid to telegraph operators, based upon the reports for 1887, apply with almost equal force to those under consideration for 1888, though the classification of these employes raises the average wages, relatively, in a slight degree. The following classification will be found in table XV:

	Number.	Average monthly wages.	Daily hours of work.
Station agents not telegrahpers	1,091	$54 64	11.1
Station agents also telegraphers	991	43 48	11.1
Telegraphers not station agents	1,589	48 69	11.

Comparing the three classes it will be seen that those employed only station agents receive the highest average wages, those who are employ only as telegraph operators the next highest, and those whose duties are combination of both the lowest. The average for the three classes $48.93 per month, or $1.63 per day, allowing thirty days for each mont and, with the exception of wipers, section foremen, section men, watc men, bridge tenders and pumpmen and unclassified employes, the tel graph operators receive the lowest wages paid by railroad companie Reference to the table shows that some of the roads pay as low as $35 p month for this class of service, and, as a rule, the highest wages are pa to the station agents who are not telegraph operators. The reason is foun in the discussion of this subject in foregoing pages, and the public mu well question the policy which puts the wages of a telegraph operator on lower scale than that paid for many branches of the work which appear be less important. It is important to the companies that their cleric service should be performed well, and the 3,930 clerks who receive a average per month of $55.19 in wages are not overpaid, but when tel graph operators receive but $48.93 on an average, and many are paid low as $35 per month, the contrast is marked, and indicates that the sk in keeping accounts is more highly valued than that necessary in the reg lation of the running time of the trains that carry precious lives and val able products of human labor.

Table XIV. of this department for 1888 shows the number of accider and whether the same resulted from the fault of the person injured killed or whether from causes beyond his own control. As in the case the same data for 1887, the reports show that the larger per cent. of t accidents were the result of carelessness on the part of the victims. Su mary:

	1888.	18
Number killed by their own carelessness	153	1
Number injured by their own carelessness	634	4
Number killed from causes beyond their own control	37	
Number injured from causes beyond their own control	318	2

In Table XV., on the subject of railroads, will be found the assesse valuation of track, rolling stock, and improvements on right of way, which the following is a summary, the miles of second main track bein omitted from the table but given as a total here:

	Miles.	*Valu*
Main track	5,745.75	$46,181,02
Second main	108.62	924,99
Side track	1,236 11	2,968,60
Rolling stock	5,686.21	12,527,53
Improvements on right of way		1,609,55
Total valuation for the year 1888		$64,211,71

AID TO RAILROADS.

The concluding table of Railroad Statistics for 1888, gives by counties and townships the aid voted to railroads for the two years for which this report is made. Compared with the same data for 1885–6, the aid voted in 1887–8 shows a marked increase and as, in each case, the donation or stock taken, was on account of new roads or extensions of old ones, it follows, that there was increased activity in this branch of improvement in the period covered. In 1885 the donations and stock taken aggregated about $150,000 and the following year they did not exceed $75,000, in 1887 the same items reached $694,507 and in 1888, $301,941, a total of $996,448 for the two years as against $325,000 for 1885–6. In the latter period, seventeen townships, representing eight different counties, made donations or took stock in such enterprises, while in 1887–8 forty-six townships, representing thirty-one counties, voted aid to railroads. Below is a summary of the total for 1887–8:

	Donations.	*Stock taken.*
For the year ending May 31st 1887	$548,255	$146,252
For the year ending May 31st 1888	293,741	8,200
Total	$831,996	$154,452

Number of townships voting aid	46
Numer of counties represented	31
Number of roads represented	15

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The importance, which building and loan associations have assumed in almost every considerable town or city in the state within the past few years, and the general desire to know something of their operations, led the Bureau in the summer of 1888 to make inquiries and formulate a series of questions to be submitted to the secretaries of the associations and upon the returns to place the matters in systematic order before the public. The necessity for such a work was the more apparent as there is no supervision of these associations except by the officers elected either directly or indirectly by the shareholders and it not infrequently happens, that many of the latter do not make inquiries for themselves into the workings of the association to which they belong and, indeed, would not understand the details if they did. Where so much of the savings of the poorer classes is invested and where it is specially desirable that both honesty and economy should obtain in the management, no higher work can claim the attention of the Bureau than that of collecting and placing before the public a succinct statement of all the matters connected with these trusts, for they may be properly termed such, when the officers give direction to all of their affairs. While many have connected themselves with associations because they regarded them as good investments, the great majority of those interested in their management belong to the poorer classes, men and women who labor by the day and whose investments represent the savings of weekly earnings oftentimes at the expense of absolute comfort. Such persons are sustained in the sacrifice of present comfort by the hope of some day possessing a house, and that this hope is well grounded, is seen in thousands of instances in Indiana, where the laboring man or woman has erected a comfortable cottage through the agency of the association in which the pittance saved each week was invested. It is not an overestimate of the number of working men and women in these associations to say that they constitute fully 80 per cent. of the entire membership and certainly their encouragement by honest and economical management is to be earnestly desired. Whether the same money saved in some other way would not accomplish the same end, whether the rate of premium is not too high or whether the requirements

in making a loan are not too exacting, are questions, which, in this connection, it is not profitable to discuss. The fact remains, that through the instrmentality of these associations hundreds of our working classes are providing themselves with homes and in so doing are securing a place as citizens, which includes both permanency and growth.

While the organization of Building and Loan Associations may be traced back for fifteen years, it was not till 1880 that general interest was manifested in their operations, and the formation of such associations became general. With discussion of benefits to be derived and a more perfect understanding of their operations, the number increased rapidly, till no important town in the State was without one or more, and in many cities the number aggregated from ten to thirty. In Indianapolis the number formed within the past fifteen years aggregated nearly one hundred. Some of those first formed have paid out, others have been consolidated with later associations, and the number now in active operation may be estimated at 400. Unfortunately, some of these have never been incorporated, as the law directs, and when the Bureau began its investigations but 335 associations were found incorporated since 1880. To the Secretary of each of these a blank was addressed during the past summer, and returns were received from 132 of the number. A number of these returns are unsatisfactory, but by far the most discouraging feature attending the inquiry is the failure of something over two hundred of the secretaries to make returns at all. An effort to furnish the information, even though it falls short in some respects of the desired end, must be commended; but there is no excuse for those who have failed to make returns after the Bureau had furnished the necessary blanks and return postage. In this regard, however, the secretaries of Building and Loan Associations do not form a distinct class, for many officers whom the Bureau must depend upon for information are equally derelict. Where the effort to furnish a report was made and the data proved unsatisfactory, it is not improbable that the deficiency resulted from a misunderstanding of questions submitted, or from the fact that the books of the particular officer reporting do not contain the information in the same form. The inquiries are new to the officers, but the Bureau may be better served, and the end approximately reached in the future, with a more perfect understanding of the questions submitted.

By reference to the tables immediately following, it will be seen that each of the associations did not report on all the questions submitted, and that the blanks in the tables represent the omissions. The difficulty presented, therefore, in the data lies in reaching what may be considered a fair approximation of all from those reporting. It is fair to assume that some things, shareholders, capital stock and incorporated shares, for instance, are common to all, but it does not follow that these do not differ

widely in extent. Thus, 124 associations show a total of 191,066 incorporated shares, or an average of 1,540 to each, while on this basis the 335 associations known to be in operation in the State would have a total of 535,900 incorporated shares. Though this can not be stated as a fact, it may be regarded as approximately correct, for many of the associations reported show 5,000 shares each. The following are the most important totals found in the several tables:

124 associations report 191,066 incorporated shares.
90 associations report 54,593 shares taken.
86 associations report 14,683 shareholders
114 associations report 5,431 loans made.
115 associations report 18,272 shares borrowed on.
131 associations report $38,954,300 of organized capital.
34 associations report $97,729 of dues owing.
103 associations report $2,353,399 of loans on mortgage.
36 associations report $94,627 of loans on stock.
14 associations report $51,514 of loans on other security.
50 associations report $77,300 in cash on hand.
18 associations report $29,338 in overdrafts.
119 associations report $2,841,050 in capital stock.
124 associations report $3,129,502 as total assets.
124 associations report $3,129,502 as total liabilities.
46 associations report $200,680 in profits.

From the foregoing it will be seen, that some of the subjects have been reported upon but meagerly and that no proper relation between the figures can be obtained for analysis except by making estimates and these would hardly be satisfactory. On the basis of returns as here given, the shares taken constitute less than one-fourth of the total shares incorporated, while the number reporting on the former constitute about two-thirds of the number reporting upon the latter. Should it be announced, that the ratio of shares taken is the same in these not reported and that the failure to report is due to neglect rather than to the want of shares actually taken, the number of the latter would be 75,217 and the number of shareholders, on a similar basis, 21,171. The loans made and the shares borrowed on would also be slightly increased upon such a basis, though the reports on each are fuller than on shareholders and shares taken. The commanding importance of these associations is seen in the fact that the organized capital of 131 reporting, aggregates $38,954,300, the capital stock $2,841,050, and the loans on mortgage, stock and other securities, $2,499,540. The total assets of 124 associations, it will be seen, are $3,129,502 and it is not improbable, that the combined assets of all the associations in the State will aggregate something like $10,000,000. The State banks in 1887 showed deposits amounting to $3,304,201 and these

deposits correspond very nearly to the assets of the associations, as each shareholder in the latter is, in one sense, a depositor. The banks at the same time reported loans and discounts amounting to $3,741,645, while the amount of loans by building and loan associations in 1888, where less than one-third is reported, aggregated $2,499,540. As the State requires direct and painstaking supervision of the banks, the query naturally suggests itself, why should there not be some State supervision over building and loan associations? This inquiry becomes more pertinent in the light of recent developments, showing that frauds have been accomplished by designing men and that loss has thereby occurred to a number of our citizens. It is not improbable that the circumstances attending the scheme to defraud the people through this means have been exaggerated. But the developments show that such a thing is possible and the interests involved are so weighty that the subject of State supervision may well receive attention.

TABLE I.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Number.	NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	LOCATION.	Date of Organization.	No. of Incorporated Shares.	Amount Organized Capital.	No. of Directors.	Name of Secretary.	No. of Series Issued.	No. of Shares all Series.
1	Andrews Building, Savings and Loan Association	Andrews	February 3, 1883	500	$100,000	5	E. B Cubberly	...	...
2	Fidelity Loan and Building Association	Aurora	...	1,500	300,000	7	Seth Stedman	1	...
3	Mutual Loan and Building Association	Aurora	...	1,500	300,000	7	George C. Mullen	...	...
4	Permanent Building and Loan Association	Batesville	June 23, 1884	1,250	500,000	9	John Bender	...	532
5	Bloomfield Building, Saving and Loan Association	Bloomfield	October 9, 1885	...	500,000	9	Otto F. Herold	6	706
6	Workingmen's Building, Loan Fund and Saving Association	Bloomington	April 4, 1885	5,000	500,000	9	Frank R. Woolley	7	1,303
7	Monroe Building, Saving and Loan Association	Bloomington	April 13, 1880	...	500,000	9	Robert C. Greene	6	892
8	Mechanics' Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	Bloomington	June 5, 1888	400	80,000	9	J. O. Donaldson	1	400
9	Excelsior Building, Loan and Saving Association	Bluffton	June, 1883	500	100,000	9	J. P. Hale	...	..
10	Nonparail Building, Loan and Saving Association	Bluffton	September 24, 1886	500	200,000	9	J. B. Welty	...	...
11	Broad Ripple Building and Loan Association.	Broad Ripple	December, 1886	102	100,000	9	B. J. White	2	70
12	Live Men's Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	Brownstown	November 1, 1887	650	65,000	9	F. Tassold	...	...
13	Clay County Building and Loan Association	Brazil	August 9, 1887	5,000	500,000	11	W. J. Wolfe	2	693
14	Brightwood Saving and Loan Association	Brightwood	August 9, 1884	222	100,000	6	E. W. Meeker	2	70
15	Brookville Building, Saving and Loan Association	Brookville	August 11, 1887	384	100,000	...	Frank Geis	...	...

16	Royal Building and Loan Association	Columbus	May 17, 1888	600	$60,000	10	W. A. Stevens	1	
17	Clinton Building and Loan Company No 2	Clinton	December, 1887	250	50,000	9	J. W. Roble	2	315
18	Connersville Building and Loan Association	Connersville	April, 1885	1,000	100,000	9	A. E. Barrows		547
19	Peoples' Building and Loan Company	Cochran	October 15, 1887	2,500	500,000	9	Will H. Conway		
20	Chalmers' Building, Loan and Saving Association	Chalmers	May 27, 1887		50,000	5	W. S. Rhyan	1	119
21	Harrison County Building and Loan Association	Corydon	January 8, 1885	2,000	500,000	9	Sam Pfriimner	2	357
22	Covington Building and Loan Association	Covington	November 5, 1886	5,000	500 000	9	Charles E. Booe	1	550
23	Citizens' Building, Loan and Savings Association	Cannelton	May 7, 1887	5,000	500,000	9	Timothy Whelan	3	300
24	Colfax Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	Colfax	April 2, 1886	500	100,000	5	Ben F. Hayden	1	128
25	Campbellsburg Building, Saving and Loan Association	Campbellsburg	March 28, 1888	500	50,000	9	Lewis C. Mather	1	140
26	Adams County Building, Loan and Savings Association	Decatur	April 1, 1885	500	100,000	7	G. Choesten		
27	Citizens' Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	Danville	May 7, 1883	2,500	500,000	5	James O. Parker, Prest.	2	452
28	Edinburg Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	Edinburg	September 18, 1885	500	100 000	10	A. J. Longbery		
29	Workingmen's Building and Loan Associat'n	Elkhart	January 12, 1885	1,000	100,000	12	C. W. Fish	1	849
30	Union Building and Loan Association	Eugene	January 13, 1887	500	50,000	9	L. W. Gadd		
31	Citizens' Building, Loan and Saving Association	Evansville	May 17, 1886	5,000	500,000	9	George H. Bettralfp	5	727
32	Building, Loan and Savings Association	Franklin	June 16, 1883	1,000	200,000	10	Wm. C. Thompson	2	395
33	Ferdinand Building, Loan and Saving Association	Ferdinand	March 3, 1888	500	100,000	7	A. J. Fisher	1	500
34	Citizens' Building and Loan Association, Benton County	Fowler	April 23, 1887	2,000	400,000	9	Fred Richmire	2	658
35	Star Building and Loan Association	Frankfort	March 9, 1886	642	128,400	9	J. L. Young		
36	Farmers and Citizens' Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	Greencastle	April 17, 1884	5,000	1,000,000	11	George E. Blake	17	1,241
37	College City Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	Greencastle	January 7, 1884	500	100,000	9	George E. Blake	1	241
38	Home Building and Loan Association	Goodland	February 29, 1888	1,000	200,000	9	F. D. Gilman	1	250
39	Greensburg Savings and Building Association	Greensburg	May 8, 1886	1,666	500,000	11	Walter Bonner		
40	Huntingburg Building, Loan and Savings Association	Huntingburg	February 14, 1884	1,000	100,000	7	S. C. Miller	2	1,000
41	Hartford City Building and Loan Association	Hartford City	April 18, 1888	500	100,000	9	Harrison Wiley		
42	Hazelton Building and Loan Association	Hazelton	April, 1887	250	25,000	5	H. M. Trickett		125
43	Harrodsburg Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	Harrodsburg	May 4, 1888	2,000	500,000	9	L. K. Smallwood	2	107

TABLE I—Continued.

Number.	NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	LOCATION.	Date of Organization.	No. of Incorporated Shares.	Amount Organized Capital.	No. of Directors.	Name of Secretary.	No. of Series Issued.	No. of Shares all Series.
44	Arsenal Avenue Building and Loan Association	Indianapolis	June 11, 1885	1,000	$100,000	9	James R. Scott	3	...
45	Bluff Road Building, Loan and Savings Association	Indianapolis	April 19, 1884	500	100,000	9	J. F. Fisler	...	...
46	Celtic Saving and Loan Association	Indianapolis	August 14, 1884	500	1,000,000	9	John R. Welch	3	1,011
47	Center Building and Loan Association	Indianapolis	May 21, 1884	...	500,000	9	S. W. Wales	10	690
48	College Avenue Saving and Loan Association	Indianapolis	February 28, 1885	500	300,000	9	Fred C. Gardner	4	1,190
49	Diamond Saving and Loan Association	Indianapolis	July 1, 1888	200	125,000	9	Wm. C. Speigel	1	225
50	East Street Saving and Loan Association	Indianapolis	July 1, 1883	488	100,000	9	Fred May	...	...
51	East Washington Street Building and Loan	Indianapolis	May 5, 1885	500	100,000	9	Emil C. Rosomann	2	889
52	Economy Saving and Loan Association	Indianapolis	August 1, 1888	169	1,000,000	9	Fred C. Kreutler	1	169
53	Equitable Saving and Loan Association	Indianapolis	April, 1888	...	1,000,000	9	L. G. Dynes	2	637
54	Fifth Street Saving and Loan Association	Indianapolis	January 30, 1885	500	100,000	9	John G. Schad	2	189
55	Franklin Building and Loan Association	Indianapolis	June 10, 1884	2,500	500,000	9	W. A. Rhodes	10	664
56	Indianapolis Building and Loan Association	Indianapolis	March 17, 1882	3,333	1 000,000	9	W. A. Rhodes	13	1,118
57	Indianola Building and Loan Association	Indianapolis	September 14, 1887	2,500	500,000	9	F. B. Fowler	2	359
58	Marion Saving and Loan Association	Indianapolis	July 2, 1887	300	100,000	9	Fred May	...	...
59	Merchants' Saving and Loan Association	Indianapolis	June, 1884	500	100,000	7	A. H. Johnson	...	...
60	Mutual Home and Savings Association	Indianapolis	March 19, 1886	...	1,000,000	9	W. A. Rhodes	...	...
61	Railroad Men's Building and Savings Association	Indianapolis	August 11, 1887	10,000	1,000,000	9	W. T. Cannon	...	...
62	Plymouth Saving and Loan Association No. 2.	Indianapolis	November 30, 1886	181	200,000	9	Edward Gilbert	...	892
63	Prospect Saving and Loan Association	Indianapolis	June 7, 1884	413	1,000,000	9	John Schley	6	413
64	Union Depot Saving and Loan Association No. 2	Indianapolis	November, 1887	500	500,000	9	Wm. Kaiser	...	...
65	Woodburn Loan and Savings Association	Indianapolis	June 21, 1887	144	500,000	9	F. Fesler	2	640
66	Jasper Building, Loan Fund and Saving Association	Jasper	June 12, 1883	500	50,000	5	G. R. Wilson	...	...
67	Teutonia Loan Association	Jasper	March, 1887	1,000	100,000	5	George R. Wilson	...	...
68	Kendallville Building, Loan and Savings Association	Kendallville	June 20, 1885	500	100,000	9	L. Graves	1	500

69	Kokomo Loan and Savings Association	Kokomo							
70	Linton Building, Loan and Saving Associat'n	Linton	March 31, 1885	2,000	$1,000,000	9	J. D. Johnson	3	1,047
71	Ladoga Building, Loan Fund and Saving Association		January 25, 1887	3,000	300,000	9	E. T. Sherwood	3	234
		Ladoga	May 15, 1884	2,500	500,000	7	J. N. Osburn	2	609
72	Lawrenceburg Building Society No. 3	Lawrenceburg	May, 1887	912	182,400	9	C. M. Pritchard		
73	Loogootee Building and Loan Association	Loogootee	December 22, 1886	1,000	100,000	7	J. C. Trueblood	1	448
74	Citizens' Building and Loan Association	Lafayette	January, 1887	10,000	1,000,000	9	N. J. Throckmortin	3	1,990
75	German Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	Lebanon	December 28, 1887	2,000	400,000	7	C. F. S. Neal	1	350
76	Home Building and Loan Association	Lebanon	June 4, 1883	400	80,000	9	C. F. S. Neal		298
77	Lawrenceburg Building Association No. 4	Lawrenceburg	May 11, 1888	1,000	200,000	9	Valentine Kochler		688
78	Star Building, Loan and Savings Association	Lynnville	June 5, 1888	500	50,000	5	Lewis Elleser	1	63
79	Germania Loan and Building Association	Mt. Vernon	February 15, 1887	5,000	500,000	9	Silas G. Howard	5	714
80	Morristown Building Association	Morristown	July 2, 1886	300	60,000	9	S. D. Morrisfa	1	300
81	Mt. Vernon Citizens' Building and Savings Association	Mt. Vernon	January 2, 1885	5,000	500,000		J. B. Tate	7	1,097
82	Martinsville Building, Loan Fund and Saving Association	Martinsville	July 2, 1885	2,000	200,000	7	F. M. M. Nuil	2	857
83	Delaware County Building, Saving and Loan Association	Muncie	May 10, 1888	3,000	900,000	9	W. R. Moore	2	628
84	Mentone Building, Loan and Saving Association	Mentone	April 30, 1888	600	120,000	11	W. B. Doddridge	1	200
85	Milan Loan and Building Association	Milan	January 5, 1888	179	17,900	7	Thos. W. Laws		
86	Hamilton County Building and Loan Association	Noblesville	February 7, 1887	500	50,000	9	George F. Connor		
87	Provident Building and Loan Fund Association	Noblesville	May 7, 1888	1,000	50,000	9	George F. Connor	1	
88	Newburg German Building, Loan and Savings Association	Newburg	May 4, 1886	600	60,000	9	John J. Knapp	1	196
89	Citizens' Building, Loan and Savings Association	Napanee	May 1, 1886	200	50,000	9	D. Rickert	1	200
90	North Vernon Building Association No. 3	North Vernon	March 28, 1883	500	50,000	7	H. Passmore	2	205
91	Citizens' Saving Association	New Albany	December 10, 1884	2,100	180,000	9	D. M. Harrison	4	2,433
92	Howard Park Building Association	New Albany	April 15, 1887	512	1,000,000	12	George B. Cardwell		512
93	Home Loan Association	New Albany	January 1, 1887		1,000,000	9	George B. Cardwell	4	1,269
94	New Albany Savings Association	New Albany	February 7, 1883	2,000	500,000	9	George B. Cardwell	1	784
95	New Ross Building, Loan Fund and Saving Association	New Ross	March 10, 1888	100	50,000	9	J. E. Wormson	1	100
96	Owensburg Building, Saving and Loan Association	Owensburg	June 17, 1886	5,000	500,000	9	J. W. Brandon	3	128
97	Columbia Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	Oakland City	April 29, 1885	500	50,000	5	C. Richardson		
98	Osgood Building and Loan Fund Association	Osgood	May 10, 1887	160	32,000	9	E. W. Swarthout		
99	Apex Building, Loan Fund and Saving Association	Princeton	March 10, 1883	1,000	100,000	5	J. R. McCoy		644

TABLE I—Continued.

Number.	NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	LOCATION.	Date of Organization.	No. of Incoryorated Shares	Amount Organized Capital.	No. of Directors.	Name of Secretary.	No. of Series Issued.	No. of Shares all Series.
100	Rising Sun Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	Rising Sun	March 28, 1887	320	$100,000	9	D. S. Wilber	1	320
101	Rochester Building and Loan Association	Rochester	May 16, 1884	307	500,000	9	Jos. Levi		
102	Rosedale Building, Loan Fund and Saving Association	Rosedale	January 24, 1888	250	50,000	9	Albert Wheat	1	200
103	Building Association No. 8	Rushville	May 1, 1886	500	50,000	9	A. B. Iwin		336
104	Remington Building and Loan Association	Remington	February 15, 1888	1,000	200,000	9	W. H. Cooner	1	250
105	Home Building, Loan and Savings Associat'n	Rushville	April 1, 1887	923	198,600	9	U. D. Cole	2	576
106	Citizens' Building Association	Shelbyville	November 3, 1888	2,000	200,000	9	J. R. Clayton		
107	Sellersburg Building and Loan Fund Association	Sellersburg	April 28, 1888	105	75,000	5	A. C. Crime		
108	Spencer Loan Association	Spencer	March 27, 1886	250	50,000	5	T. H. Boswell		
109	Sullivan Building and Loan Association	Sullivan	February, 1883	1,000	200,000	5	A. J. Stewart		
110	Sheridan Building and Loan Association	Sheridan	March 31, 1886	250	500,000	7	W. J. Wood	2	251
111	Kosciusko Building, Fund and Loan Association	South Bend	August 25, 1884	1,200	120,000	9	Joseph Kaczmarsh	3	2,540
112	Union Building Association No. 2	Seymour	August 1, 1887		100,000	6	John Oesting		998
113	Union Building Association	Seymour	July 9, 1888	500	150,000	6	John Oesting		175
114	Home Building and Loan Association	Thorntown	September 3, 1885	500	100,000	9	J. G. McKim		
115	Terre Haute Mutual Savings Association series 1, 2, 3, and 4	Terre Haute	June, 1886	200	400,000	7	Frank F. Schmidt	4	200
116	Terre Haute Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association No. 16	Terre Haute	August, 1884	200	100,000	7	Charles Orth		
117	Terre Haute Building, Loan Fund and Saving Association No. 10	Terre Haute	July, 1886	400	100,000	5	F. Haberland		400
118	Terre Haute Building, Loan Fund and Saving Association No. 14	Terre Haute	March, 1884	200	100,000	7	F. Haberland		153
119	Terre Haute Building and Loan Association No. 17	Terre Haute	June, 1885	400	100,000	7	W. A. Hamilton		
120	Terre Haute Building and Loan Association No. 17, series 2	Terre Haute	Jan. 28, 1888	400	100,000	5	W. A. Hamilton		
121	Building, Loan Fund and Savings Associat'n	Tell City	August, 1885	800	20,000	7	G. Hathstiener	12	549

on Building and Loan Association	Tipton	February 1, 1887	2,500	$500,000	9	E. B. Martindale	1	500
Building and Loan Association	Vincennes	February 10, 1887	10,000	1,000,000	9	G. McCord	3	1,553
burg Building, Saving and Loan As-ion	Veedersburg	January 31, 1888	???????	500,000	9	C. K. Van Devanter	1	562
es Building, Loan and Saving Associ-	Versailles	February 17, 1888	10,000		5	Adam Stockinger		144
trial Savings and Loan Association	Washington	February 1, 1884	1,804	500,000	6	W. Q. Williams	7	1,804
s Building and Loan Association	Washington	May 4, 1887	5,000	300,000	9	M. F. Burk	3	595
Lebanon Building, Loan Fund and Sav-Association	West Lebanon	February 18, 1887	1,000	100,000	9	Geo. W. Cronk	2	344
land Building, Loan Fund and Savings ssociation	Waveland	April 16, 1884	1,000	200,000	5	J. M. Gornely	3	376
Winslow Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	Winslow	February 18, 1888	250	25,000	7	Lou Black		
Wabash Saving, Loan Fund and Building Association	Wabash	February, 1887	5,000	500,000	9	O. H. Bogue	2	1,600
Orient Loan and Building Association	Wabash	April 13, 1883	500	100 000	9	Warren Bigler		
Total			191,066	38,954,300			231	54,593

TABLE II.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Number.	NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	Number Shareholders all Series.	Rate of Interest on Loans.	Are Loans on Net or Gross Plan.	Rate of Premium on each Plan.	Number Loans Made.	Number Shares Borrowed on.	How many Series Matured.	How many Months Dues Paid in.	Number Months first Series has run.	Number Months last Series has run.
1	Andrews Building, Loan and Saving Association	16	6 per cent	Both	35 per cent	16	60	None		66	
2	Fidelity Loan and Building Association		6 "	Net	Auction		144	"		24	
3	Mutual Loan and Building Association	824	6 "	Gross	"	595½	170				
4	Permanent Building and Loan Association	267	6 "		"	49	213	None		48	
5	Bloomfield Building, Saving and Loan Association	161	6 "	Gross	30 per cent	51	208	"		27	15
6	Workingmens' Building, Loan Fund and Saving Ass'n		6 "	Net	Auction	153	277	"		39½	3
7	Monroe Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	325	6 "	Gross	30 per cent	126	350	2	66	63¾	3¼
8	Mechanics' Building, Loan Fund and Saving Associat'n	147	6 "	Net	Auction	4	8	None			
9	Excelsior Building, Loan and Saving Association		6 "	Gross	"	50	255			36	
10	Nonpareil Building, Loan and Saving Association		6 "	Gross	37 per cent	20	100	None			
11	Broad Ripple Building and Loan Association		6 "	Gross	Auction	3	8½	"		19	11
12	Live Men's Building, Loan Fund and Saving Assceiat'n		8 "	Gross	"	9	63				
13	Clay County Building and Loan Association	175	6 "	Gross	"	19	73	None		12	4
14	Brightwood Saving and Loan Association	31	6 "	Gross	"	20	32¾	"		47	35
15	Brookville Building, Loan and Saving Association		7 "	Gross	None	20	54				
16	Royal Building and Loan Association		8 "	Gross	Auction	114	450				
17	Clinton Building and Loan Company No. 2	186	6 "	Net	"	34	54	None		21	8
18	Connersville Building and Loan Association		6 "		None	36	243			39	
19	People's Building and Loan Company	413	6½ "	Gross	Auction						
20	Chalmers Building, Loan and Savings Association	52	8 "	Gross	"	5	12	None			
21	Harrison County Building and Loan Association	182	6 "	Gross	"	88	139	"		42	22
22	Covington Building and Loan Association	89	6 "	Net	"	17	101	"		21	
23	Citizens' Building, Loan and Savings Association	113	6 "	Gross	"	16	38	"		16	4
24	Colfax Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	54	6 "	Net	"	17	24	"		28	
25	Campbellsburg Building, Savings and Loan Association	67	6 "	Gross	25 per cent	5	7	"		4	
26	Adams County Building, Loan and Saving Association.	142	6 "	Gross	30 per cent	52	179			40	
27	Citizens' Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	90	6 "	Gross	Auction	23	61	None		60	21

28	Edinburg Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association		6	"	Gross		"	79						
29	Workingmen's Building and Loan Association	104	8	"	Gross		"	36	267	None		36		
30	Union Building and Loan Association		6	"	Gross		"	22	22					
31	Citizens' Building, Loan and Savings Association		8	"	Net		"		123	None		26	4	
32	Building, Loan and Savings Association	92	7	"	Net		"	125	200	"		62	26	
33	Ferdinand Building, Loan and Savings Association	136	6	"	Net		"	4	23	"				
34	Citizens' Building and Loan Association, Benton County	214			Gross		"	15	50	"		18	6	
35	Star Building and Loan Association		6	per cent	Gross		"	50	168					
36	Farmers' and Citizens' Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association		6	"	Gross		"		559	None		51		
37	College City Building, Loan Fund and Saving Associat'n		6	"	Gross		"		154	"		53		
38	Home Building and Loan Association		6	"	Gross		"	4	12	"				
39	Greensburg Saving and Building Association	103	6	"	Gross		"	50	131	"				
40	Huntingburg Building, and Saving Loan Association	187	6	"	Gross		"	84	440	"		51	19	
41	Hartford City Building and Loan Association		8	"	Gross		8 per cent	4	20	"				
42	Hazelton Building and Loan Association	40	6	"	Net		Auction	8	22	"				
43	Harrodsburg Building, Loan Fund and Savings Ass'n	48	6	"	Gross		"			"		3	2	
44	Arsenal Avenue Building and Loan Association		6	"	Gross		"			"		36	12	
45	Bluff Road Building, Loan and Savings Association		6	"	Gross		"	36	127					
46	Celtic Saving and Loan Association	343	6	"	Gross		"	90	338	None		49	12	
47	Center Building and Loan Association	254	6	"	Gross		"	123	166	"		51	3	
48	College Avenue Saving and Loan Association	297	6	"	Gross		"	47	270	"		40	3	
49	Diamond Saving and Loan Association	80	6	"	Gross		"	1	4	"		2		
50	East Street Saving and Loan Association		6	"	Gross			106	194					
51	East Washington Street Building and Loan Association.	244	6	"	Gross			61	223	None		24	60	
52	Economy Saving and Loan Association	53	6	"	Gross			9	28	"		12		
53	Equitable Saving and Loan Association	249	6	"	Gross			8	22	"				
54	Fifth Street Saving and Loan Association		6	"	Gross					"				
55	Franklin Building and Loan Association	145	6	"	Gross			30	131	"		48	6	
56	Indianapolis Building and Loan Association	312	6	"	Gross			73	330	"		72	6	
57	Indianola Building and Loan Association	105	6	"	Net			12	40	"		47	21	
58	Marion Saving and Loan Association	76	6	"	Gross			7	24	"				
59	Merchants Savings and Loan Association		6	"	Net					"				
60	Mutual Home and Savings Association		6	"	Gross			18	112	"		29		
61	Railroadmen's Building and Savings Association	250			Gross			28	1,600	"				
62	Plymouth Savings and Loan Association No. 2		6	per cent	Gross			35	138	"				
63	Prospect Savings and Loan Association	159	6	"	Gross			53	134	"		50	4	
64	Union Depot Saving and Loan Association No. 2		6, 7 & 8	"	Gross			7	23	"				
65	Woodburn Loan and Saving Association	121	6 & 8	"	Gross			12	90	"		13	4	
66	Jasper Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association		6	"	Gross					"				
67	Teutonia Loan Association		6	"	Gross					"				
68	Kendallville Building, Loan and Saving Association	200	6	"	Gross			49	116	"				
69	Kokomo Loan and Savings Association	434	6	"	Net			200	240	"		39	3	
70	Linton Building, Loan and Savings Association	32	6	"	Gross			16	58	"		18	6	

TABLE II—Continued.

Number.	NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	Number Shareholders all Series.	Rate of Interest on Loans.	Are Loans on Net or Gross Plan.	Rate of Premium on each Plan.	Number Loans Made.	Number Shares Borrowed on.	How many Series Matured.	How many Months Dues Paid in.	Number Months first Series has run.	Number Months last Series has run.
71	Ladoga Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	. . . .	6 per cent	Net	. . . . .	. . .	139	None	. . . .	48	24
72	Lawrenceburg Building Society No. 3	235	6½ "	Gross	. . . . .	. . .	148	"	. . . .	. . .	. . .
73	Loogoote Building and Loan Association	100	8 "	Gross	. . . . .	27	124	"	. . . .	19	. . .
74	Citizens' Building and Loan Association	350	6 "	Gross	. . . . .	50	. . .	"	. . . .	18	6
75	Germania Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	126	6½ "	Net	. . . . .	18	44	"	. . . .	. . .	. . .
76	Home Building and Loan Association	64	6¼ "	Gross	. . . . .	43	192	"	. . . .	83	. . .
77	Lawrenceburg Building Association No. 4	198	6 "	Net	. . . . .	25	. . .	"	. . . .	. . .	. . .
78	Star Building, Loan and Savings Association	63	6 "	Net	. . . . .	2	4	"	. . . .	1	. . .
79	Germania Loan and Savings Association	117	6 "	Gross	. . . . .	16	113	"	. . . .	15	2
80	Morristown Building Association	64	. . . . .	Gross	. . . . .	16	64	"	. . . .	24	. . .
81	Mt. Vernon Citizens' Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	1,097	6 "	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . .	370	"	. . . .	42	9
82	Martinsville Building, Loan Fund and Savings Ass'n	215	5 "	. . . . .	. . . . .	137	. . . .	"	. . . .	36	3
83	Delaware County Building, Savings and Loan Ass'n	147	6 "	Gross	. . . . .	7	17	"	. . . .	2	1
84	Mentone Building, Loan and Savings Association	. . . .	6 "	Net	. . . . .	3	3	"	. . . .	3	. . .
85	Milan Loan and Building Association	. . . .	6 "	Net	. . . . .	5	11	"	. . . .	6	. . .
86	Hamilton County Building and Loan Association	100	6 "	Net	. . . . .	21	107	"	. . . .	. . .	. . .
87	Provident Building and Loan Association	95	6 "	Net	. . . . .	2	30	"	. . . .	. . .	. . .
88	Newburg German Building, Loan and Savings Ass'n	54	6 "	Net	. . . . .	12	87	"	. . . .	38	. . .
89	Citizens' Building, Loan and Savings Association	. . . .	8 "	Gross	. . . . .	31	31	"	. . . .	25	. . .
90	North Vernon Building Association No. 3	35	6 "	Gross	. . . . .	25	152	"	. . . .	24	52
91	Citizens' Saving Association	405	6 "	Gross	. . . . .	550	750	"	. . . .	42	. . .
92	Howard Park Building Association	150	5½ "	Net	. . . . .	. . .	61	"	. . . .	12	. . .
93	Home Loan Association	. . . .	5½ "	Net	. . . . .	. . .	191	"	. . . .	18	6
94	New Albany Savings Association	190	5½ "	Gross	. . . . .	123	503	"	. . . .	. . .	60
95	New Ross Building, Loan Fund and Saving Association.	45	6 "	Net	. . . . .	2	10	"	. . . .	5	. . .
96	Owensburg Building, Savings and Loan Association	36	6 "	Net	. . . . .	11	37	"	. . . .	25	3
97	Columbia Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	. . . .	6 "	Gross	. . . . .	37	150	"	. . . .	. . .	. . .
98	Osgood Building and Loan Fund Association	. . . .	6 "	Net	. . . . .	5	13	"	. . . .	. . .	. . .
99	Apex Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	94	6 "	Net	. . . . .	. . .	455⅓	"	. . . .	61	. . .
100	Rising Sun Building, Loan Fund and Savings Associat'n	104	6 "	Net	. . . . .	21	. . . .	"	. . . .	16	. . .

101	Rochester Building and Loan Association	. . .	6	per cent	Gross	. . . . .	34	121	None	. . .	. . .	. . .
102	Rosedale Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	80	6	"	Net	. . . . .	2	8	"	. . .	. . .	. . .
103	Building Association No. 8	47	6	"	Gross	. . . . .	31	233	"	. . .	. . .	. . .
104	Remington Building and Loan Association	120	8	"	Gross	. . . . .	4	8	"	. . .	. . .	. . .
105	Home Building, Loan and Savings Association	89	6	"	Gross	. . . . .	24	208	"	. . .	. . .	. . .
106	Citizens' Building Association	. . .	. . .	. . .	Net	. . . . .	16	58	"	. . .	. . .	. . .
107	Sellersburg Building and Loan Fund Association	. . .	6	per cent	Net	. . . . .	. .	. .	"	. . .	. . .	. . .
108	Spencer Loan Association	. . .	6	"	. . . . .	. . . . .	17	51	"	. . .	. . .	. . .
109	Sullivan Building and Loan Association	. . .	6	"	Net	. . . . .	31	127	"	. . .	64	. . .
110	Sheridan Building and Loan Association	60	6	"	Net	. . . . .	26	36	"	. . .	. . .	28
111	Kosciusko Building Fund and Loan Association	503	8	"	Net	. . . . .	207	1,156	"	. . .	46	10
112	Union Building Association No. 2	145	6	"	Net	. . . . .	19	131	"	. . .	. . .	. . .
113	Union Building Association	175	6	"	Net	. . . . .	71	523	"	. . .	. . .	. . .
114	Home Building and Loan Association	. . .	. . .	. . .	Net	. . . . .	28	71	"	. . .	. . .	. . .
115	Terre Haute Mutual Saving Association, Series Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4	140	8	"	Net	. . . . .	135	. . .	"	. . .	24	6
116	Terre Haute Building, Loan Fund and Saving Association No. 16	130	8	"	Net	. . . . .	110	. . .	"	. . .	. . .	. . .
117	Terre Haute Building, Loan and Savings Fund Association No. 10	. . .	8	"	. . . . .	. . . . .	119	119	"	. . .	. . .	. . .
118	Terre Haute Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association No. 14	153	8	"	Net	. . . . .	108	108	"	. . .	. . .	. . .
119	Terre Haute Building and Loan Association No. 17	. . .	8	"	Net	. . . . .	. . .	. . .	"	. . .	. . .	. . .
120	Terre Haute Building and Loan Association No. 17, Series 2	. . .	8	"	Net	. . . . .	8	8	"	. . .	. . .	. . .
121	Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	160	6	"	Net	. . . . .	28	6	"	. .	32	6
122	Tipton Building and Loan Association	112	6	"	Gross	. . . . .	21	74	"	. . .	16	. . .
123	Farmers' Building and Loan Association	117	6	"	Net	. . . . .	20	408	"	. . .	16	4
124	Veedersburg Building, Savings and Loan Association	108	6	"	Gross	. . . . .	7	3	"	. . .	88	. . .
125	Versailles Building, Loan and Savings Association	55	6	"	Net	. . . . .	5	15	"	. . .	2	. . .
126	Industrial Savings and Loan Association	. . .	8	"	Gross	. . . . .	. . .	638	"	. . .	54	54
127	Daviess Building and Loan Association	86	6	"	Gross	. . . . .	8	65	"	. . .	15	3
128	West Lebanon Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	50	7	"	Gross	. . . . .	9	41	"	. . .	17	5
129	Waveland Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	137	6	"	Net	. . . . .	41	70	"	. . .	84	7
130	Winslow Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	. . .	6	"	Net	. . . . .	4	4	"	. . .	. . .	. . .
131	Wabash Savings, Loan Fund and Building Association	530	6	"	Net	. . . . .	. . .	. . .	"	. . .	17	5
132	Orient Loan and Building Association	. . .	6	"	Gross	. . . . .	74	221	"	. . .	. . .	. . .
	Total	14,683	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	5,431	18,272	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .

TABLE III.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Number.	NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	In Cash Paid on Shares Withdrawn.	Rate of Interest Allowed on Such Withdrawals.	Has any Security been Forfeited by Foreclosure of Mortgage?	Has Loss Occurred Thereby?	Time Shares Will Mature. Year.	Time Shares Will Mature. Months.	Condition of Association at Date of Last Report.
1	Andrews Building, Loan and Saving Association	Yes	8 per cent	*No	. . .	7	. . .	Good.
2	Fidelity Loan and Building Association	Yes	8 "	No	No	6	3 mos	Good.
3	Mutual Loan and Building Association	Yes	6 "	Yes	Yes	6	6 "	Good.
4	Permanent Building and Loan Association	Yes	None	No	No	9	. . .	Good.
5	Bloomfield Building, Saving and Loan Association	Yes	6 per cent	No	. . .	5	. . .	Good.
6	Workingmen's Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	Yes	6 & 8 "	Yes	No	6	. . .	Good.
7	Monroe Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	Yes	4 "	Yes	No	6	. . .	Good.
8	Mechanics' Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	Yes	6 "	No	No	9	. . .	Good.
9	Excelsior Building, Loan and Saving Association	Yes	6 "	No	. . .	8	. . .	Good.
10	Nonpareil Building, Loan and Saving Association	Yes	6 "	No	No	8	. . .	Good.
11	Broad Ripple Building and Loan Association	Yes	6 "	No	. . .	9	. . .	Good.
12	Live men's Building, Loan Fund and Saving Association	Yes	6 "	No	No	6	3 mos	Good.
13	Clay County Building and Loan Association	Yes	6 "	No	No	6	6 "	Good.
14	Brightwood Saving and Loan Association	Yes	10 "	No	No	5	1 "	Good.
15	Brookville Building, Loan and Saving Association	Yes	6 "	No	. . .	6	. . .	Good.
16	Royal Building and Loan Association	Yes	8 "	No	No	6	. . .	Good.
17	Clinton Building and Loan Company No. 2	Yes	6 "	No	. . .	6	. . .	Good.
18	Connersville Building and Loan Association	Yes	6 "	No	. . .	6	. . .	Good.
19	Peoples' Building and Loan Company	Yes	6 "	No	No	6	. . .	Good.
20	Chalmer's Building, Loan and Saving Association	Yes	6 "	No	. . .	8	. . .	Good.
21	Harrison County Building and Loan Association	Yes	6 "	No	. . .	7	. . .	Good.
22	Covington Building and Loan Association	Yes	6 "	No	. . .	6	6 mos	Good.
23	Citizens' Building, Loan and Savings Association	Yes	6 "	No	. . .	6	. . .	Good.
24	Colfax Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	Yes	6 "	No	No	7	. . .	Good.
25	Campbellsburg Building, Savings and Loan Association	Yes	6 "	No	. . .	5	6 mos	Good.

		Yes	. . . . .		No	No	8	. . . .	Good.
26	Adams County Building, Loan and Savings Association	Yes	6	per cent	No	No	. . . .	. . . .	Good.
27	Citizens' Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	Yes	6	"	No	. . . .	8	. . . .	Good.
28	Edinburg Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	Yes	4	"	No	. . . .	8	. . . .	Good.
29	Workingmen's Building and Loan Association	Yes	6	"	No	No	7	. . . .	Good.
30	Union Building and Loan Association								
31	Citizens' Building, Loan and Saving Association	Yes	6	"	No	No	5	. . . .	Good.
32	Building, Loan and Savings Association	Yes	6	"	No	No	8	. . . .	Good.
33	Ferdinand Building, Loan and Saving Association	Yes	6	"	No	. . . .	6	6 mos	Good.
34	Citizens' Building and Loan Association, Benton County	Yes	6	"	No	No	7	. . . .	Good.
35	Star Building and Loan Association	Yes	6	"	No	. . . .	8	. . . .	Good.
36	Farmers' and Citizens' Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	Yes	6	"	No	No	5	. . . .	Good.
37	College City Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	Yes	6	"	No	No	6	. . . .	Good.
38	Home Building and Loan Association	Yes	6	"	No	No	8	. . . .	Good.
39	Greensburg Saving and Building Association	Yes	6	"	No	No	5	. . . .	Good.
40	Huntingburg Building, Loan and Saving Association	Yes	6	"	No	No	6	6 mos	Good.
41	Hartford City Building and Loan Association	Yes	6	"	No	No	7	. . . .	. . . . .
42	Hazelton Building and Loan Association	Yes	6	"	No	No	5	. . . .	Good.
43	Harrodsburg Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	Yes	6	"	No	No	. . . .	. . . .	. . . . .
44	Arsenal Avenue Building and Loan Association	Yes	6	"	No	No	5	6 mos	Good.
45	Bluff Road Building, Loan and Savings Association	Yes	6	"	No	No	5	6 "	Good.
46	Celtic Saving and Loan Association	Yes	6	"	No	No	5	6 "	Good.
47	Central Building and Loan Association	Yes	6	"	No	No	8	. . . .	Good.
48	College Avenue Saving and Loan Association	Yes	6	"	No	No	6	. . . .	Good.
49	Diamond Saving and Loan Association	Yes	6	"	No	. . . .	6	3 mos	. . . . .
50	East Street Saving and Loan Association	Yes	6	"	No	. . . .	. . . .	10 "	Good.
51	East Washington Street Building and Loan Association	Yes	6	"	No	No	5	3 "	Good.
52	Economy Saving and Loan Association	Yes	6	"	No	No	7	. . . .	. . . . .
53	Equitable Saving and Loan Association	Yes	. . . . .		No	No	7 to 8	. . . .	. . . . .
54	Fifth Street Saving and Loan Association	Yes	6	per cent	No	. . . .	5	10 mos	Good.
55	Franklin Building and Loan Association	Yes	6	"	No	No	9 to 10	. . . .	. . . . .
56	Indianapolis Building and Loan Association	Yes	6	"	No	No	7	6 mos	. . . . .
57	Indianola Building and Loan Association	Yes	6	"	No	No	5	6 "	. . . . .
58	Marion Saving and Loan Association	Yes	6	"	No	. . . .	5	. . . .	Good.
59	Merchants' Saving and Loan Association	Yes	6	"	No	No	5½ to 6	. . . .	Good.
60	Mutual Home and Savings Association	Yes	. .	. . . . .	No	No	5	3 mos	. . . . .
61	Railroad Men's Building and Savings Association	Yes	. . . . .		No	. . . .	5½ to 6	. . . .	Good.
62	Plymouth Savings and Loan Association No. 2	Yes	4	per cent	No	. . . .	6	4 mos	Good.
63	Prospect Saving and Loan Association	Yes	6	"	No	No	6	. . . .	Good.
64	Union Depot Saving and Loan Association No. 2	Yes	6	"	No	. . . .	5½ to 6	. . . .	Fair.
65	Woodburn Loan and Savings Association	Yes	6	"	No	. . . .	6	. . . .	Good.

TABLE III—Continued.

Number.	NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	In Cash Paid on Shares Withdrawn.	Rate of Interest Allowed on Such Withdrawals.	Has any Security been Forfeited by Foreclosure of Mortgage?	Has Loss Occurred Thereby?	Time Shares Will Mature. Year.	Time Shares Will Mature. Months.	Condition of Association at Date of Last Report.
66	Jasper Building and Loan Association	Yes	6 per cent	Yes	No	1		Good.
67	Tactonia Loan Association	Yes	6 "	No	No	5		Good.
68	Kendallville Building, Loan and Savings Association		6 "	No	No	8		
69	Kokomo Loan and Savings Association	Yes	6 "	No	No	8		Good.
70	Linton Building, Loan and Savings Association	Yes	6 "	No	No	5		
71	Ladoga Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	Yes	6 "	No		8 to 9		Good.
72	Lawrenceburg Building Society No. 3	Yes	2 "	No	No	6	6 mos	
73	Longcoter Building and Loan Association	Yes	6 "	No	No	5	6 "	Good.
74	Citizens' Building and Loan Association	No	6 "	No	No	5½ to 6½		
75	Germania Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	Yes	6½ "	No				
76	Home Building and Loan Association	Yes	6½ "	Yes	No	8		
77	Lawrenceburg Building Association No. 4					6	3 mos	Healthy.
78	Star Building, Loan and Savings Association	Yes	6 per cent	No	No	6		
79	Germania Loan and Savings Association	Yes	6 "	No	No	5		
80	Morristown Building Association	Yes	6 "	No		7		Good.
81	Mt Vernon Citizens Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	Yes	6 "					
82	Martinsville Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	Yes	6 "	No	No	6		Good.
83	Delaware County Building, Savings and Loan Association	Yes	6 "	No	No	7		Prosperous.
84	Mintons Building, Loan and Savings Association		6 "	No	No	11		Good.
85	Milan Loan and Building Association	Yes	4 "	No	No	7		Good.
86	Hamilton County Building and Loan Association	Yes	6 "	No	No	3		Good.
87	Provident Building and Loan Association	Yes	6 "	No	No	6		Good.
88	Newburg German Building, Loan and Savings Association	Yes	6 "	No	No	6 to 7		Good.
89	Citizens' Building, Loan and Savings Association	Yes	8 "	No	No	9		
90	North Vernon Building Association No. 3	Yes	4 "	No		1		Good.
91	Citizens' Savings Association	Yes	6 "	Yes	Yes	6		Good.
92	Howard Park Building Association	Yes	6 "	No	No	7		
93	Home Loan Association	Yes	6 "	Yes	Yes	7		Good.
94	New Albany Savings Association	Yes	7 "	Yes	Yes	3		
95	New Ross Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	Yes	6 "	No	No			

96	Owensburg Building, Savings and Loan Association							Good.
97	Columbia Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	Yes	6 "	No		5	6 mos	
98	Osgood Building and Loan Fund Association	Yes	6 "	Yes	No	2		
99	Apex Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	Yes	6 "	No	No	16		
100	Rising Sun Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	Yes	6 "	Yes	No	5	10 mos	Prosperous.
		Yes		No	No	7		Good.
101	Rochester Building and Loan Association	Yes	6 per cent	No	No	3	6 mos	Good.
102	Rosedale Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	Yes				7		Good.
103	Building Association No. 8	Yes	6 per cent	No	No	5	6 mos	Excellent.
104	Remington Building and Loan Association	Yes	None	No	No	8		
105	Home Building, Loan and Savings Association	Yes	6 per cent	No	No	3		Good.
106	Citizens' Building Association	Yes	6 "	No	No	8		Good.
107	Sellersburg Building and Loan Fund Association	Yes	6 "			7		
108	Spencer Loan Association	Yes	6 "	No	No	7		
109	Sullivan Building and Loan Association	Yes	6 "	Yes	No	10		Good.
110	Sheridan Building and Loan Association	Yes	6 "	No	No			Good.
111	Kosciusko Building Fund and Loan Association	Yes	6 "	No	No	9		
112	Union Building Association No. 2	Yes	6 "	No	No	6	3 mos	All right.
113	Union Building Association	Yes	6 "	No	No	6	3 "	Good.
114	Home Building and Loan Association	Yes	6 "	No	No	3		Favorable.
115	Terre Haute Mutual Savings Association, Series 1, 2, 3 and 4	Yes	6 "	No	No	6		Good.
116	Terre Haute Building, Loan Fund and Saving Association No. 16	Yes	8 "	No	No	3	4 mos	Good.
117	Terre Haute Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	Yes	8 "	No	No	6		
118	Terre Haute Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association No. 14	Yes	8 "	No	No	6	4 mos	Good.
119	Terre Haute Building and Loan Association No. 17	Yes	6 to 8 "			6	6 "	
120	Terre Haute Building and Loan Association No. 17, Series 2	Yes	6 to 8 "	No	No	6		
121	Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	Yes		No	No	3	10 mos	Good.
122	Tipton Building and Loan Association	Yes	6 per cent	No	No	8		Good.
123	Farmers' Building and Loan Association	Yes	6 "	No	No	6		Very satisfactory.
124	Veedersburg Building, Saving and Loan Association		2 to 6 "	No	No	8 to 9		Good.
125	Versailles Building, Loan and Savings Association			No	No	8		
126	Industrial Savings and Loan Association	Yes	6 per cent	No	No	6		
127	Daviess Building and Loan Association	Yes		No	No	6	6 mos	Good.
128	West Lebanon Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	Yes	7 per cent	No	No	8		Good.
129	Waveland Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	Yes	6 "	No	No	7		
130	Winslow Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	Yes	6 "	No	No	6	1 mo	Good.
131	Wabash Savings Loan Fund and Building Association	Yes	6 "	No	No	6	3 mos	
132	Orient Loan and Building Association	Yes	6 "	Yes	No	8		First-class.

* Had one loss by personal security.

TABLE IV.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

ASSETS.

Number.	NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	Dues Owed Association.	Loans.			Real Estate.	Office Furniture.	Cash on Hand.	Other Assets.	Total Assets.
			On Mortgage.	On Stock.	On Other Security.					
1	Andrews Building, Loan and Savings Association									$34,600
2	Fidelity Loan and Building Association									35,995
3	Mutual Loan and Building Association		$119,100					$579	$53,938	173,617
4	Permanent Building and Loan Association		26 350	$1,965				355		28,670
5	Bloomfield Building, Saving and Loan Association		15,800	300				437		16,537
6	Workingmen's Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association			2,700				761		3,461
7	Monroe Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association		70,000				$60	2,394		72,454
8	Mechanic's Building, Loan Fund and Saving Association									1,635
9	Excelsior Building, Loan and Saving Association		43,000					285		43,535
10	Nonpareil Building, Loan and Saving Association									18,853
11	Broad Ripple Building and Loan Association		1,200					85		1,285
12	Live Men's Building, Loan Fund and Saving Association		6,300							6,300
13	Clay County Building and Loan Association		5,200		$800		25			6,025
14	Brightwood Saving and Loan Association	$17	7,450					2,430		9,897
15	Brookville Building, Loan and Saving Association	7	8,020					1,024		9,051
16	Royal Building and Loan Association									
17	Clinton Building and Loan Company No. 2	77	6,136					15		6,228
18	Connersville Building and Loan Association	3	25,500	200				1,033		26,736
19	Peoples' Building and Loan Company									2,573
20	Chalmers Building, Loan and Saving Association	9	2,400					297		2,706
21	Harrison County Building and Loan Association	341	31,625	500	1,750		120	83		34,419
22	Covington Building and Loan Association									† 23,000
23	Citizens' Building, Loan and Saving Association	8	3,800					636		4,444
24	Colfax Building, Loan Fund and Saving Association							18		5,018
25	Campbellsburg Building, Saving and Loan Association	3	4,300	155			$60	107		630

26	Adams County Building, Loan and Saving Association	$367	$34,200					$909			$34,507
27	Citizens' Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association		12,250								13,059
28	Edinburg Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	30	17,700	$200	$3,600		$50	1,163			22,743
29	Workingmen's Building and Loan Association	64	29,700	200			50	1,415			31,229
30	Union Building and Loan Association	50	1,800					107			1,957
31	Citizens' Building, Loan and Savings Association		12,400	175			27	451			13,053
32	Building, Loan and Savings Association		24,787	1,975	1,550			983			29,295
33	Ferdinand Building, Loan and Savings Association										† 1,200
34	Citizens' Building and Loan Association, Benton County		5,000					2,000			7,000
35	Star Building and Loan Association		18,296								18,296
36	Farmers and Citizens' Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association		111,676					719			112,395
37	College City Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association		31,075					3,305			34,447
38	Home Building and Loan Association										† 1,500
39	Greensburg Saving and Building Association	61,697	35,505	4,875	300			475			102,852
40	Huntingburg Building, Loan and Saving Association		41,800	1,842							43,642
41	Hartford City Building and Loan Association	18	3,600								3,618
42	Hazelton Building and Loan Association		2,200					2,219			4,419
43	Harrodsburg Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association						21	354			375
44	Arsenal Avenue Building and Loan Association	13	20,360	3,270				4,420			28,063
45	Bluff Road Building, Loan and Savings Association		25,784	1,725				741			28,250
46	Celtic Saving and Loan Association		67,600	15,547		$844		4,514			88,506
47	Center Building and Loan Association	28	49,427				65	314		$1	49,835
48	College Avenue Saving and Loan Association		66,602	10,047							76,649
49	Diamond Saving and Loan Association	1,000				70					1,070
50	East Street Saving and Loan Association	8,230	37,054	13,240				4,401			62,925
51	East Washington Street Building and Loan Association		42,905					1,597			44,502
52	Economy Saving and Loan Association		35,46	232	249	295		1,441			55,763
53	Equitable Saving and Loan Association		6,600	10			12			100	6,722
54	Fifth Street Saving and Loan Association	69	13,100				50	1,121			14,340
55	Franklin Building and Loan Association		26,130				92	1,494			27,716
56	Indianapolis Building and Loan Association		95,035				58			107	95,200
57	Indianola Building and Loan Association		8,000				50				8,050
58	Marion Saving and Loan Association	19,448	4,560					660			24,674
59	Merchants' Saving and Loan Association	568	39,260					976	* 24,826		65,570
60	Mutual Home and Savings Association		9,865				164				10,029
61	Railroad Mens' Building and Savings Association		15,400					206			15,606
62	Plymouth Saving and Loan Association		16,513	595			60	582			17,750
63	Prospect Saving and Loan Association		33,500					962			34,462
64	Union Depot Saving and Loan Association			408	4,180			883			5,471

TABLE IV—Continued.

Number.	NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	Dues Owed Association.	Loans.			Real Estate.	Office Furniture.	Cash on Hand.	Other Assets.	Total Assets.
			On Mortgage.	On Stock.	On Other Security.					
65	Woodburn Loan and Savings Association		6,800	600				590		7,990
66	Jasper Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association		29,600	9,500						39,100
67	Teutonia Loan Association									
68	Kendallville Building, Loan and Saving Association		23,000	200				642		23,842
69	Kokomo Loan and Savings Association	147	45,225	2,785			116	795		49,069
70	Linton Building, Loan and Saving Association		7,800					99		7,899
71	Ladoga Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association		27,935				150	745		28,830
72	Lawrenceburg Building Society No. 3		29,600					475		30,075
73	Loogootee Building and Loan Association		45,668					500		46,168
74	Citizens' Building and Loan Association		35,960	580				951		37,491
75	Germania Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	4	4,750							4,754
76	Home Building and Loan Association	79	34,083					36		34,198
77	Lawrenceburg Building No. 4		5,000				100	87		5,187
78	Star Building, Loan and Savings Association									
79	Germania Loan and Savings Association		6,565						943	7,508
80	Morristown Building Association		7,633				53		10,137	17,823
81	Mt. Vernon Citizens Building, Loan Fund and Savings Ass'n		24,185						4,766	28,951
82	Martinsville Building, Loan Fund and Saving Association									† 23,000
83	Delaware County Building, Savings and Loan Association									
84	Mentone Building, Loan and Savings Association		420					163	17	600
85	Milan Loan and Building Association	1,200	900				75	200		2,375
86	Hamilton County Building and Loan Association		10,700					1,000		11,700
87	Provident Building and Loan Fund Association		1,500							1,500
88	Newburg German Building, Loan and Savings Association		8,700	1,200	100			104	10,975	21,075
89	Citizens' Building, Loan and Savings Association									7,438
90	North Vernon Building Association No. 3		15,000	1,500				1,000		17,500
91	Citizens' Saving Association					700		7,801	4,368	12,869
92	Howard Park Building Association		15,438					2		15,440
93	Home Loan Association		48,790				33	5		48,828
94	New Albany Savings Association	3,090	125,750		11,345	2,501	66	204	2,633	145,589

96	New Home Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association		1,000							1,000
97	Owensburg Building Savings and Loan Association		3,720					26		3,720
98	Columbia Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association		15,000					1,800		16,800
99	Osgood Building and Loan Association		1,800					400		2,200
	Apex Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association		28,106	5,750	10,950		50	1,115	11,765	57,730
100	Rising Sun Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association		3,700	250	1 258		6	806		6,020
101	Rochester Building and Loan Association									
102	Rosedale Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association		700	178				483	268	1,629
103	Building Association No. 8		8,100							8,100
104	Remington Building and Loan Association	23		1,600				130		1,753
105	Home Building, Loan and Savings Association	75	20,322					100		20,497
106	Citizens' Building Association		8,700					1,845		10,545
107	Sellersburg Building and Loan Fund Association						50	355		405
108	Spencer Loan Association		6,570	480				275		7,325
109	Sullivan Building and Loan Association		19,200	6,200						25,400
110	Sheridan Building and Loan Association									
111	Kosciusko Building Fund and Loan Association	379	77,698		9,167	1,070				88,315
112	Union Building Association No. 2		13,100							13,100
113	Union Building Association		52,300							52,300
114	Home Building and Loan Association									
115	Terre Haute Mutual Saving Association, Series 1, 2, 3 and 4		66,000					167		66,167
116	Terre Haute Building, Loan Fund and Saving Ass'n No. 16		50,000	3,000				77		53,077
117	Terre Haute Building Loan Fund and Savings Association No. 10, Series 2							473		473
118	Terre Haute Building, Loan Fund and Savings Ass'n No. 14		54,000		6,000			337		60,337
119	Terre Haute Building and Loan Association No. 17									
120	Terre Haute Building and Loan Association No. 17, Series 2		2,000							2,000
121	Building Loan Fund and Savings Association		5,475	60	265			1,203		7,003
122	Tipton Building and Loan Association	10	14,800							14,810
123	Farmers' Building and Loan Association	71	21,472					2,040	1,073	24,657
124	Veedersburg Building, Saving and Loan Association									
125	Versailles Building, Loan and Savings Association		1,300					200		1,500
126	Industrial Saving and Loan Association	278	63,800					712		64,790
127	Daviess Building and Loan Association	197	4,556					28		4,781
128	West Lebanon Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association		4,100					447		4,547
129	Waveland Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association		13,605	585				31		14,221
130	Winslow Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association									
131	Wabash Savings, Loan Fund and Building Association	129	12,900							13,029
132	Orient Loan and Building Association									
	Total	$97,729	$2,353,399	$94,674	$51,514	$4,963	$2,673	$77,300	125,917	$3,129,502

* includes profits, office furniture etc. † Estimated.

TABLE V.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

LIABILITIES.

Number.	NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	Overdraft.	Capital Stock.	Profits.	Other Liabilities.	Total Liabilities.
1	Andrews Building, Loan and Savings Association		$31,600			$31,600
2	Fidelity Loan and Building Association		35,995			35,995
3	Mutual Loan and Building Association		173,617			173,617
4	Permanent Building and Loan Association		26,572	$2,098		28,670
5	Bloomfield Building, Savings and Loan Association		16,270	267		16,537
6	Workingmen's Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association		3,461			3,461
7	Monroe Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association		72,454			72,454
8	Mechanics' Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association		1,635			1,635
9	Excelsior Building, Saving and Loan Association		43,535			43,535
10	Nonpariel Building, Loan and Saving Association		18,853			18,853
11	Broad R'pple Building and Loan Association		1,285			1,285
12	Live Men's Building, Loan Fund and Saving Association		6,300			6,300
13	Clay County Building and Loan Association		6,025			6,025
14	Brightwood Savings and Loan Association		9,897			9,897
15	Brookville Building, Loan and Savings Association		9,051			9,051
16	Royal Building and Loan Association					
17	Clinton Building and Loan Company, No 2		4,604	1,380	244	6,228
18	Connersville Building and Loan Association		24,177	2,498	61	26,736
19	People's Building and Loan Company		2,573			2,573
20	Chalmers Building, Loan and Savings Association		1,674	1,032		2,706
21	Harrison County Building and Loan Association		34,419			34,419
22	Covington Building and Loan Association		23,000			23,000
23	Citizens' Building, Loan and Savings Association		4,444			4,444
24	Colfax Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association		5,018			5,018
25	Campbellsburg Building, Savings and Loan Association		830			830

26	Adams County Building, Loan and Savings Association		34,267			34,267
27	Citizens' Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association		11,312	1,747		13,059
28	Edinburg Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association		17,408	5,340		22,748
29	Workingmens' Building and Loan Association		81,229			81,229
30	Union Building and Loan Association		1,771	186		1,957
31	Citizens' Building, Loan and Savings Association		13,050	3		13,053
32	Building, Loan and Savings Association	$255	24,284	4,756		29,295
33	Ferdinand Building, Loan and Savings Association		1,200			1,200
34	Citizens' Building and Loan Association Benton County		7,000			7,000
35	Star Building and Loan Association		18,296			18,296
36	Farmers' and Citizens' Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	10,423	71,632	30,340		112,395
37	College City Building Loan Fund and Savings Association		27,770	6,677		34,447
38	Home Building and Loan Association		1,500			1,500
39	Greensburg Saving and Building Association		99,900	2,952		102,852
40	Huntingburg Building, Loan and Savings Association		37,925	5,717		43,642
41	Hartford City Building and Loan Association		3,602	16		3,618
42	Hazelton Building and Loan Association		4,419			4,419
43	Harrodsburg Building Loan Fund and Savings Association		375			375
44	Arsenal Avenue Building and Loan Association		23,725	4,146	192	28,063
45	Bluff Road Building, Loan and Savings Association		28,250			28,250
46	Celtic Saving and Loan Association		72,265	14,082	1,158	88,505
47	Center Building and Loan Association		46,727		3,108	49,835
48	College Avenue Saving and Loan Association	938	75,711			76,649
49	Diamond Saving and Loan Association		1,070			1,070
50	East Street Saving and Loan Association		62,925			62,925
51	East Washington Street Building and Loan Association		33,695	10,807		44,502
52	Economy Saving and Loan Association		53,763			53,763
53	Equitable Saving and Loan Association		6,722			6,722
54	Fifth Street Saving and Loan Association		13,340	1,000		14,340
55	Franklin Building and Loan Association		22,798	4,918		27,716
56	Indianapolis Building and Loan Association	32	77,684	17,484		95,200
57	Indianola Building and Loan Association	347	7,264	439		8,050
58	Marion Saving and Loan Association		24,674			24,674
59	Merchants' Saving and Loan Association		60,000	5,570		65,570
60	Mutual Home Savings Association	165	9,358	222	284	10,029
61	Railroad Men's Building and Savings Association	4,025	11,546	35		15,606
62	Plymouth Savings and Loan Association, No. 2			277	17,473	17,750
63	Prospect Saving and Loan Association		22,928	11,534		34,462
64	Union Depot Saving and Loan Association, No. 2		5,471			5,471
65	Woodburn Loan and Savings Association		7,990			7,990

TABLE V—Continued.

Number.	NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	Overdraft.	Capital Stock.	Profits.	Other Liabilities.	Total Liabilities.
66	Jasper Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association		$39,100			$39,100
67	Teutonia Loan Association					
68	Kendallville Building, Loan and Savings Association		23,842			23,842
69	Kokomo Loan and Savings Association		48,905	$11	$153	49,069
70	Linton Building, Loan and Savings Association		7,899			7,899
71	Ladago Building, Loan Fund and Saving Association		28,830			28,830
72	Lawrenceburg Building Society, No. 3		30,075			30,075
73	Loogootee Building and Loan Association		44,800	1,368		46,168
74	Citizens' Building and Loan Association	$2,585	34,906			37,491
75	Germania Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association		4,754			4,754
76	Home Building and Loan Association		34,198			34,198
77	Lawrenceburg Building Association, No. 4	145	5,042			5,187
78	Star Building, Loan and Saving Association					
79	Germania Loan and Savings Association	31	7,137	339	1	7,508
80	Morristown Building Association	313	16,518	1,002		17,823
81	Mt. Vernon Citizens' Building, Loan and Savings Association	1,465	15,717	1,041	10,728	28,951
82	Martinsville Building, Loan Fund and Saving Association		23,000			b 23,000
83	Delaware County Building, Saving and Loan Association					
84	Mentone Building, Loan and Saving Association		600			600
85	Milan Loan and Building Association		2,375			2,375
86	Hamilton County Building and Loan Association		9,200	2,500		11,700
87	Provident Building and Loan Fund Association		1,500			1,500
88	Newburg German Building, Loan and Saving Association		19,600	1,475		21,075
89	Citizens' Building, Loan and Saving Association		7,436			7,436
90	North Vernon Building Association, No. 3		14,835	2,665		17,500
91	Citizens' Saving Association	6,571	6,074		224	12,869
92	Howard Park Building Association		15,440			15,440
93	Home Loan Association		48,828			48,828
94	New Albany Savings Association	285	101,920	29,737	13,467	145,589
95	New Ross Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association	600			400	1,000

	burgh Building, Saving and Loan Association		1,500	607	1,569	3,726
	ubia Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association		16,800			16,800
	Building and Loan Fund Association		1,874	113	213	2,200
	Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association		57,730			57,730
	Rising Sun Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association		6,020			6,020
	Rochester Building and Loan Association					
	Rosedale Building, Loan Fund and Saving Association		1,579		50	1,629
	Building Association, No. 8				8,100	8,100
	Remington Building and Loan Association		1,500		253	1,753
	Home Building, Loan and Savings Association		20,497			20,497
106	Citizens' Building Association		10,545			10,545
107	Sellersburg Building and Loan Association		405			405
108	Spencer Loan Association		6,119	1,206		7,325
109	Sullivan Building and Loan Association		25,400			25,400
110	Sheridan Building and Loan Association					
111	Kosciusko Building Fund and Loan Association		88,315			88,315
112	Union Building Association, No. 2		13,100			13,100
113	Union Building Association		52,300			52,300
114	Home Building and Loan Association					
115	Terre Haute Mutual Saving Association, Series 1, 2, 3, 4		66,167			66,167
116	Terre Haute Building, Loan Fund and Saving Association, No. 16		53,077			53,077
117	Terre Haute Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association, No. 10, Series 2		473			473
118	Terre Haute Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association, No. 14		60,337			60,337
119	Terre Haute Building and Loan Association, No. 17					
120	Terre Haute Building and Loan Association, No. 17, Series 2		2,000			2,000
121	Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association		6,357	646		7,003
122	Tipton Building and Loan Association		9,257	5,483	70	14,810
123	Farmers' Building and Loan Association		22,918	1,734	5	24,657
124	Veedersburg Building, Saving and Loan Association					
125	Versailles Building, Loan and Savings Association		1,500			1,500
126	Industrial Savings and Loan Association	364	51,695	12,244	482	64,790
127	Daviess Building and Loan Association	428	4,352		1	4,781
128	West Lebanon Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association		4,405	162		4,547
129	Waveland Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association		11,867	2,354		14,221
130	Winslow Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association					
131	Wabash Savings, Loan Fund and Building Association	386	12,000	405	238	13,029
132	Orient Loan and Building Association					
	Total	$29,338	$2,841,050	$200,680	$58,434	$3,129,502

*Estimated. *b* Estimated.

PART II.

INDIANA CITIES AND TOWNS.

INDIANA CITIES AND TOWNS.

ADAMS COUNTY.

DECATUR.

The city of Decatur, Adams County, contains a population of 4,000 persons, and is situated on the St. Mary's River, and Chicago & Atlantic, Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City, and Grand Rapids & Indiana railroads, 138 miles northeast of Indianapolis. It is surrounded by highly improved lands, which intelligent farming is yearly making more valuable and the product of the cereal crops is steadily increasing. The city is a flourishing commercial and manufacturing center, with substantial county buildings, handsome church edifices, fine residence properties and good business blocks. The streets are broad, clean and well shaded, the people are energetic and prosperous, and all the interests of the city are thriving under these conditions. The manufacturing industries are numerous, and many of them are of large capacity, including two stirrup factories, three roller process flouring mills, nine saw and planing mills, three stave factories, one tile factory and one foundry. These give regular employment to 150 persons, and the daily wages average $1.50 each.

The real estate of the city was assessed, in 1887, at $418,205, the personal property at $378,715, and the voting population, according to the number of polls listed for taxation, was 515; this, of course, including those only between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years. The city carries a bonded debt of $14,000, and a floating debt of $300, and the total rate of taxation is 88 cents on each $100. There are forty-eight business houses engaged in the retail trade, and the sales in 1887 aggregated $500,000, and 125 persons are engaged in commercial pursuits. Forty persons, carpenters, stonemasons and bricklayers are engaged in the building trades. The city maintains a fire department, but has neither gas nor water works. Two weekly papers are published.

The public school property of Decatur is valued at $19,000, and the schools are graded in their several departments. An evidence of the thoroughness of the work accomplished in the high school department is seen in the fact that its graduates are admitted to the Freshman Class of the State Normal School, Indiana University or Purdue University, upon the required certificate of scholarship from the Superintendent. Ten teachers are employed in the schools, and 588 pupils were enrolled in 1887.

Geneva is an incorporated town of 800 inhabitants, located seventeen miles south of the county seat on the Wabash River, and Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad. The usual retail business is carried on in general stores, and all its classes are represented. Four teachers are employed in the public schools; the property is valued at $4,000, and 170 pupils were enrolled in 1887.

ALLEN COUNTY.

FORT WAYNE.

The important commercial and manufacturing city of Fort Wayne contains a population of 35,000 persons, is the seat of local government of Allen County, and is pleasantly and advantageously located, being 135 miles north of Indianapolis and on railroad lines connecting it with all the important cities of the northwest. The city is the center of fine farming districts which are watered by the St. Joseph, St. Marys and Maumee rivers and other streams and yields abundantly to intelligent farming. The city is located at the head of the Maumee river and on the St. Joseph at its confluence with the St. Marys, and these furnish excellent water power for its manufacturing industries. It has six important railroad lines, comprising the Wabash, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, whose repair shops, car and machine shops are here located, the Grand Rapids & Indiana, the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville, with repair shops and general offices, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the New York, Chicago & St. Louis. Fort Wayne is well built throughout, contains handsome county and city buildings, good business blocks, broad, well shaded, well kept streets, many elegant residences, commodious public halls and fine school buildings. It has an excellent system of water works, an efficient and well equipped fire department, and fire alarm telegraph, is lighted with gas and electricity, and

has a street railway. These conveniences make it second to none in the State as a place of residence, and its population is steadily increasing under such favorable auspices.

The manufacturing industries of Fort Wayne are more numerous than in any other Indiana city of its size, and they rank favorably in the amount of its manufactured product, representing some of the most important in the State. New establishments are being located, many of the old ones are being enlarged, and all are in an exceedingly prosperous condition. The total number of persons employed is estimated at 4,500, exclusive of the railroad repair and machine shops, and the wages paid average $1.75 per day. Among the most prominent of the industrial products are:

Washing machines,	Furniture,	Organs,
Hand-saw mills,	Truss hoops,	Mattresses,
Earthenware,	Leather,	Pumps,
Handles,	Carriages,	Barrels,
Gas apparatus,	Machinery,	Kegs,
Linseed oil,	Plows,	Crackers,
Iron castings,	Sash,	Doors,
Blinds,	Beer,	Stoves,
Flour,	Grain cradles,	Lumber,
Files,	Stirrups,	Wagons,
Brushes,	Woolen goods,	Wheels,
Hubs,	Spokes,	Staves,
Horse collars,	Soap,	Overalls,
Mineral water,	Engines,	Boilers.

The commercial interests of the city are represented by 194 establishments devoted to the wholesale and the retail trade, and covering all of its several varieties. The commercial interests draw their support largely from the surrounding farming classes, and are very prosperous. The sales of these several establishments, in 1887, were estimated at $14,000,000, and 1,200 persons were engaged in commercial pursuits. The real estate of the city is assessed for taxation at $9,183,400, the personal property at $3,377,740, and in 1887 there were 5,180 polls listed for taxation. The debt of Fort Wayne is $711,000, and is all bonded; and the rate of taxation on each $100 is $1. The press of the city is represented by five weekly and five daily newspapers, and the number of persons employed in the building trades, including carpenters and brick and stone masons, is estimated at 950.

Among the educational advantages offered by the city are some of the best institutions in the State, comprising the Fort Wayne College, Concordia College, a college of medicine, an academy, a business college, a musical conservatory, several private and denominational schools, and several public schools. Six miles northeast of the city is located the

Academy of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, which is conducted by t Sisters of the Holy Cross, and may be properly reckoned among the e ucational advantages of Fort Wayne. Under a law passed by the Leg lature of 1887 the Home for Feeble-Minded Children will be located he the bill providing for the erection of suitable buildings and the establis ment of the institution permanently. The public school property consi of twelve commodious buildings, whose estimated value is $231,550. T total number of teachers employed is 113, and in 1887 there were 3,7 pupils enrolled. The graduates of the High School are admitted to t Freshman Class of either of the State educational institutions upon the ce tificate of the Superintendent, showing that the work of the grades h been satisfactorily accomplished.

Monroeville is a thriving and incorporated town of 1,200 inhabitant located on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, sixteen mil southeast of the county seat. The town contains several general an special stores, a graded school, and supports a weekly newspaper. I principal industries are, one pump factory, one cooper shop, one flourin mill, two saw mills and one tile factory. The surrounding country well timbered, and lumber and produce are extensively shipped. Th schools of Monroeville are graded in their several departments; six teache are employed, and 260 pupils were enrolled in 1887.

New Haven, containing 1,100 inhabitants, is an incorporated tow located on the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, and the New York, Chicag & St. Louis Railroads, six miles east of Fort Wayne. Its manufacturin industries include one stave and heading factory, one flouring mill, on tile factory, one handle factory, one planing mill and a brewery. Thre teachers are employed in the common school work.

BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY.

COLUMBUS.

Columbus is the county seat and most important commercial and manu facturing center of Bartholomew County, and is a pleasant and progressiv city of 6,000 inhabitants. It is located on the Jeffersonville, Madison Indianapolis, and Columbus, Hope & Greensburg railroads, and is the te minus of the Madison branch and also of the Cambridge City branch the first-named road, being distant from the State capital forty-one mile The soil of the country surrounding is productive, and much attention given to stock raising. Columbus is a well-built city, being laid out i wide streets and having substantial county buildings, good business bloc

and many handsome residences, the whole indicating a prosperous, well-to-do people. The church edifices and the public school buildings are commodious and well built; gas and electric light are in use, a well equipped fire department is maintained, and a system of water works is in operation. For pleasantness of location, sociability of the people and general prosperity of every class of business Columbus has no superior of its size in the State. Two weekly and two daily papers are published.

The commercial interests of the city are represented by fifty-three retail establishments, in which every variety of the trade is covered, and which receive a liberal patronage. The number of persons employed in commercial pursuits is 175, and the commercial sales in 1887 were estimated at $1,100,000. The real estate of the city is assessed for taxation at $1,270,790, and the personal property at $879,895; the rate of taxation on each $100 being $1. The total indebtedness of the city is $67,500, and of this amount all but $500 is bonded. In 1887 the number of polls listed for taxation, and including all persons between twenty-one and fifty years of age, was 1,051. Two hundred and twenty-five persons are engaged in the building trades.

The manufacturing industries of the city are quite numerous for a place of its size, and in the quality of its manufactured articles ranks well with other cities of the State. The most important industries here operated include one cerealine mill, which is the only one in the United States, three flouring mills, two machine shops, one carriage factory, five planing and saw mills, one foundry, one furniture factory, one tannery, one stave factory, one creamery, one large starch factory, one hominy mill, two cooper shops and one pump factory. These several industries give employment to 725 persons at average wages of $1.65 per day.

The High School of Columbus has been admitted to the class whose graduates may enter the Freshman class of Indiana University, Purdue University or the State Normal School upon the certificate of the Superintendent, showing that the work of the grades has been satisfactorily accomplished. The school property is valued at $60,000; twenty-one teachers are engaged in the work of instruction, and 1,166 pupils were enrolled in 1887.

Hope is an incorporated town of 800 inhabitants, located on the Columbus, Hope & Greensburg Railroad, twelve miles northeast of the county seat. It contains a number of well-stocked general and special stores, graded public schools, and supports a weekly newspaper. Two planing mills and one flouring mill are the only industries here operated.

Elizabethtown contains 500 inhabitants and is located on the Madison division of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, seven miles southeast of Columbus. It supports a graded school, several general and special stores, and has three churches. One flouring mill, one tile factory, one broom factory and one saw mill comprise its industries.

BENTON COUNTY.

FOWLER.

Fowler, the seat of local government of Benton County, is an incorporated town of 1,400 inhabitants, located on the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago and Chicago & Great Southern Railroads, ninety-one miles northwest of Indianapolis. It is located in the corn belt of the State, and the county is one of the most productive corn-growing counties in that section. The county buildings are new and substantial and the residences costly and imposing, considering the number of inhabitants and the amount of business transacted. The town is an important point of shipments of grain, grass and livestock.

The real estate of Fowler is assessed at $185,926, the personal property at $126,273, and the rate of taxation on each $100 is forty cents, and, as this indicates, it carries no debt either bonded or floating. The voting population between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years is 175. The town maintains a volunteer fire department, but has neither gas nor water works. The retail business is carried on in twenty-three stores, giving employment to sixty persons, and the sales in 1887 aggregated $225,000. The town has no industries of consequence. Forty-eight persons are engaged in the building trades, and two weekly newspapers are published.

Fowler has six school houses valued at $4,000; six teachers are engaged in the work of instruction, and 390 pupils are in attendance.

Oxford, formerly the county seat of Benton County, is an incorporated town of 1,000 inhabitants, located on the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, ten miles southwest of Fowler. It has a flouring mill, tile works, and carriage factory, and a weekly newspaper is published.

There are six school houses in the town; six teachers are employed, and 276 pupils were enrolled in 1877. The school property is valued at $6,000.

BLACKFORD COUNTY.

HARTFORD CITY.

Hartford City is a prosperous incorporated town of 2,000 inhabitants, the county seat of Blackford County, and is pleasantly located at the crossing of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg and the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville railroads, seventy-two miles northeast of the State

capital. The country surrounding yields plentiful crops to intelligent farming; the wet lands have all been reclaimed by drainage, and all the cereals are produced. Considerable hard wood timber still remains, and the manufacture of lumber and lime are the principal industries. A fair quality of building stone is also found in the county. The city is growing steadily in population, being located in the gas belt of the State, and is destined to derive great advantages from the very low rate at which fuel can be furnished for manufacturing industries. Speaking of the inducements held out to capital, Hiram Sinclair, president of the Town Board, writes: "We will furnish natural gas for fuel and give the ground for any factory or any business to induce manufacturing establishments to locate here. We only ask people to come and be convinced of the advantages which Hartford City can present.'

The real estate of Hartford City is assessed for taxation at $291,670, the personal property at 227,740, and in 1887 the number of polls listed for taxation and representing the voting population between twenty-one and fifty years of age, was 271. The town is entirely free from debt. An excellent volunteer fire department is maintained, and natural gas is used for heating purposes and for lighting the streets. Two weekly newspapers are published. The retail business of Hartford City is represented by twenty-one establishments. The sales for 1887 are estimated at $225,000, and forty-eight persons are engaged in commercial pursuits. Seventy-five persons are employed in the building trades.

The manufacturing industries here located give employment to 200 persons at average wages of $1.50 per day. The most important among these include one large hub and spoke factory, one flax mill, one tile and brick factory, one roller process flouring mill, one handle factory, one hame factory, and two saw mills, and a pulp mill is being erected.

The school property of Hartford City is valued at $9,000; nine teachers are employed in the grades and the enrollment of pupils in 1887 was 474.

Montpelier is an incorporated town of 1,200 inhabitants, located on the Salamonie river and Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville railroad, ten miles northeast of Hartford City, the county seat. It is well supplied with general and special stores, churches, graded schools and good residence and business properties. A limestone quarry is operated here and furnishes some of the best stone to be found in the West. Flour, staves and lime are manufactured. The school property of Montpelier is valued at $5,500 and four teachers are employed.

BOONE COUNTY.

LEBANON.

Lebanon, the county seat of Boone County, is a growing city of 3,500 population, situated twenty-seven miles northwest of the State Capital, on the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St Louis & Chicagao Railroad. The city is surrounded by fine farming lands, which are intelligently cultivated, and all the cereal crops are produced, and an excellent quality of clay, suitable for the manufacture of brick, tile and pottery is found in great abundance in the county. The city is increasing steadily in the number and value of its manufacturing and commercial interests, and on this account the population is also steadily increasing. The county buildings, business houses and private residences are all substantial, and many of them are superior to those usually found in cities of this size. Its manufacturing industries include some of large capacity, and they are all very prosperous. They include two flouring mills, one plow-handle factory, one chair factory, four saw mills, one furniture factory, a creamery and cheese factory, machine shops, and two planing mills, and there are also three grain elevators. These employ about 300 hands, at average wages of $1.50 per day. An effort was made to find natural gas at Lebanon, but the boring proved fruitless, and after two or three wells were sunk it was abandoned. The streets, public buildings, business houses and private residences are lit with artificial gas, manufactured in the city, and a fire department is maintained.

Lebanon has a total of thirty-three business establishments in which all classes of the retail trade are represented, and 120 persons are engaged in commercial pursuits. Being surrounded by a productive farming country these several business interests are well supported, and the sales in 1887 aggregated $700,000. The real estate of the city was assessed in 1887 at $529,995; the personal property at $520,775, and the rate of taxation for the same period was $1.05 on each $100. The bonded debt amounts to $19,000, but the city has no floating debt. The total number of polls listed for taxation in 1887 was 491. The building trades give employment to about 100 persons, and two newspapers are published.

The city maintains a graded school, and sixteen teachers are employed in the work of instruction. The value of the two school buildings is estimated at $15,500, and 761 pupils were enrolled in 1887.

Thorntown is an incorporation of 1,600 inhabitants, and is located on *the Cincinnati*, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, ten miles

northwest of Lebanon. The principal industries are three flouring mills, one tile factory, one straw stacker factory, one planing mill and three saw mills. Thorntown carries a bonded debt of $8,000. The public school property is valued at $16,000, nine teachers are employed and 436 pupils were enrolled in 1887.

Zionsville and Jamestown are also incorporated towns of Boone County, the first having 900, and the second 700 inhabitants. The school property of Zionsville is valued at $10,000, and of Jamestown at $6,000. The former employs five and the latter four teachers, and in 1887 their enrollments were, respectively, 225 and 177 pupils.

BROWN COUNTY.

NASHVILLE.

Nashville, the county seat and largest town in Brown County, is an incorporated town of 500 inhabitants, located fifty miles south of the State capital. The town has no railroad facilities, but has stage communication both with Morgantown, Morgan County, and Columbus, the county seat of Bartholomew County. The country surrounding Nashville is very hilly, but is well wooded, and the valleys and bottom lands are fertile. Fruit is grown successfully, and fair crops of all the cereals are produced in the bottoms. The timber of the county is valuable, but the manufacture of lumber is very limited owing to lack of shipping facilities. A good quality of building stone is also found in the county; but very few quarries are in operation.

The real estate of the town is assessed for taxation at $35,760, the personal property at $39,625, and the number of polls listed for taxation in 1887 was 53. The commercial interests are represented by ten general and special stores, covering the several classes of the retail trade. Thirty-five persons are engaged in commercial pursuits, and the sales in 1887 were estimated at $100,000. A weekly newspaper in published. The public school property of Nashville is valued at $1,000; two teachers are employed, and the enrollment of pupils in 1887 was 118.

CARROLL COUNTY.

DELPHI.

The city of Delphi and county seat of Carroll County contains a popu lation of 3,500 persons, and is located on the Wabash River and Wabash St. Louis & Pacific, and Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroads sixty-four miles northwest of the State capital. The city is situated i one of the finest wheat-growing sections in the State, and all the cereals as well as live stock, are profitably raised. Large deposits of buildin stone are found near Delphi and in other parts of the county, and bric and tile are extensively made. Delphi is a handsome, well-built city comparing favorably in the number and value of its public buildings business houses, private residences and church edifices with other cities like size in the State, and supports a fire department and excellent grade schools. Three weekly newspapers are published. Among its most prom inent industries are included one hub and spoke factory, one bent-woo works, one paper mill, one cooper shop, one brewery, one furniture fa tory, one stave factory, one foundry, one creamery, three flouring mill several extensive lime kilns and two saw and planing mills. These em ploy about 150 hands, and the wages paid average $1.50 per day. Th building trades give employment to thirty-five men.

The city has a bonded debt of $40,000, but no floating debt, and th rate of taxation on each $100 valuation of property is $1.00. The rea estate is assessed for taxation at $565,195, and the personal property a $371,565. The voting population between the ages of twenty-one an fifty years, as represented in the number of polls listed for taxation, is 30 Seventy-five persons are engaged in commercial pursuits, and the reta business of the city is conducted by twenty-three establishments, whos sales in 1887 are estimated at $520,000.

The public schools of Delphi are on a par with those of other cities like population, and the High School graduates are admitted to the Fres man class of the Indiana University, Purdue University or the Stat Normal School upon a certificate of scholarship from the Superintendent an evidence of the thoroughness of the work accomplished in the school Ten teachers are employed in the work of instruction; the school propert is valued at $4,000, and 425 pupils were enrolled in the various grade in 1887.

Camden, eight miles east, and Flora, ten miles southeast of the count seat, each containing a population of 500 persons, are prosperous uninco porated towns, whose business is represented in general and special store Neither has any industries of importance.

CASS COUNTY.

LOGANSPORT.

Logansport, the seat of judicial government of Cass County, is an important commercial and manufacturing city of 15,000 inhabitants, situated in a highly productive farming district, and inhabited by a people whose enterprise and business energy are proverbial the State over. The city is located on the Wabash River, seventy miles north of the State capital, and has excellent railroad facilities, the Vandalia, Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific and Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburgh railroads entering it. The city is one of the handsomest and best built in the State, having handsome residence properties, substantial business blocks, and imposing public buildings, with broad and beautifully shaded streets. It maintains a well equipped fire department, has gas and electric light, and an excellent system of water works. The church edifices are costly, and all the denominations are represented, and one of the new State Hospitals for the care of the insane is located a mile from the city. The manufacturing interests of Logansport are extensive, and have increased rapidly within the past few years, and the manufactured products rank among the finest in the United States. They include organs, beer, barrels, cooperage stock, flour, water wheels, mill machinery, castings, pumps, paper, carriages, wagons, agricultural implements, boilers, grain drills, wooden ware, brooms and furniture. These several industries employ 800 men, who receive an average of $1.50 per day in wages. The shops of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh Railroad are also located here, and employ several hundred men.

The assessed value of the real estate of Logansport is $2,520,010, of its personal property, $1,178,810, and it has a voting population of 2,115 between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years, as shown by the polls listed for taxation. The city carries a bonded debt of $312,000, a floating debt of $20,000, and the total rate of taxation is $1.75 on each $100. There are seventy-eight business houses engaged in the retail trade, with 350 persons employed, and the sales in 1887 are estimated at $2,000,000. Five hundred persons are engaged in the building trades, and the press is represented by two daily and two weekly papers.

The attention given to the school interests of this city is fairly indicative of the spirit of enterprise everywhere manifest, and its property ranks among the best in the State for a city of its size. The total value of school buildings and grounds is placed at $175,500. Thirty-seven teachers are engaged in the work of instruction, and 1,938 pupils were en[illegible]

1887. The schools are graded throughout, and the High School is in the list of those whose graduated are admitted to the Freshman Class of the State Normal School, Indiana University or Purdue University upon presentation of the required certificate of scholarship from the Superintendent—an evidence of the estimation in which the work of the school is held by the State Board of Education.

Royal Center, an incorporated town, on the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh Railroad, eleven miles northwest, and Walton, on the same road, nine miles southeast of Logansport, are the principal towns in the county, the first having 600 and the second 800 inhabitants.

CLARK COUNTY.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

Jeffersonville, the county seat of Clark County, is a city of 14,000 inhabitants, located on the Ohio River, and Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis and Ohio & Mississippi railroads, 108 miles south of the State Capital, and directly opposite Louisville, Ky. It is one of the oldest cities in the State, and is an important and prosperous manufacturing center, its rail and water facilities giving it marked advantages for shipping the product of its manufacturing industries as well as low rates of freight on these and the raw material used. The county contains a large amount of rich bottom land, which is profitably used in the cultivation of vegetables, and the proximity of Louisville affords a good and readily accessible market. Iron ore is found in the county, and there is a good supply of hard wood timber near at hand. The Indiana State Prison South, and the United States Quartermaster's depot are here located and naturally add considerably to the business importance of the city. The public buildings, business houses, private residences, churches and school buildings of Jeffersonville are substantial, and in some instances fine and imposing, and the city is supplied with gas, water works, a police force and a well-equipped fire department. The commercial interests of the city are represented by fifty-seven jobbing and retail establishments, and the sales in 1887 were estimated at $900,000, and the number of persons engaged in commercial pursuits at 250. Three hundred and fifty persons are employed in the building trades. The real

estate of the city is assessed for taxation at $1,642,907, the personal property at $1,040,835, and the rate of taxation on each $100 of property in 1887 was $2. The debt of the city, all of which is bonded, aggregates $373,000, and the voting population between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years, as represented by the number of polls listed in 1887, was 1,438. A daily and two weekly newspapers are published.

The manufacturing industries of Jeffersonville are numerous and extensive, the Ohio Falls Car Works being a large establishment and the only one in the State which manufactures passenger coaches. The industries here located are all prosperous, and the number is annually increasing, while the capacity of those in operation is being enlarged. Among the most prominent now operated are:

Car works.	Foundries.
Machine shops.	Ship yards.
Carriage and wagon factories.	Flour mills.
Brewery.	Hollow ware factory.
Cooper shops.	Lard oil factory.
Trunk slat factory.	Furniture factories.
Cigar factories.	Saddle-tree factory.
Car shops, J., M. I. Ry.	Car shops, O. & M. Railway.
Beer bottling works.	Saw and planing mills.

These industries, with the quartermaster's supply depot, give employment to about 3,000 persons, and the wages average $1.90 per day.

The public schools of the city are graded in their several departments, and the six buildings and grounds used for school purposes are valued at $72,500. Thirty-nine teachers are engaged in the work of instruction, and the enrollment of pupils in the several grades in 1887 aggregated 1,867. The graduates of the high school are admitted to the Freshman class of the State Normal School, Indiana University, or Purdue University upon the certificate of the Superintendent, showing that the work of the grades has been satisfactorily accomplished.

Charlestown, formerly the county seat, is an incorporated town of 1,100 inhabitants, located on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, thirteen miles northeast of Jeffersonville. The town is supplied with good general and special stores, graded schools and church edifices, and derives its support mainly from the agricultural country surrounding. Two flouring mills, a truss hoop factory, and a saw-mill comprise its industries. A weekly newspaper is published. The school property of Charlestown is valued at $5,000, five teachers are employed and 236 pupils were enrolled in 1887.

CLAY COUNTY.

BRAZIL.

Brazil is an important manufacturing and commercial city of 7,000 inhabitants and is located in the most important coal producing section of Indiana. In addition to this, the county is rich in agricultural resources, producing all the cereal crops, and a good quality of iron ore is found. The city is located on the Vandalia, the Chicago & Indiana Coal and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroads, fifty-seven miles west of the State capital. It contains good county buildings, fine churches, halls and business blocks and many handsome residence properties. An efficient and well equipped fire department is maintained, the city is lighted by electric light and the Holly system of water works is in operation. A business college, which is very prosperous, is conducted in the city, and a public library, containing a large number of well selected volumes, is maintained. Four weekly papers are published.

The manufacturing industries of Brazil are numerous and rank among the most extensive in the State, surpassing any other city of its size in the State in this respect. These include two iron foundries, one pottery, four planing and saw mills, one rolling mill, one furniture factory, one steam forge, one iron bridge works, one boiler works, two flouring mills, one steam pump works, one carriage factory, one manufactory of steam fans for coal mines, one blast furnace, machine shop, one tile works and one cigar factory. These industries employ 600 hands at average wages of $2.00 per day. The shops of the Chicago & Indiana Coal railroad are here located and employ a large number of men, and the twenty-seven coal mines in operation near the city also give employment to a large number of hands.

The real estate of Brazil is assessed for taxation at $676,755, the personal property at $500,459 and the rate of taxation on each $100 of taxables is $1.40. The city has a bonded indebtedness of $50,000 and a floating debt of $162. In 1887 there were 825 polls listed for taxation. The retail business of the city is represented by fifty-four establishments, covering all classes of the retail trade; 250 persons are engaged in commercial pursuits, and the sales in 1887 were estimated at $800,000. One hundred and forty-five persons are employed in the building trades.

The public school property of the city is valued at $40,000, fourteen teachers are employed in the several grades and 1,021 pupils were enrolled in 1887. Under the rule adopted by the State Board of Education, the graduates of the Brazil high school are admitted to the freshman class of the State Normal School, Indiana University or Purdue University upon a certificate of scholarship from the superintendent.

Knightsville and Carbon are incorporated and mining towns, the first containing 600 and the second 500 inhabitants, and each having a graded public school. The manufacturing industries are unimportant, the principal industry being that of mining. Each is well supplied with general and special stores. Center Point, Bowling Green and Staunton are also incorporated and have graded schools. Clay City is the largest town in the county, containing 1,200 inhabitants, but is unincorporated.

CLINTON COUNTY.

FRANKFORT.

Frankfort, the seat of local government of Clinton County, is one of the most enterprising and progressive cities in the State, and for several years has been increasing steadily in population, wealth and manufacturing interests. It contains a population of 6,000 persons, and is admirably located with reference to railroad facilities, being but fifty miles from the State capital and situated on the Vandalia, Lake Erie & Western, Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, and Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroads. The country surrounding is a fine agricultural district and yields plentiful crops of grain as the result of intelligent farming. The city has a handsome court house, recently completed at a cost of $200,000, a large number of fine residence properties, good, substantial business blocks, graded school buildings, opera houses and costly church edifices. A public library of 1,000 well-selected volumes bears testimony to the intelligence and enterprise of the citizens. An excellent fire department is maintained; the public buildings, private residences and streets are lit with gas and electric light, and water works are in operation. The manufactories of the city are varied and extensive, and give employment to about 1,200 hands at average wages of $1.50 per day each. The industries include an extensive manufactory of clay-working machinery and engine and boiler works, three large flouring mills, cooper shop, tannery, four stave and heading factories, six planing and saw mills, one furniture factory, one tile works, one tile-machinery works and one carriage factory. The grain trade of the city is such as to require several elevators.

The real estate of the city is assessed for taxation)84,545, the personal property at $930,245, and the rate 3100 in 1887 was ninety-two cents. The total num[illegible] exa- tion at the same time, and including all voters [illegible]y- one and fifty years, was 857. The city [illegible] of

$15,000, but no floating debt. The retail business of the city, carried on by forty-five establishments, in which all of its several classes are represented, is flourishing and profitable, and the sales in 1887 aggregated $1,200,000. There are 210 persons engaged in commercial pursuits, and the building trades give employment to 250 men. Three weekly newspapers and one daily are published.

Frankfort has four school houses whose aggregate value is $60,000, and each school is graded in its several departments. Twenty-one teachers are employed in the schools, and 1,109 pupils were in attendance in 1887. The high school belongs to the class whose graduates are admitted to the Freshman class of the State Normal School, Indiana University or Purdue University upon a certificate of scholarship from the Superintendent.

Colfax, an incorporated town of 1,000 inhabitants, ten miles southwest of the county seat, at the crossing of the Vandalia and Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railroads. Its industries are confined to one tile works, saw-mill and brick yards. A weekly newspaper is published. The town has a prosperous graded school. There are several unimportant villages in the county.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

LEAVENWORTH.

Leavenworth is the county seat of Crawford County, located on the Ohio River, 135 miles southwest of Indianapolis, and is a thriving incorporated town of 700 inhabitants. The county is well adapted to stock raising, and the Ohio River and Big and Little Blue river bottoms are fertile, and produce large crops of grain. Considerable oak, ash, hickory and walnut timber still remains. An excellent quality of building stone is found in the bluffs of the rivers named, and the quarries here operated are extensive. Crawford County contains the well known Wyandotte Cave, which is annually visited by large numbers of tourists, and which ranks favorably with the great Mammoth Cave of Kentucky in the grandeur of its halls and stalactitic ornamentation. Leavenworth, being the nearest river approach to the cave, it derives considerable support from tourists. The manufacturing industries of Leavenworth comprise one flouring mill, three skiff and boat manufactories, one stave and heading factory and two saw-mills. Skiff and boat building is the leading industry and is very profitable. The number of men engaged in the industries of the town is estimated at fifty-four, and the wages average $1.25 per day.

The real estate of Leavenworth is assessed for taxation at $36,295, the personal property, $38,720, and the number of polls listed for taxation in 1887, and including all voters between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years was 114. The retail business of the town is represented by twelve general and special well-stocked stores, in which all classes of the trade is represented. Forty-five persons are engaged in commercial pursuits, and the sales in 1887 were estimated at $175,000. The town is well supplied with churches and schools, and a weekly newspaper is published.

The public schools of Leavenworth are graded in their several departments, and the school property is valued at $7,000. Four teachers are employed in the work of instruction, and the enrollment of pupils in 1887 was 170.

English is an incorporated town of 800 inhabitants, located on the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad, fourteen miles northwest of the county seat. It is a thriving place, and is rapidly improving both in population and commerce, being supplied with twelve well-stocked general and special stores, a good graded school and several churches. The sales in 1887 were estimated at $185,000, and fifty persons are engaged in commercial pursuits. The industries of the town include one flouring mill, two saw-mills, one planing mill and one truss hoop factory, the whole employing forty men at average daily wages of $1.25.

The public school property is valued at $800, three teachers are employed in the graded work, and 160 pupils were enrolled in 1887.

Alton is an incorporated town of the same county, located eight miles southwest of Leavenworth, and containing 300 inhabitants. It has several general and special stores, churches and graded public schools.

DAVIESS COUNTY.

WASHINGTON.

The city of Washington and seat of local government of Daviess County, is a thriving city of 5,000 inhabitants, and is pleasantly located on the Ohio & Mississippi, and the Evansville & Indianapolis railroads, eighty miles southwest of the State Capital, and surrounded by fertile farming districts, which produce large crops of corn and wheat. Much hard wood timber still remains in some sections of the county. The entire county is underlaid with valuable coal deposits, and some of the largest and most productive mines in the State are here operated. Underlying the coal

beds is an apparently inexhaustible quantity of fire-clay, and this is no being extensively mined. Under the impetus received from these indu tries the city is rapidly increasing in population and wealth, and ever year is adding to its industrial and commercial importance. The machin shops and car works of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad have recentl been moved to this point, and have added to the general business pro perity. The city is well built, contains good county buildings and bus ness houses, and many fine residences and church edifices. Its educa tional interests are represented by private and public schools. Thre weekly and two daily newspapers are published. The real estate of th city is assessed for taxation at $685,699, the personal property at $407 556, and the number of polls listed for taxation in 1887 was 777. Th commercial interests of the city are represented by forty-two retail esta lishments, with sales in 1887 aggregating $750,000, and 110 persons ar employed in commercial pursuits.

The industries of Washington employ about 200 hands, and the dai wages average $1.50. The most important include three flouring mil two tile factories, one furniture factory, two planing mills, one foundr one school furniture factory, one marble yard and two saw mills.

The value of the school property of Washington is estimated at $4 000, and consists of three school houses. Nineteen teachers are employe in the graded work, and in 1887 there were 966 pupils enrolled. Th high school has been admitted to the class whose graduates are admitte to the Freshman Class of either of the State educational institutions on certificate of scholarship from the Superintendent.

Odon, with 500 inhabitants, and Cannelburg and Montgomery wi 450 inhabitants each, are incorporated towns of Daviess County, eac having general and special stores, and a graded public school. A week newspaper is published at Odon.

DEARBORN COUNTY.

LAWRENCEBURG.

Lawrenceburg, the county seat of Dearborn County, is a well built an nicely located city of 5,500 inhabitants, situated on the Ohio River an the Ohio & Mississippi and Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chica railroads, eighty-nine miles southeast of the State capital and twenty-fiv miles from Cincinnati. The country surrounding is hilly, but the botto lands are fertile and productive. The blue limestone found here is

for rough walls but is too thin for cutting and dressing. The public buildings, residences and business houses are substantial, and each of the several religious denominations have a commodious church edifice. In the extent and importance of its manufacturing interests Lawrenceburg is unsurpassed by any city of its size in the State, and the manufactured products are sold in all parts of the Union. The proximity of the river and the excellent transportation facilities which it furnishes are advantages which capital has appreciated and which have led to large investments here. The industries give employment to about 1,400 hands and include one carriage factory, four distilleries of large capacity, three cooper shops, three furniture factories, one stove foundry, one brewery, one hub and spoke factory, one coffin manufactory, two planing and saw mills, one flouring mill and one brick manufactory.

Lawrenceburg has a bonded indebtedness of $65,000, but no floating debt, and the total rate of taxation on each $100 in 1887 was $1.35. The real estate of the city is assessed at $858,430 and the personal property at $383,465, and the city has gas and a fire department. There are thirty-three retail business establishments with 125 persons engaged in commercial pursuits, and the sales in 1887 reached $800,000. The estimated number of persons engaged in the building trades is 125, and these include carpenters, bricklayers and stonemasons. The press is represented by two weekly papers.

The public school property of the city is valued at $15,000, and the schools are graded throughout. Seventeen teachers are engaged in the work of instruction, and 564 pupils were enrolled in 1887. The high school graduates are admitted to the freshman class of Indiana University, Purdue University or the State Normal School upon the required certificate of scholarship from the Superintendent.

AURORA.

The city of Aurora contains 5,200 inhabitants and is located on the Ohio River and Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, four miles below Lawrenceburg. This is, like the county seat, a flourishing manufacturing city, well built and advantageously located, and is growing steadily in population and importance. The residence properties, public buildings and business houses are alike substantial, and in many instances above the average of cities of its size. About 600 hands are employed in its several industries, and the wages paid average $1.50 per day. The most important manufacturing establishments are two rolling mills, one nail mill, one iron foundry, one cooper shop, one brewery, one distillery, one furniture fac-ry, one chair factory, on- g factory, one wrought iron

works, one hay press factory, machine shops, two planing and saw mills and one flouring mill. The advantage derived from river freight rates on fuel as well as in shipping the manufactured product and obtaining raw material adds materially to the profits arising from the operation of these industries.

The assessed value of the real estate of Aurora is $676,005, and of the personal property $833,095, and the total tax on each $100 is ninety cents. The city has a bonded indebtedness of $21,000, but no floating debt; a fire department is maintained, and the buildings, residence properties and streets are lit with gas. In 1887 the number of polls listed for taxation was 644, representing the voting population between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years. The retail business is carried on in thirty-nine establishments, whose sales in 1887 aggregated $850,000, and 150 persons are engaged in commercial pursuits. The number of men employed in the building trades is estimated at 100. Two weekly newspapers are published.

The public schools of Aurora are graded in their several departments, and the school houses and grounds are valued at $30,000. Nineteen teachers are engaged in the work of instruction, and the enrollment of pupils in 1887 was 752. The graduates of the high school, like those in a number of cities in the State, are entitled to enter the freshman class of either of the State institutions upon a certificate of scholarship from the Superintendent.

Moore's Hill, the location of Moore's Hill College, a prosperous institution of learning, is situated sixteen miles west of Lawrenceburg, the county seat, and contains 500 inhabitants. The town is incorporated and has a graded school.

Cochran, another incorporated town of the same county, contains 1,200 inhabitants and is situated five miles southwest of the county seat on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. Its industries include one chair factory, one broom factory, a pottery and wagon factory. It also has a graded public school.

Greendale, St. Leon and West Harrison are also incorporated towns of Dearborn County, having graded schools but no industries of importance.

DECATUR COUNTY.

GREENSBURG.

The city of Greensburg, Decatur County, situated in one of the most fertile farming districts of the State, is beautifully located, and its population of 5,000 persons constitute a prosperous and progressive Indiana community. The city is located on the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, forty-seven miles southeast of the State capital, and sixty-four miles northwest of Cincinnati. The farm lands surrounding it are well cultivated and very valuable; the farming classes are industrious and remarkably prosperous, and the city derives a good support from the development of the natural sources of wealth by which it is surrounded. Near the city are a number of quarries, from which excellent building and paving stone in large quantities is annually taken and shipped to various points in and out of the State. The city has a voting population of 600 persons between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years. The real property is valued at $794,680, and its personal property at $903,920, and no debt, either bonded or floating, is reported. The total tax on each $100 is given at $1. The public buildings, private residences and business blocks are fully up to the average of inland cities, and better in many respects than some. These and the streets of the city are lit with coal gas, manufactured in the city, and an excellent volunteer fire department is maintained. Greensburg was among the first cities in the State to organize a natural gas company, and five wells were sunk near to and within the place, but the output from them is small.

The city contains a total of fifty-eight business houses, confined to the retail trade, and there are 175 persons engaged in commercial pursuits, the combined sales in 1887 aggregated $1,500,000. Three planing mills and one flouring mill are in operation, and these give employment to twenty-threee men, at average wages of $1.50 per day each. The manufactories are not of large capacity, but are quite numerous, and include two buggy factories, one broom factory, one woolen mill, one mineral water factory, pump factory, one creamery, three cooper shops, two marble shops, two foundries and one cigar factory. These several establishments give regular employment to 150 men, and the average wages are estimated at $1.50 per day. One hundred and five persons—bricklayers, stone masons and carpenters—are engaged in the building trades. Each of the political parties is represented by a newspaper.

Like nearly all Indiana cities, Greensburg has provided with great liberality for the education of the masses, and buildings and grounds are

maintained whose cost or value is estimated at $25,500. The school is graded in its several departments, and a corps of teachers numbering sixteen are regularly employed in the work of instruction, the pupils in attendance in 1887 numbering 819. The State Board of Education has admitted the High School to the class whose graduates may enter the Freshman Class of the State Normal School, Indiana University or Purdue University when bearing the required certificate of scholarship from the Superintendent, thus continuing the work of education, begun in the public schools, in the higher course and with the advantages of the special facilities provided in the best institutions of the State.

St. Paul, the next largest place in Decatur County, is an unincorporated town of 1,000 inhabitants, situated ten miles northwest of the county seat, on the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad. Some of the largest stone quarries in the county are located here, and have proved a source of great wealth, and the population has increased very rapidly within the past eight years. There are now twelve stores in the town, three flouring mills, one wagon shop and one carriage shop. Being unincorporated, the schools of St. Paul are conducted under the supervision of the township trustee.

DEKALB COUNTY.

AUBURN.

Auburn, the county seat and principal town in Dekalb County, is an incorporated town of 2,500 inhabitants, situated 130 miles northeast of the State capital, on the eastern division of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific and the Ft. Wayne branch of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroads. The town is supplied with good county buildings and substantial business blocks, residences and church edifices. One weekly and one semi-weekly newspaper is published. The surrounding country is fairly productive, and under the systematic draining, which is in progress, the land is improving in productiveness and rapidly increasing in value. The industries operated here are important, and include two windmill factories, two flouring mills, four planing and saw-mills, one foundry, two buggy factories, two stave and heading factories, two wagon factories, one cigar factory, one woolen mill, one church furniture factory, and one general repair shop. These several industries employ about 160 hands, who receive an average of $1.50 per day each. Regarding the town, W. H. McQuiston, President of the Town Board, concludes his admirable report to the bureau thus:

"We have one gas well, 1,970 feet deep, with pressure in ten minutes of 200 pounds. The contract is let for another gas well by the Auburn Mining Company, and they are making arrangements to pipe the town. Auburn is well located for manufacturing, being at the junction of three railroads, making it one of the best shipping points in the country. We have an abundant supply of pure water at a depth of from ten to forty feet. We have also a well equipped fire department, consisting of thirty men, steam fire engine, hose cart, and hook and ladder truck, with wells located so that all parts of the town can be reached."

The real estate of Auburn is assessed for taxation at $194,660, the personal property at $150,905, and the rate of tax on each $100 is $1.65. The total number of polls listed for taxation in 1887 was 338. The town carries a bonded debt of $8,000, a floating debt of $1,500, and has gas and a fire department. The retail business is carried on by twenty-seven establishments, which cover all the several classes of the trade. The number of persons engaged in commercial pursuits, including proprietors and clerks, is 100, and the sales in 1887 were estimated at $400,000. Fifty persons are engaged in the building trades.

The public schools of Auburn are graded in their several departments; the school property is valued at $14,000; eight teachers are employed, and 510 pupils were enrolled in 1887. The High School graduates are admitted to the Freshman class of Indiana University, Purdue University or the State Normal School upon the conditions prescribed by the State Board of Education.

GARRETT.

Garrett is an incorporated town of 3,000 inhabitants located five miles west of Auburn, the county seat, and is remarkably prosperous. It was not platted till 1875, and in one year afterward it was incorporated. It lies on the Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago Railroad, whose shops, employing 500 hands, are here located. Its industries comprise saw mills and one flouring mill. Two weekly papers are published. The real estate is assessed for taxation at $158,480, the personal property at $83,390, and the rate of taxation on each $100 is $3.50. The number of polls listed for taxation and representing the voting population between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years is 445. A bonded debt of $7,000 is carried, but it has no floating debt. The town has a fire department, electric light and water works. The retail business is conducted by thirty-one estab-; the sales in 1887 are estimated at $450,000, and 110 persons, prietors and clerks, are engaged in commercial pursuits. s employ about seventy persons.

The public schools of Garrett are graded throughout; six teachers are engaged in the work of instruction, 366 pupils were enrolled in 1887, and the school property is valued at $13,000.

Butler, located twelve miles northeast of the county seat, is a thriving incorporated town of 2,000 population, and is traversed by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railroads. Its real estate is assessed for taxation at $216,995, and its personal property at $58,650. Its industries include one handle factory, one tile works, flouring mills, saw mills and brick-yards. Its public school property is valued at $10,500; seven teachers are employed in the grades, and 413 pupils were in attendance in 1887. Two weekly newspapers are published.

Waterloo is a pleasantly located incorporated town of 1,500 inhabitants on the Air Line division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and the Ft. Wayne branch of the same road, four miles north of the county seat. Its real estate is assessed for taxation at $188,520, and its personal property at $82,905. The town has a bonded debt of $2,500. A weekly newspaper is published. Its industries comprise one flouring mill, three planing and saw mills, one foundry, handle factories, broom factories, one tannery and a fanning-mill factory. The public schools are graded in their several departments, and the value of the property is estimated at $20,000. Seven teachers are engaged in instruction, and in 1887 there were 358 pupils in attendance.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

MUNCIE.

Muncie, the county seat of Delaware County, is a handsome and progressive city of 7,000 inhabitants, and is located on White River and the Lake Erie & Western, the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis and the Ft. Wayne, Chicago & Louisville railroads, fifty-four miles northeast of the State capital. It is surrounded by productive farming districts, tilled by intelligent farming classes, and all the cereals are produced in great abundance. The soil is underlaid with limestone, and a good quality of building stone is found in some sections of the county. Muncie is located in the Indiana gas belt, and the discovery and application of natural gas to domestic purposes has given an impetus to every class of business, and the city is improving rapidly in wealth, manufacturing interests and commercial business, as well as increasing in population. Writing on this subject in July, 1887, Mayor Ellis said: "At

the city of Muncie there are now nine producing gas wells, with an average daily capacity of from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 cubic feet each, and two more wells are now being sunk. The Muncie Natural Gas Company has constructed and placed beneath the surface of the streets throughout the city a complete system of natural gas pipes at a cost for pipes, wells and incidentals of over $75,000. Natural gas is now in general use as fuel in the mills, factories and public and private buildings throughout the city, at a cost very much below that of any other kind of fuel. Natural gas is an excellent fuel—cheap, clean, convenient, reliable, safe, constant, without further attention than once lighting. The city is growing rapidly, and it is believed that its growth in the near future will be more rapid still. Manufacturers are being attracted by our large real estate owners, who are offering free land and free gas, and quite a number of large manufacturers have already accepted these terms and are locating their industries here."

In addition to being one of the most pleasantly located cities in the State, Muncie is supplied with all the modern conveniences, having gas and electric light, an excellent system of water works, a well equipped fire department, with an electric alarm telegraph, and a public library of 4,000 well selected volumes. The county buildings are new and substantial, the court house having been recently completed at a cost of $300,000. The business blocks are imposing, and the residence properties, in many cases, the equal of any in the State. The city is also well supplied with public halls, the streets are well shaded and well kept, and each of the several religious denominations has a fine church edifice. The religious and social advantages of the city are unsurpassed by any place of its size in Indiana.

The industries of Muncie, like those of other cities where natural gas has been discovered, are steadily increasing in number, and the capacity of those already located is being constantly enlarged. Special rates on fuel are offered to industries, sometimes free gas and free land for sites, and the cost of running the factories is thus largely reduced. The industries now operated include:

One flax and jute bagging factory,
Two heading factories,
Two foundries and machine shops,
One wood-carving works,
One stave factory,
Two furniture factories,
One skewer factory,
One drain-tile factory,
One curry-comb factory,
One boot and shoe factory,
One flouring mill,
One handle factory,
One bent-wood factory,
One bridge works,
One glass factory,
One feather-duster factory,
Four carriage and buggy factories,
Three cigar factories,
One mineral water factory,
One scale factory,
One organ factory,
Four planing and saw mills.

These industries give employment to 800 persons, and the wages average $1.50 per day.

The commercial interests of Muncie are represented by sixty-two retail establishments, covering every variety of trade, and these derive a good support from the surrounding agricultural district, the city being accessible from all sections of the county by good free and toll roads. The sales of the several establishments in 1887 were estimated at $1,250,000, and 220 persons are engaged in commercial pursuits. Five weekly and three daily newspapers are published. The real estate of the city is assessed for taxation at $1,290,610, the personal property at $796,570, and the rate of taxation on each $100 is $1.05. The debt of the city is all bonded, and aggregates $26,000. In 1887 there were 1,163 polls listed for taxation. The number of persons employed in the building trades is estimated at 250.

The public schools of Muncie are fully up to the standard of excellence attained in other and larger cities, and consist of a high school and three graded schools, the whole employing twenty-one teachers, and the property being valued at $80,000. The enrollment of pupils in 1887 in the several grades reached 1,287. The high school has been admitted to the class whose graduates may enter the Freshman class of either of the State educational institutions upon a certificate from the Superintendent, showing that the work of the grades has been satisfactorily accomplished.

There are several small, but unincorporated towns in the county, each containing general stores, churches and public schools. Each of the villages of Eaton, Albany, Selma, Shideler, Cowan, Yorktown and New Corner has a producing natural gas well.

DUBOIS COUNTY.

JASPER.

Jasper is the county seat and principal town of Dubois County, containing 1,500 inhabitants, and located at the northern terminus of the Evansville division of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad, 125 miles southwest of the State capital. It is the center of a good farming and well timbered district, underlaid with large deposits of coal and iron ore. An excellent quality of potters' clay is also found, and the mineral products used in the manufacture of paint are found in large quantities. Tobacco is extensively cultivated, and under the influence of improved drainage the farming lands are rapidly increasing in value and

productiveness. The town has good county buildings, church edifices and residence properties, and supports excellent graded schools and two weekly newspapers. The manufacturing industries, considering population and limited shipping facilities, are extensive and prosperous, and include one furniture factory, two planing mills, one stave factory, one broom factory, one flouring mill, one hub and spoke factory, one brewery, one hoop factory, one cigar factory, one brick factory, and three saw mills. These give employment to 125 persons, at average wages of $1.50 per day.

The commercial interests of Jasper, as distinguished from its manufacturing industries, are represented by seventeen business houses, or stores, each being well stocked and covering every variety of the retail trade. The sales of these several establishments in 1887 were estimated at $350,000, and sixty persons were engaged in commercial pursuits. The real estate of the town is assessed for taxation at $122,940, and the personal property at $120,775. The number of polls listed for taxation at the same time was 177.

The public schools of Jasper are graded in their several departments; four teachers are employed in the work of the schools, and in 1887 there were 224 pupils enrolled. The school property is valued at $5,000.

HUNTINGBURG.

Huntingburg is the largest town in Dubois County, and is located seven miles south of the county seat, on the Evansville division of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad. In 1887 it contained 2,500 inhabitants, and its population and manufacturing and commercial interests are steadily increasing. It is the center of the principal tobacco-producing section of the county, and three stemming establishments are operated. The repair shops of the Evansville division of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad are here located, and give employment to a number of men. The commercial interests of the town are represented by twenty-two stores, which are well stocked, and cover every variety of the retail trade. The sales in 1887 aggregated $410,000, and seventy-five persons are engaged in commercial pursuits. The real estate of Huntingburg is assessed for taxation at $224,515, the personal property at $161,130, and the number of polls listed in 1887 was 249. Three weekly newspapers are published.

As a manufacturing center, Huntingburg is the most important town in the county, and, in proportion to population and shipping facilities, is hardly surpassed in the State in the number and extent of its industries. Principal among these are two flouring mills, two planing mills, one stave

factory, two potteries, one pork-packing establishment, one broom factory, one woolen mill, one carriage and wagon factory, railroad machine shops, three brick yards, and three saw mills. These several industries give employment to 165 men, and the wages average $1.50 per day.

Huntingburg is supplied with good graded schools, which employ five teachers, and which had, in 1887, an enrollment of 442 pupils. The school property is valued at $5,000.

Birdseye is an incorporated town, on the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad, fifteen miles southeast of Jasper. It contains 400 inhabitants, and is supplied with general stores, churches and public schools.

ELKHART COUNTY.

GOSHEN.

The important manufacturing city of Goshen is the county seat of Elkhart County, containing a population of 6,000, and is located on the Elkhart River, and Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan, and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroads, 160 miles north of Indianapolis. The public buildings, business houses, church edifices and residence properties are well built, and in many cases fine and imposing, the streets are broad and well paved, and lit with gas and electric light. A fire department is maintained, and the city has excellent water works. A telephone exchange is also in operation. The city is situated in a good agricultural district, and surrounded by intelligent farming classes, and large crops of wheat and other grains are produced. The industries of the city include three flouring mills, four furniture factories, table factory, one linseed oil mill, iron works, one stave and heading factory, woolen mills, foundries, chair factory, one wind mill works, one paper bucket factory, one carpet and rag factory, iron cornice works, six planing and saw mills, two sash factories, one cutlery works, four pump factories and several others of minor importance. These industries give employment to about 1,200 men, with average wages of $1.50 per day.

The real estate of the city is assessed for taxation at $1,059,895, the personal property at $752,860, and the rate of taxation on each $100 is $1. The city has a bonded debt of $23,000, but no floating debt. The number of polls listed for taxation in 1887 and including all males between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years, was 947. The retail business is conducted by fifty-two establishments, in which all classes of the trade are represented, and the sales in 1887 were estimated at $1,150,000.

The number of persons engaged in commercial pursuit is 260, and one hundred and seventy-five are employed in the building trades. Three weekly and two daily papers are published.

The public schools of the city compare favorably with those of any city of its size in the State, and the graduates of its high school are admitted upon conditions provided by the State Board of Education, to the Freshman Class of the State Normal School, Indiana University or Purdue University. The public school property is valued at $75,000, twenty-six teachers are employed in the departments, and 1,271 pupils were enrolled in 1887.

ELKHART.

Elkhart, the largest and most important city in the county of the same name, contains a population of 12,000 and is located on the St. Joseph and Elkhart rivers and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan railroads, 157 miles northeast of Indianapolis and ten miles northwest of Goshen, the county seat. Like Goshen, this city contains a large number of substantial and handsome residences, fine business blocks, beautiful church edifices, broad, well paved streets and maintains an excellent fire department with electric alarms, gas and electric light and a system of water works. The general offices of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad Company are here located, and also the shops of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, employing nearly 1,000 men in manufacturing and repairing. Elkhart is essentially a manufacturing city, and, for its size, has no equal in the State in this respect, many of its factories being of large capacity, and the whole combining to make the manufactured product very large. The most important factories now in operation include two mills for the manufacture of printing paper, two for the manufacture of tissue paper, one of which also makes paraffine paper, one calendered paper mill, two starch factories, one paper tub and bucket factory, one building paper mill, three large flouring mills, the largest band instrument factory in the West, 100 men employed; two knitting mills, a carriage factory of large capacity, planing and saw mills, one box factory, two tablet factories, machine shop, plow works, one foundry and numerous other smaller industries, the whole epmloying 2,300 hands at $1.50 per day. The value of the raw material used, the value of the manufactured product and the total wages paid in 1887 are thus estimated:

Value of raw material used.	$1,091,000
Value of manufactured product	1,623,000
Total wages paid	299,000

The assessed value of the real estate of Elkhart is $1,385,190, of the personal property $633,600, and the rate of taxation on each $100 is $1.10. The number of polls listed for taxation in 1887 was 1,642. The city carries a bonded debt of $17,000 and a floating debt of $10,000. The retail business is carried on by sixty-three houses or firms, and all of its several classes are represented, the aggregated sales in 1887 reaching $1,675,000 according to the most reliable estimates. There are 350 persons engaged in commercial pursuits in the city, and 225 are employed in the building trades. Two weekly papers and one daily are published.

The graduates of the high school of Elkhart are admitted to the freshman class of the State Normal School, Indiana University or Purdue University upon presenting a certificate from the Superintendent of work accomplished in the high school. The city has eight school houses whose value aggregates $110,000; forty teachers are employed, and 2,044 pupils were enrolled in 1887 in the several grades.

Nappanee, an important but unincorporated town of Elkhart County, is located on the Baltimore, Ohio & Chicago Railroad, eighteen miles southwest of the county seat, and contains a population of 1,500 persons. The principal industry is the manufacture of lumber, and it is surrounded by a well timbered country. The industries include saw and planing mills, shingle mill, butter tub factory, and an extension table factory. Bristol, Middlebury and Millersburg are incorporated towns of 800, 700 and 600 population, respectively, but they have few industries of importance.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

CONNERSVILLE.

Connersville, the county seat of Fayette County, is one of the most pleasantly situated as well as handsome cities in the State, having a large number of imposing business blocks, substantial public buildings and many costly and beautiful residences. The streets are broad, clean and well shaded, and the city enjoys all the modern conveniences, such as gas, water works and a fire department, and the advantages of natural water power and railroad facilities. Connersville has 5,000 inhabitants, and is located on the White Water river, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis, the White Water and the Ft. Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville railroads, fifty-eight miles southeast of the State Capital. The county is one of the most productive in the State, the soil, especially in the river bottoms, producing large crops of corn. An excellent quality of limestone is found in the county, the best being in the northwestern part, and

known as Cincinnati blue limestone. The manufactories are among the most important in the State, and the product of the carriage factories is sold in all parts of the Union. The industries employ 1,017 persons, and include four furniture manufactories, which employ 600 hands; two planing and saw mills, three flouring mills, one hosiery mill, one hominy mill, one iron foundry, two large carriage factories, four cigar factories, and two machine shops. The wages paid in these several establishments average $1.25 per day to each of the 1,017 hands employed.

The real estate of the city of Connersville is assessed for purposes of taxation at $747,962, the personal property at $741,180, and the rate of taxation is 90 cents on each $100. The number of polls listed for taxation and including all persons between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years, is 726. The city has no bonded debt, but has a floating debt of $6,000. There are forty establishments engaged in the retail trade whose sales in 1887 aggregated $1,000,000, and it is estimated that the sales of products manufactured in the city for the same period reached $1,500,000. Two hundred persons are engaged in commercial pursuits, and 110 persons are employed in the building trades. Three weekly and two daily newspapers are published.

Under a rule adopted by the State Board of Education, the graduates of the Connersville high school are admitted to the Freshman Class of the State Normal School, Indiana University, or Purdue University, upon the required certificate of scholarship from the Superintendent, an evidence of the high character of the school and the thoroughness of the work accomplished. The school property of the city is valued at $25,000; fourteen teachers are employed, and 707 pupils were enrolled in the several departments in 1887.

East Connersville, an incorporated town, and a suburb of the city, contains a population of 800 persons, graded school property valued at $1,500, in which two teachers are employed. There are several other smaller towns in the county.

FLOYD COUNTY.

NEW ALBANY.

New Albany, the county seat of Floyd County, containing 24,000 inhabitants, is one of the most important manufacturing cities in the State, is located on the Ohio River, 110 miles south of the State capital, and has excellent railroad facilities comprised in the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis, and the

Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis roads, being connected with Louisville, Ky., also by ferry and the railway bridge which spans the Ohio near the city. The excellent facilities furnished both by the river and by the railroads place it in easy communication with the principal cities of the Union, and in many of these its manufactured products find a profitable market. The bottom lands of the surrounding country raise excellent crops of corn and wheat, and market gardening is a profitable industry owing to the proximity of the Louisville market. Within recent years considerable attention has been paid to fruit culture, and all of the smaller fruits are now profitably and extensively cultivated. The city is well-built, containing a large number of handsome residences, imposing business blocks, fine church edifices, good school buildings, public halls and broad, well-shaded streets. It is supplied with a well-equipped and efficient fire department, a good system of water works, a street railway, and the streets and houses are lit with gas. As a manufacturing and commercial center few cities possess greater advantages, and its industrial interests are among the largest and most profitable in the State. The manufacturing industries now operated include a plate glass works, which employs 1,280 men, and which is also engaged in the manufacture of window glass and bottles; twelve cigar factories, one fruit-box and basket factory, the most extensive in the State, three large rolling mills, four extensive furniture factories, four foundries, one stove foundry, one woolen mill, one cotton mill, one hosiery mill, one batting mill, three breweries, one bent-wood works, eight tanneries, one hickory handle factory, one whet-stone works, one brass foundry, two carriage factories, two marble works, one bone-dust and glue factory, one pottery, one cooper shop and barrel works, three large flouring mills, and six planing and saw mills. These industries give employment to 5,500 persons, with average wages of $1.75 per day.

The real estate of New Albany is assessed for taxation at $4,894,575, the personal property at $3,133,085, and the tax rate on each $100 in 1887 was $1.56. The bonded debt in 1887 aggregated $381,000, and the floating debt $25,000, and the number of polls listed for taxation and including all voters under fifty years of age was 1,919. The commercial business of the city is represented by 287 wholesale and retail establishments, with sales estimated in 1887 at $5,000,000. The total number of persons engaged in commercial pursuits is 900. The press is represented by one daily and four weekly newspapers. There are 550 persons engaged in the building trades.

The public schools of New Albany are graded in their several departments, and are conducted in twelve school buildings, whose aggregate value is estimated at $147,000. Fifty-five teachers are engaged in the work of instruction, and 3,007 pupils were enrolled in 1887. The school work of the city has attained a high standard of excellence, and the high

school graduates are admitted to the freshman class of the State Normal School, Indiana University or Purdue University upon the certificate of the Superintendent, showing that the work of the grades has been satisfactorily accomplished. A business college and a female seminary are also conducted.

Greenville and Georgetown, the first with 300 and the second with 500 inhabitants, are incorporated towns of Floyd County, containing general stores and graded schools.

FOUNTAIN COUNTY.

COVINGTON.

Covington, an enterprising incorporated town and seat of local government of Fountain County, contains a population of 2,000 persons and is located on the Wabash River and Indiana, Bloomington & Western, Chicago & Eastern Illinois and Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railroads, seventy-two miles northwest of the State capital. The town is well built, contains substantial county, business and residence buildings and is gradually increasing in population. Two weekly newspapers are published. The assessed valuation of the real estate of Covington is $215,670, and of the personal property $168,155 and the number of polls listed for taxation is 307. The retail business is carried on by thirty establishments, whose sales in 1877 aggregated $600,000, and sixty persons are employed in commercial pursuits. The county is one of the best agricultural sections in the State, yielding all the cereal crops in abundance, and the several business enterprises of the place are well supported. Extensive coal fields are also being developed rapidly, and these add materially to the wealth and general prosperity.

The industries of Covington include machine shops, furniture manufactories, cooper shops, marble works, saw mills, drain tile factory, one flouring mill and a manufactory of mineral water.

Covington has public school property valued at $36,000; eight teachers are employed in the grades, and in 1887 the number of pupils in attendance aggregated 443. The graduates of the high school are admitted to the freshman class of either of the State educational institutions upon a certificate from the Superintendent that the work of the grades has been satisfactorily accomplished.

ATTICA.

The city of Attica contains a population of 3,500 persons, being the principal commercial and manufacturing place of Fountain County, and is situated on the Wabash River and Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific and the Chicago & Indiana Coal railroads, fourteen miles northeast of Covington, the county seat. The chief support of its business interests is derived from the rich agricultural country by which it is surrounded, though it has several extensive manufacturing industries. The residences, church edifices and graded school buildings are equal to those of other cities of its size, and among its conveniences are water works, electric light and a good public library, the water with which the city is supplied being obtained from a reservoir fed by natural springs. The assessed value of the real estate of Attica is $419,382, and of the personal property $238,150, and the rate of taxation is $1.50 on each $100 of taxables. The city has a bonded indebtedness of $15,000, but no floating debt. Three weekly newspapers are published. The retail business of the city is represented by thirty establishments, whose aggregated sales in 1887, including one wholesale tobacco and cigar store, are estimated at $1,000,000. The number of persons engaged in commercial pursuits is estimated at 150, and ninety-five are employed in the building trades.

There are several important manufacturing industries operated in the city, and they are growing each year. Chief among those now operated are two large carriage factories, four flouring mills, two wagon factories, one drain tile works, one saw mill, one machine shop, one planing mill, one creamery, two cigar factories, one marble works, one furniture factory and one brick yard. Three grain elevators are also operated. About 100 hands are employed, and the wages paid average $1.50 per day.

The city supports a fine graded school of nine departments, and the graduates of the high school are admitted to the freshman class of either of the State educational institutions on a certificate of scholarship from the Superintendent. The public school property is valued at $40,800; ten teachers, including the Superintendent, are engaged in the work of instruction, and in 1887 there were 550 pupils enrolled in the various grades.

Veedersburg, an incorporated town on the Indiana, Bloomington & Western, the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City and the Chicago & Indiana Coal railroads, seven miles east of the county seat, is a prosperous town of 1,200 inhabitants. The retail business is represented by a number of general and special stores, and they derive a good support from the agricultural country surrounding. Its industries include two flouring mills, two saw mills, one carriage factory, one stave and heading factory and several other industries of smaller capacity. A graded school is supported.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

BROOKVILLE.

Brookville, the county seat and principal town of Franklin County, is pleasantly located on the White Water River and railroad of the same name, eighty-five miles southeast of the State Capital. The town is incorporated, and contains 2,800 inhabitants. Brookville is surrounded by fertile farming districts, and large crops of corn and wheat are annually produced. Much valuable hard wood timber still remanis, and valuable building stone is found in some parts of the county. The town contains good county buildings, business blocks, church edifices and residence properties, and is steadily growing in population, commerce and manufacturing importance. The streets are lit with gas, and a fire department is maintained. Two weekly newspapers are published. The East and West Forks of the White Water River unite at Brookville and form a considerable stream, which furnishes excellent water power, and this is utilized to some extent in operating various factories. The principal industries here operated include two flouring mills, one paper mill, one creamery, one furniture factory, one stave factory, one cigar manufactory, one distillery, one excelsior factory, one foundry, one marble works, two cooper shops, one planing mill, and one saw mill, the whole employing about 150 men at average daily wages of $1.50.

The real estate of Brookville is assessed for taxation at $393,790, and the personal property at $453,565. In 1887 the number of polls listed for taxation and including all voters between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years, was 270. The commercial interests of the town are represented by twenty-two well-stocked general and special stores, fifty-three persons are engaged in commercial pursuits, and the sales in 1887 aggregated $450,000.

Brookville is provided with excellent graded public schools, and the graduates of the high school are admitted to the Freshman Class of the State Normal School, Indiana University, or Purdue University, upon a certificate from the Superintendent, showing that the work of the grades has been successfully accomplished. The value of the public school property is estimated at $16,000, eight teachers are employed in the several grades, and in 1887 there were 336 pupils enrolled.

Oldenburg, a prosperous incorporated town of Franklin County, is located fourteen miles southwest of Brookville, and contains 1,000 population. A stage line connects the town with the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad at Batesville, four miles distant. Oldenburg is the location of the Institute of the Immaculate Conception and

the Franciscan Fathers' Convent, and contains good graded schools and well stocked special and general stores. Its principal manufacturing industries include one wooden shoe manufactory, one furniture factory, one brewery, one flouring mill, one woolen mill, one grain cradle factory, and one creamery. Fifty men are employed in these industries, and the wages average $1.40 per day. The public school property of Oldenburg is valued at $5,500, and five teachers are employed in the work of education.

Laurel is an incorporated town of 1,000 inhabitants, located fourteen miles northwest of the county seat on the White Water River, and White Water Railroad. An excellent quality of building stone is found here, and is extensively quarried, proving a source of great wealth to the town. Laurel is supplied with good church and residence buildings, and has a number of good general and special stores. A weekly newspaper is published. The excellent water power furnished by the White Water River is utilized for factories, and several important industries are in operation. These give employment to fifty-five men at average daily wages of $1.40. The principal industries are two flouring mills, one foundry, two cooper shoops, one packing house, one furniture factory, one saw mill, one bentwood factory, and one machine shop. A prosperous graded public school is maintained.

FULTON COUNTY.

ROCHESTER.

The growing incorporated town of Rochester, the county seat of Fulton County, is pleasantly situated at the crossing of the Lake Erie & Western and the Chicago & Atlantic railroads, ninety-eight miles north of the State capital. The country surrounding is adapted to the growth of farm products, and yields plentiful crops. The town contains 2,500 inhabitants, and is supplied with substantial county buildings, business houses, and residence properties. One and one-half miles distant is Lake Manitau, which is becoming widely known as a pleasant resort. The lake covers 2,500 acres, is plied by an elegant steamer, and no resort in Indiana presents better advantages for hunting and fishing. The real estate of Rochester is assessed for taxation at $451,080, the personal property at $204,580, and the rate of taxation on each $100 is $1.49. In 1887 there were 337 polls listed for taxation. The bonded debt was $14,500, but the town has no floating debt. The bonds were issued on account of the new school building just erected. The town maintains a fire department, and supports one daily and three weekly newspapers. The retail business of Rochester is represented by forty-four general and special

stores, in which are comprised all classes of the retail trade; 150 persons are engaged in commercial pursuits, and the sales in 1887 aggregated $700,000. Ninety persons are employed in the building trades.

Rochester contains several important industries, but there is room for more, and liberal inducements are offered for the location of such in the town. Those now in operation include two foundries, one hub and spoke factory, one soap factory, one large flouring mill, one machine shop, one broom factory, one jelly factory, one fence factory, one woolen mill, two planing mills and one saw mill. These industries give employment to eighty-five men at average wages of $1.50 per day.

The public schools of Rochester are graded in their departments; eleven teachers are employed, and in 1887 there were 626 pupils enrolled in the several grades. The high school has been admitted to the class whose graduates may enter the freshman class of Indiana University, Purdue University, or the State Normal School upon a certificate from the Superintendent, showing that the work of the school had been satisfactorily accomplished.

Kewanna is an incorporated town, of the same county, containing 700 inhabitants, and located twelve miles southwest of Rochester. It contains a number of general and special stores, a graded school, employing four teachers, and several religious denominations have church edifices. The industries are confined to one planing mill and two flouring mills, and lumber and flour form the principal shipments. The Vandalia is the only railroad furnishing shipping facilities to the town.

Akron is an unincorporated town of 500 population, located eleven miles southeast of the county seat, on the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad. A weekly newspaper is published.

GIBSON COUNTY.

PRINCETON.

Princeton, Gibson County, is one of the thriving cities of Southern Indiana, located on the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis and Evansville & Terre Haute railroads, twenty-seven miles north of Evansville and 155 miles southwest of Indianapolis. It is surrounded by one of the best wheat growing sections in the State, and is an important market for grain and cattle. The buildings are substantial in every respect, the people are prosperous and their enterprise is having a marked effect upon the city, which is steadily *growing*. *A special* advantage which few cities of its

size can offer is a public library of 3,200 well selected volumes, to whi additions are annually being made. The city now has 3,300 inhabitan and includes among its industries one foundry and machine shop, bri and tile factories, three flouring mills, two grain elevators, two wag shops, two planing mills, one canning establishment, two poultry packi houses and one saw-mill. These industries give employment to about fi persons, and the daily wages average $1.25 each.

The real estate of the city is assessed for taxation at $677,525, the p sonal property at $581,150, and the total rate of taxation, State, coun and city, is $1.55 on each $100. The city maintains a fire departmen but has neither gas nor water works. The retail business of Princeton conducted in forty-three establishments; the sales in 1887 aggregat $500,000, and 180 persons are engaged in commercial pursuits. The are also ninety persons employed in the building trades, and three week newspapers are published. The city carries a bonded debt of $2,500 a a floating debt of $500, and has a voting population between the ages twenty-one and fifty years of 394.

The measure of attention paid to the educational interests of the city on a par with the business energy which characterizes the citizens, a the elegant school property is provided with every convenience for teac ing. The school house and grounds are valued at $35,600; seventee teachers are employed and 832 pupils were enrolled in the various depa ments in 1887. The course of study is graded, and the high school gra uates are admitted to the freshman class of the State Normal Scho Indiana University or Purdue University, when bearing a certificate scholarship from the superintendent, a privilege of marked advantage the pupil as well as an evidence of the high standing of the work of t Princeton schools.

Oakland City is a thriving incorporated town of 1,200 inhabitan twelve miles east of the county seat, on the Louisville, Evansville & S Louis and Evansville & Indianapolis railroads. The town is surrounde by fine deposits of cannel and bituminous coal, and large quantities a shipped from this point. Among its industries are a stave factory, flouring mill, wagon shops, and two brick yards. A fine college buildin to be conducted under the auspices of the Baptist denomination, is no under construction at this place. Its public school property is valued $9,000; seven teachers are employed and 400 pupils were enrolled 1887.

Patoka, an unincorporated town of 900 inhabitants, situated on t Patoka River and Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, is four miles nor of the county seat, and, like Oakland City, is a shipping point for gra and livestock. It has two flouring mills, two saw-mills and a planin mill.

GRANT COUNTY.

MARION.

Marion is an incorporated town of 5,000 inhabitants, and is the seat of local government of Grant County, located on the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan and Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City railroads, seventy miles northwest of Indianapolis. It is located in the center of a rich farming section which produces all the cereal crops, and some of the smaller fruits do exceptionally well. An abundance of water is furnished by the Missinnewa River and numerous smaller streams tributary to it. Marion is an attractive and nicely built town; the streets are broad and regular, an excellent fire department is maintained, water works are in operation, and gas and electricity are used for lighting. Within the past two years the town has improved rapidly, and a new court house has just been erected at a cost of $175,000. The business blocks are substantial, the residences are fine, and the town is well supplied with church edifices and public halls and school buildings. Marion also lies within the gas fields and has several fine wells which produce an abundance of gas for all purposes. It is estimated that the product of these wells reaches more than 20,000,000 cubic feet per day. The town has been thoroughly piped and the gas is now generally used for domestic purposes and also in running the mills and factories, the cost here, as in other gas towns, being a mere pittance when compared with that incident to the use of coal or wood. The liberal inducements held out by the citizens to manufacturers have secured the location of several important establishments, and Marion bids fair to become in the near future one of the most important of Indiana's manufacturing centers. The industries now operated give employment to 500 hands at average wages of $1.50 per day, and include one chair factory, two glass factories recently established, one paper mill, one handle factory, one bent wood factory, two carriage factories, two cigar factories, one saw works, one linseed oil mill, one hub factory, three flouring mills, three planing mills and two saw mills.

The commercial business of Marion is represented by thirty-six retail establishments, covering every variety of the trade, and the commercial sales in 1887 were estimated at $1,000,000, and 200 persons are employed in commercial pursuits. The building trades give employment to 250 persons. The assessed value of the real estate is $881,240, of the personal property $600,560, and the tax rate on each $100 of property is $2.25. The city carries a bonded debt of $28,000 and a floating debt of $1,000. The number of polls listed for taxation in 1887, including all persons between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years, was 733.

Marion is supplied with good graded schools which employ fourteen teachers and which had an enrollment in 1887 of 908 pupils. The school property, consisting of four buildings, is valued at $25,000. The graduates of the high school are admitted to the freshman class of either of the State educational institutions on the certificate of the Superintendent showing that the work of the grades has been accomplished in a satisfactory manner.

Fairmount is an important incorporated town of 1,200 inhabitants located on the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad, eleven miles south of the county seat. The town is rapidly growing in population and is remarkably prosperous, natural gas having been discovered and applied to domestic uses. The town contains a number of well stocked general and special stores, good residence properties and commodious church edifices. A weekly newspaper is published. As a manufacturing town it is unsurpassed by any of its size in the State, there being now operated one woolen mill, one foundry and machine shop, one ditching machine factory, one washing machine factory, one chair factory, two flouring mills, one feed mill, three planing mills, one wagon manufactory and three saw mills. The public school property is valued at $3,000, and five teachers are employed in the graded work.

Jonesboro is a progressive incorporated town of 700 inhabitants, located five miles south of the county seat on the Chicago, St. Louis & Pacific and the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan railroads. It is well supplied with general and special stores, graded schools and churches, and supports a weekly newspaper. Its manufactories include two flouring mills, one broom factory, one pump factory, one cooper shop and two saw mills. Two grain elevators are operated. A graded public school is maintained, three teachers are employed in the work of instruction, and the school property is valued at $3,000.

GREENE COUNTY.

BLOOMFIELD.

Bloomfield is the county seat of Greene County, and contains a population of 1,500 persons, being located on the Bedford & Bloomfield division of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, seventy-five miles southwest of the State capital. Though some sections of the county are hilly, the land produces well, and the bottoms are remarkably fertile. Fruit culture is a profitable business. The county is underlaid with a good quality of coal, and mines are in operation; coal, grain, and live

stock forming the principal shipments. The town is supplied with good county buildings, residences, churches and business houses, and a graded school is conducted. There are fourteen general and special stores, devoted to the retail trade, and the sales in 1887 aggregated $150,000. Two weekly newspapers are published.

The principal industries, exclusive of coal mining, here operated are one flouring mill, one planing mill, two saw mills and one marble yard.

WORTHINGTON.

Worthington, the only incorporated town of Greene County, contains a population of 1,500 persons, and is located eight miles northwest of Bloomfield, on the Indianapolis & Vincennes and the Evansville & Indianapolis railroads. Excellent water power is furnished by White and Eel rivers, near which the town is also located. The real estate of Worthington is assessed for taxation at $116,600, the personal property at $188,705, and the rate of taxation is $2.44 on each $100 of taxable property. In 1887 there were 382 polls listed for taxation, and at the same time the bonded debt was $8,000, contracted on account of the erection of a new school house. There are nineteen business houses engaged in the retail trade, with fifty persons engaged in commercial pursuits, and sales, estimated in 1887, at $200,000. One weekly newspaper is published.

The industries of Worthington include one bentwood factory, two flouring mills, one planing mill, two saw mills, and several shops. These employ thirty hands at average wages of $1.25 per day.

The public schools of Worthington are graded in their several departments, are prosperous and above the average of those in towns of similar size. The property is valued at $18,000; seven teachers are employed, and the enrollment of pupils in 1887 was 298.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

NOBLESVILLE.

Noblesville, the seat of local government of Hamilton County, is a pleasantly located and prosperous city of 3,500 inhabitants, and is situated on White River and the Midland and the Lake Erie & Western railroads, twenty-two miles northeast of the State capital. The county is a part of one of the best agricultural districts in the State, being well watered and producing excellent crops of all the cereals. The farming

classes are intelligent and industrious, and give a liberal support to the commercial interests of the city. Both Noblesville and the county of Hamilton have derived great benefit from the discovery of natural gas, and some of the most important wells in the belt are here found, there being several in number, and in addition to supplying the towns of the county, the product is being piped by two natural gas companies to the State capital. With the first discovery of gas the real estate of the city advanced rapidly in price, manufacturers sought locations for their industries in the city, and every kind of business received a healthy and permanent impetus. The city was soon laid with mains, the product was furnished at a cost merely nominal, and it is now in general use in the mills and factories, and in all the private houses for domestic purposes. All the benefits, in fact, which are derived from a fuel so cheap and convenient have come to the city since the discovery, and it has a bright and promising future. The citizens are holding out inducements for the location of new industries, and the city promises to become an important industrial center, though the manufactories now operated are but few in number. These give employment to 225 persons at average wages of $1.50 per day, and include three carriage and wagon factories, one steel tool factory, one foundry and machine shop, one pump and churn factory, one bed-spring factory, one furniture factory, two flouring mills and three saw and planing mills.

The city is in excellent financial condition, having neither bonded nor floating debt, and the rate of taxation on each $100 is $1.24. The real estate is assessed for taxation at $452,765, the personal property at $242,335, and the number of polls listed for taxation in 1887, and including all voters between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years, was 404. The city is supplied with good and substantial county buildings, a number of large business blocks, excellent public school buildings, fine churches and good residence properties, and has gas and a well equipped fire department. Two weekly newspapers and two dailies are published. The commercial interests of the city are represented by thirty-five retail establishments, covering every variety of the trade, and the sales in 1887 were estimated at $500,000. Eighty persons are engaged in commercial pursuits, and the building trades give employment to 125 men.

Under a rule adopted by the State Board of Education the graduates of the Noblesville high school are admitted to the freshman class of the State Normal School, Indiana University or Purdue University upon the certificate of the Superintendent, showing that the work of the grade has been accomplished in a satisfactory manner. The public school property of the city, consisting of two buildings, is valued at $45,000; eleven teachers are employed, and 687 pupils were admitted to the grades in 1887.

Westfield is a prosperous incorporated town of Hamilton County, containing 1,000 inhabitants, and located six miles west of N.

the Midland, and the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroads. It contains several well-stocked general and special stores, a graded school, and one bank. Two weekly newspapers are published. Its industries include one flouring mill, two planing mills, one tannery, one tile factory, one carriage factory and one edge-tool factory. The school property of Westfield is valued at $3,500, and four teachers are employed.

Cicero is an incorporated town of the same county, located six miles north of the county seat on the Lake Erie & Western Railroad and containing 800 inhabitants. It is supplied with graded schools, employing four teachers, good general and special stores, and four churches. Its industries include one flouring mill, one bracket factory, one marble works and one saw mill.

Sheridan is an unincorporated town of 1,000 inhabitants, located on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, thirteen miles northwest of Noblesville. A weekly newspaper is published. Flour and lumber are manufactured.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

GREENFIELD.

Greenfield, the seat of local government of Hancock County, is a growing incorporated city of 2,700 inhabitants, and is pleasantly located on the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh Railroad, twenty miles east of the State capital. The surrounding country is a purely agricultural one, and all the cereal crops are produced. Considerable hard-wood timber still remains, and is being manufactured into lumber and extensively shipped. Greenfield is a well-built city, and is gradually increasing in population and industries. Natural gas was discovered here in the spring of 1887, and a company was immediately organized for laying pipes and supplying fuel to consumers. The work progressed rapidly, and within a short time the gas was utilized in the factories and mills, and became the chief fuel for domestic purposes. The advantages derived from having so convenient and reliable a fuel, and at prices so moderately low, have given a healthy impetus to every class of business, and its effect is seen in the location of new industries and the increased prosperity of the city generally. Greenfield is well-built, and contains good county buildings, handsome church residence properties, good graded schools, an opera house and a number of business blocks.

The real estate of the city is assessed for taxation at $476,430, the personal property at $401,785, and the rate of taxation on each $100 of property in 1887 was $1.83. The city is in excellent financial condition, its indebtedness being but $3,000, which is bonded. The number of polls listed for taxation in 1887, and including all voters under fifty years of age, was 525. The retail business of the city is represented by twenty well-stocked establishments, the sales in 1887 aggregated $330,000, and eighty-four persons are engaged in commercial pursuits. The press is represented by one monthly and three weekly newspapers.

The industries of Greenfield are increasing under the liberal offers of the citizens for the location of establishments, and it is thought that several important ones will be secured. Free gas for fuel and free land for sites are offered. The industries now operated give employment to about thirty-five persons, at average daily wages of $1.50, and include one foundry, one school-desk factory, one furniture factory, one broom factory, two flouring mills and four planing and saw mills.

The educational interests of Greenfield are represented by good graded public schools, and a high standard of excellence has been reached in this particular. The school property, consisting of three houses, is valued at $22,000; thirteen teachers are engaged in the graded work, and 593 pupils were enrolled in the several grades in 1887.

Fortville is an incorporated town of 800 population, located twelve miles northwest of the county seat on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway. It contains a number of general and special stores and church edifices, and has graded school property valued at $3,500. Four teachers are employed, and in 1887 there were enrolled 214 pupils. A weekly newspaper is published. Two flouring mills, one planing mill, one tile factory and three saw mills are the industries operated.

HARRISON COUNTY.

CORYDON.

Corydon, for many years the capital of the State, is the county seat of Harrison County, and is an incorporated town of 1,000 inhabitants. The county borders on the Ohio River, and though hilly in some sections, the land is productive, and in the bottoms very fertile, producing large crops of corn and wheat. A good quality of limestone is found in the southern and western parts of the county. The town is located on the Louisville,

New Albany & Chicago Railroad, and depends for its support almost entirely upon the farming classes by which it is surrounded The industries of the town are confined to one flouring mill, two saw mills and two blacksmith and wagon shops all of small capacity.

The assessed value of the real estate of Corydon in 1887 was $140,655, of the personal property $132,988, and the number of polls listed for taxation was 148. The bonded debt, recently contracted by the erection of a new school building, is $3,500, and the floating debt $863; the rate of taxation for all purposes being ninety-five cents. The town has no fire department, neither gas nor water works. The retail business is conducted in thirteen establishments, mostly general stores, and forty persons are engaged in commercial pursuits, the sales in 1887 being estimated at $160,000. Forty-five persons are employed in the building trades, and three weekly newspapers are published.

The schools of Corydon are graded in their departments, and the property is valued at $5,000. Five teachers are employed, and 284 pupils were enrolled in 1887.

There are six other incorporated towns in Harrison County, but they are all small and unimportant, the largest having less than 500 inhabitants.

HENDRICKS COUNTY.

DANVILLE.

Danville, one of the most pleasantly located towns in the State, the seat of local government of Hendricks County, is situated on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, nineteen miles west of the State capital, and is surrounded by a highly productive country which yields large crops of corn and other grains. The farming classes are intelligent and prosperous, and the soil is cultivated in a manner calculated to enhance its value by increasing its productiveness. The town is located on high ground, the drainage is natural and excellent, and the people are, as a consequence, remarkably healthy. The public and private buildings are substantial, and the appearance of the place indicates a thrifty and prosperous class of citizens. Though Danville has a population of 2,500 persons, it has never organized as a city, but still remains an incorporated town whose municipal affairs are in the hands of a board of trustees elected by the people.

The real estate of Danville is assessed at $312,284, the personal property at $253,093, and the rate of taxation on each $100 in 1887 was $1.87. The number of polls listed for taxation in the same year was 218. The town has a bonded debt of $6,000, but no floating debt. Its retail business is represented by twenty-one establishments, whose sales in 1887 aggregated $250,000, and eighty persons are engaged in commercial pursuits. It has no gas or water works, nor is a fire department maintained The industries of Danville are few in number, and are confined to two flouring mills, two planing and saw mills, one tannery, tile works and a tin ware factory, the whole employing about forty hands at average wages of $1.50 per day. Fifty-five persons, including carpenters, stonemasons and bricklayers, are engaged in the building trades. Two weekly newspapers are published.

The school interests of Danville are represented in the Central Normal College, a prosperous institution whose special work is to prepare persons for the teachers' profession, and excellent graded schools supported by the corporation. The property of the public schools is valued at $20,000, eight teachers are employed and 400 pupils were enrolled in 1887.

Plainfield, an unincorporated town of 800 inhabitants, is located on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, nine miles southeast of Danville. The town is well known as being the location of the Indiana Reform School for Boys, an institution which now contains more than 500 boys. An academy and good public schools are maintained, and the industries include one flouring mill and two saw and planing mills. A weekly newspaper is published.

Brownsburg, an incorporated town of 400 inhabitants, is located on the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad, eleven miles northeast of Danville. The public schools employ four teachers; the property is valued at $6,000, and the number of pupils enrolled in 1887 was 255.

HENRY COUNTY.

NEW CASTLE.

New Castle, an incorporated town of 3,000 inhabitants, and county seat of Henry County, is situated in a good agricultural district, which produces all the cereal crops, and which is gradually improving, both in productiveness and value, under the system of drainage which has now been in operation for some years. The town is located forty-four miles northeast of the State capital, on Blue River and the Fort Wayne, Cin-

cinnati & Louisville, the Indiana, Bloomington & Western, and the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh railroads. New Castle is supplied with substantial county buildings, good business blocks, and nice residence properties, and has gas and a fire department. Three weekly newspapers are published. Its railroad facilities make it a desirable place for the establishment of new industries, though it now has several of large capacity. These include two planing and saw mills, two flouring mills, one furniture factory, one bentwood works, two carriage factories, one foundry, one grain cradle factory, one flax mill, one tannery, one woolen mill, one handle factory, one pump factory, several brick yards, and one tile factory, the whole employing about 175 hands, at average wages of $1.50 per day each.

The real estate of New Castle is assessed for taxation at $659,760, the personal property at $551,520, and the rate of taxation on each $100 is $1.90. The bonded debt is $4,000, the floating debt $5,000, and the number of polls listed for taxation 392. The retail business is conducted in thirty-two establishments, all classes being represented, and the sales in 1887 are estimated at $1,000,000. The total number of persons engaged in commercial pursuits is 100, and the building trades give employment to eighty men.

The town supports a good graded school, and the graduates of the high school department are admitted to the freshman class of Indiana University, Purdue University, or the State Normal School upon the required certificate of scholarship from the Superintendent. The public school property is valued at $32,000; fourteen teachers are engaged in instruction, and in 1887 the enrollment of pupils aggregated 708.

Knightstown, located on Blue River and the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh Railroad, fourteen miles southwest of New Castle, is a prosperous incorporated town of 2,000 inhabitants, and is steadily growing in manufacturing and commercial importance. The Soldiers' Orphans' Home, an institution supported by the State, is located about one mile from the town. The place is free from debt, has many handsome business houses and residences, graded public schools, an academy, substantial church edifices and good hotels. The industries comprise four flouring mills, three planing mills, two tile works, one foundry, one pump factory, and two saw mills. Two weekly papers are published. All classes of the retail trade are represented in general and special stores. Thirteen teachers are employed in the public schools, the enrollment of pupils in 1887 was 475, and the school property is valued at $35,000.

Middletown, lying thirteen miles northwest of the county seat, on the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh Railroad, has a population of 1,000 persons. Its industries include a woolen factory, flouring mill and two saw [illegible]. Its public schools are graded, and employ four teachers. There [illegible] other incorporated but unimportant towns in the county.

HOWARD COUNTY.

KOKOMO.

The city of Kokomo, which is also the seat of local government of Howard County, contains a population of 7,000, and is one of the most enterprising, business-like cities of its size in the State It is located on the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh, the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City, and the Lake Erie & Western railroads, fifty-four miles north of the State Capital, and is very nearly the geographical center of the State. It is surrounded by fertile soil, and all the cereals are profitably cultivated. Like many other counties of Northern Indiana, it is traversed by numerous macadamized roads, many of which are free from tolls, making the city accessible from all parts of the county, and adding largely to the prosperity of its commercial interests. The city is attractive in appearance, its streets being macadamized and well shaded; the buildings are substantial and in some instances imposing, and all the modern conveniences are found within it, gas and electric light, waterworks, and a well-equipped fire department. Two weekly and one daily newspapers are published. In the fall of 1886 natural gas was discovered at Kokomo, and since that time quite a number of wells have been sunk in and near the city, and it is estimated that the production now reaches about 20,000,000 cubic feet every twenty-four hours. Local and foreign capital sought investment immediately upon the discovery, pipes were promptly laid in all parts of the city, and the mills and factories were soon running by natural gas, while it also found general use for heating and domestic purposes in private houses. Its cost is but trifling when compared with that of other fuel, and the supply is so abundant that it is destined to be continuous Regarding the inducements held out for the location of manufacturing establishments, a recent printed circular, issued by authority, says:

"No city can vote in dollars or grounds a subsidy equal to the gratuity that our natural gas affords For the production of glass especially do we offer unexcelled inducements. It is admitted that no fuel compares with natural gas for annealing, furnace purposes, and for all productions requiring steam and heat. We are but 107 miles, over the Wabash Railroad, from Michigan City, where the best glass sand in this country is to be found. We have cheap freights, competing lines, and a direct outlet to every point of the compass. When it is considered that natural gas is the best heat known and is incomparably the cheapest fuel under the su and that we have it in abundance—being in the center of the natural belt of Indiana—there can be no question as to the superior fa

offered capitalists and manufacturers. Then there is the probability of a large petroleum find in the near future. To the query natural to all minds —will this supply of gas fuel remain permanent?—we can only answer by the light of facts already known. Like petroleum wells, particular natural gas wells may diminish in supply, some may become exhausted altogether, and many will continue to flow on indefinitely. But new wells will be developed, as in the case of petroleum, and new supplies will be discovered for countless ages to come. There is every reason to expect natural gas wells to continue to flow for cycles in the future as there is to expect coal fields and petroleum fields to hold out. Indeed, judging from all experiences in gas fields, we are justified to believe that the Kokomo gas wells will continue to flow when this generation and the next shall have passed away. In conclusion, we invite all interested in cheap fuel—the cheapest and best the world has ever known—to cast their fortunes with us and become sharers in this the greatest boon given to mankind thus far in the last half of the nineteenth century.

"We also have flowing wells of mineral and medicinal waters that are equal in curative qualities to the waters of Lodi, Blue Lick, White Sulphur, French Lick, and other chalybeate waters. Our flowing waters have been named Hydroleine, by which they are now known all over the State. They are successfully used for debility, languor, rheumatism, diseases of the kidneys, skin, liver and stomach. These waters are free and are being shipped all over the country."

The assessed value of the real estate of Kokomo is $956,485, and of the personal property $628,775, and the tax rate on each $100 of property is ninety cents. The city is in excellent financial condition, having but $21,000 of bonded debt, and no floating indebtedness. Its commercial interests are represented by forty well stocked establishments, in which are covered all varieties of the retail trade, and which are handsomely supported by the prosperous agricultural community surrounding it. The sales of these several establishments in 1887 aggregated $1,400,000, and the number of persons engaged in commercial pursuits is estimated at 180. The building trades give employment to about 250 men. The number of polls listed for taxation in 1887, and including all voters under fifty years of age, was 925.

The manufacturing industries of Kokomo, like those of other cities in the gas belt of Indiana, are steadily increasing, and bid fair to increase more rapidly as the advantages offered by cheapness of fuel become more widely known. Those now operated give employment to 500 persons at average wages of $1.75 per day. These include one glass works, recently established, one straw board works, also established since the discovery of natural gas; one paper mill, one heading and stave factory, three machine shops, two flouring mills, two planing mills, one furniture factory,

one woolen mill, one tannery, one rubber works, one pump factory, on tile factory, two foundries and two saw-mills.

The public school property of Kokomo, consisting of three buildings is valued at $30,000, and seventeen teachers are employed in the grade work, and 1,077 pupils were enrolled in 1887. The graduates of th high school are admitted to the freshman class of either of the State educational institutions upon the certificate of the superintendent, showing that the work of the grades has been satisfactorily accomplished.

Greentown is an incorporated town of 500 inhabitants, located on the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad, nine miles east of the county seat. It contains several general stores, one saw and planing mill, and a graded public school. There are several small unincorporated towns in the county.

HUNTINGTON COUNTY.

HUNTINGTON.

The city of Huntington, and county seat of Huntington County, contains a population of 8,000 persons, and is located on the Wabash River and the Chicago & Atlantic and Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railroads, 105 miles northeast of Indianapolis. It is one of the most prosperous cities in Northern Indiana, being surrounded by rich farming lands, which produce all the cereals in great abundance. Near the city are rich deposits of excellent limestone, from which a superior quality of lime is manufactured in immense quantities. The city is handsomely and substantially built; has gas and a fire department, telephone exchange, excellent county buildings, good business blocks and fine residence properties, and the value of its real estate is steadily increasing. The limestone quarries are a source of great wealth to the community, and the presence of the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad shops, which are located here, and which employ several hundred men, adds to the business importance of the city. Huntington's manufacturing interests are steadily increasing and new factories and shops are being erected. The manufactories now include four flouring mills, five planing and saw mills, one pump factory, two stave factories, one cooper shop, one flax bagging factory, bent-wood works, handle factory, furniture factories, heading factory, machine shops, plow works, three foundries, and several others less extensive. Three grain elevators are also located here. The total number of hands employed in the industries of Huntington is estimated at 800, and the wages average $1.75 each.

The real estate of Huntington is assessed at $1,107,050, the personal property at $634,800; the rate of taxation being $1.50 on each $100 of taxable property. The city has a voting population, according to the polls listed for taxation, of 1,128 persons between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years. It has a bonded debt of $25,000, and a floating debt of $5,000. Its retail business is represented by forty-seven establishments, employing 165 persons, and the sales in 1887 are estimated at $1,500,000. About 250 persons are engaged in the building trades, including carpenters, stonemasons and bricklayers. Two weekly and one daily paper are published.

Huntington has two school houses whose aggregate value is estimated at $51,000, and the schools are graded in their several departments. Eighteen teachers are engaged in the work of instruction, and the enrollment of pupils in 1887 was 1,014. Under a regulation of the State Board of Education, the graduates of the Huntington high school are admitted to the freshman class of the State Normal School, Indiana University or Purdue University, on a certificate of scholarship from the Superintendent.

Andrews, an incorporated town of Huntington County, containing 1,200 population, is located six miles southwest of the county seat, on the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, the round-house and repair shops of the road being located here, and giving employment to several hundred men. The principal manufactories are saw mills, a stave and shingle factory, novelty works, tile works and flouring mill. A weekly newspaper is published here. The school property of Andrews is valued at $13,600, six teachers are employed and the enrollment in 1887 aggregated 323 pupils.

Warren is also an incorporated town of Huntington County, located on the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad, fourteen miles southeast of the county seat, and containing a population of 1,000 persons. The public schools of the town are graded, and a weekly newspaper is published. Warren has no industries of consequence.

JACKSON COUNTY.

BROWNSTOWN.

Brownstown is the county seat of Jackson County, containing 1,100 inhabitants, and is located seventy-five miles south of the State Capital, on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. The county buildings are substantial, and the town is well supplied with churches, hotels and graded schools.

The county is composed chiefly of table lands. Small fruits are grown successfully, and good crops of all the cereals are produced. In the western part of the county a superior quality of oolitic limestone is found. The industries here operated are limited to one flouring mill and one sawmill. A weekly newspaper is published.

The real estate of Brownstown is assessed for taxation at $82,975, the personal property at $60,010, and the number of polls listed for taxation, in 1887, and representing the voting population between twenty-one and fifty years of age, was 143. The business interests of the town are represented by twelve general and special stores, covering the several classes of the retail trade. Thirty persons are engaged in commercial pursuits, and the sales in 1887 aggregated $175,000.

The high school of Brownstown has been admitted to the class whose graduates may enter the freshman class of either of the State educational institutions, upon the certificate of the Superintendent. The public school property is valued at $2,000; four teachers are employed, and in 1887 there were 272 pupils in attendance.

SEYMOUR.

Seymour, the most important commercial and manufacturing center of Jackson County, is a city of 6,000 population, located at the crossing of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis and the Ohio & Mississippi railroads, fifty-nine miles south of the State Capital, and eleven miles northeast of the county seat. This is one of the most prosperous and progressive cities of the State, having substantial business blocks, fine church edifices, handsome residence properties, commodious opera houses, and excellent public school buildings. The streets are lit with gas, and a volunteer fire department is maintained. Four weekly and two daily newspapers are published. The shops of the Ohio & Mississippi railroad are here located and give employment to a large number of men.

The industries of Seymour rank in importance with those of other cities of its size, and they are gradually increasing in number, while many of those already in operation are enlarging their capacity. The number of men now employed is estimated at 450, and the wages average $1.50 per day. The most important industries now comprise two planing mills, one spoke factory, one grain cradle factory, two flouring mills, two stave and heading factories, one table factory, one woolen mill, one barrel hoop factory, one foundry, one furniture factory, one carriage and wagon factory, one butter dish factory, one cigar factory, one cooper shop and one saw factory. Special inducements are offered for the location of industries, and a more eligible location can hardly be found in the State.

Being the center and principal shipping point of a large area of fine farming lands, Seymour enjoys special commercial advantages, and its several business interests are very prosperous. It now contains sixty-two stores, in which are represented all classes of the retail trade. The sales in 1887 aggregated $1,250,000, and 185 persons are engaged in commercial pursuits. The building trades give employment to eighty persons. The real estate of the city is assessed for taxation at $693,460, the personal property at $449,830, and in 1887 there were 738 polls listed for taxation, and representing the voting population between twenty-one and fifty years of age.

The public schools of the city have reached a high standard of excellence, and rank among the best in the State in the character of the work accomplished, the graduates of the high school department being admitted to the freshman class of either of the State educational institutions upon the certificate of the Superintendent showing that the work of the grades has been satisfactorily accomplished. The school property, consisting of three brick houses and spacious grounds, is valued at $50,000. Nineteen teachers are employed in the grades, and in 1887 the enrollment of pupils aggregated 1,052.

JASPER COUNTY.

RENSSELAER.

Rensselaer, the county seat of Jasper County, is an incorporated town of 1,600 inhabitants, and is located on the Iroquois River, and Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 125 miles northwest of the State Capital. Much of the surrounding country is swampy, but where properly drained produces well. Building stone is found, and bog iron ore can be obtained with but little trouble, and in time will prove the source of considerable wealth to the county. Rensselaer is a growing and prosperous county seat, being supplied with substantial county buildings, good business blocks, school-houses, church edifices and residences, and is the seat of a Catholic orphanage. The water supply is obtained from an artesian well, 1,000 feet deep, and it is said to possess fine medicinal properties. Three weekly newspapers are published.

The commercial interests of Rensselaer are represented by seventeen general and special stores, covering all grades of the trade; forty persons are engaged in commercial pursuits, and the sales in 1887 were estimated

at $330,000. The town carries a debt of $9,500, all of which is b
and which was contracted in the construction of a school building
real estate is assessed for taxation at $238,055, the personal prop
$266,060, the rate of taxation on each $100 of property is 60 cen
the number of polls listed for taxation 234. Fifty-five persons a
ployed in the building trades.

The industries of the town are not extensive, but include two f
mills, one planing mill, one tile factory, one creamery, and severa
shops. About fifty hands are employed, and the daily wages a
$1.25. A grain elevator is operated.

Rensselaer maintains good graded schools, and the graduates
high school department are admitted to the freshman class of ei
the State institutions upon a certificate of scholarship from the S
tendent. The value of the public school property is estimated at $1
seven teachers are employed, and in 1887 there were 400 pupils e
in the grades.

Remington is an important incorporated town, containing 1,200
itants, and located twelve miles south of the county seat, on the C
St. Louis & Pittsburgh Railroad. A weekly newspaper is pub
The town contains a number of well stocked general and special
and three grain elevators are operated. Remington supports
graded school, which employs five teachers, and which had, in 18
enrollment of nearly 300 pupils. The value of the school propert
timated at $3,500.

JAY COUNTY.

PORTLAND.

The city of Portland is the county seat and principal commerci
manufacturing city of Jay County, and is pleasantly located at the
ing of the Lake Erie & Western and Grand Rapids & Indiana rai
110 miles northeast of the State Capital. The soil of the surro
country is very rich. The Wabash and Salamonie rivers, and
smaller streams, furnish an abundance of water, and excellent crop
the cereals are produced. Surrounded by highly productive di
which are tilled by intelligent farming classes, the city thus de
good support for its commercial interests, and is rapidly growing i
ulation and wealth. It now contains substantial county building
business blocks, several handsome churches, and a number of be

residences. The streets are well kept, and the city presents an inviting and attractive appearance. Portland lies directly within the gas belt of Indiana, and was among the first of Indiana cities to organize a company to bore for natural gas. The efforts in this direction were handsomely rewarded, and several wells of large capacity have been sunk in and near the city. Under the impetus given by its valuable discovery, every class of business was stimulated, real estate advanced rapidly and foreign and domestic capital sought investment. A company was soon organized for heating and lighting the city, and the gas was rapidly utilized in heating private houses and in running the factories. Here, as elsewhere, the cost of fuel was merely nominal, when compared with that of wood and coal, and all classes have been benefited by the application of the gas to domestic uses. The city now contains a population of 4,000, and is destined to become one of the most active business centers in northeastern Indiana.

The cheapness of fuel and the railroad facilities of Portland have contributed to securing a number of industries, and special inducements are offered for the investment of capital in this line. The industries now operated give employment to 500 men at average wages of $1.50 per day, and include:

Two flouring mills.	Two stave and heading factories.
One butter-tub factory.	One foundry.
One tile machine factory.	Two slack barrel factories.
One flax mill.	One handle factory.
One spoke factory.	Two cooper shops.
Two tile factories.	One planing mill.
One brick manufactory.	Four carriage factories.
One cigar factory.	One furniture factory.
One sewer-pipe factory.	One marble works
One sash and door factory.	Five saw mills.

The commercial interests of Portland are represented by thirty-four business establishments, in which are comprised all classes of the retail trade. Three hundred and fifty persons are engaged in commercial pursuits, and in 1887 the sales were estimated to have reached $1,000,000. The assessed value of the real estate is $463,505, and the personal property $269,840, and in 1887 the number of polls listed for taxation and including all voters under fifty years of age, was 544. Three weekly newspapers are published. The debt of the city is all bonded, and in 1887 aggregated $20,000.

The public schools of the city are graded in their several departments; thirteen teachers are employed, and the school property, consisting of two houses, is valued at $22,700. In 1887 the enrollment of pupils was 713. Under the rule adopted by the State Board of Education, the graduates of the high school are admitted to the freshman class of either of the

State educational institutions upon a certificate of the Superintende showing that the work of the grades has been satisfactorily accomplishe

Redkey is a thriving incorporated town of Jay County, containing population of 1,000, and located at the crossing of the Chicago, St. Lo & Pittsburgh and the Lake Erie & Western railroads, twelve miles sout west of the county seat. It contains several general and special stores, su stantial church buildings and some good residence properties. A week newspaper is published. Its industries include two spoke and stave f tories, one handle factory, one furniture factory, one wagon factory, o tile factory and one saw mill. The school property of Redkey is valu at $2,500; three teachers are engaged in the work of instruction, a 80 pupils were enrolled in 1887.

Dunkirk is an incorporated town of the same county, containing 9 inhabitants, and located on the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh Ra road, eighteen miles southwest of Portland. Natural gas has been fou here and is being utilized for domestic purposes, and also for runni mills. The industries here operated include one flouring mill, one ti factory, one handle factory and one saw mill. Dunkirk has school pro erty valued at $5,000; three teachers are employed, and 187 pupils we enrolled in the grades in 1887.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

MADISON.

The city of Madison, Jefferson County, is a flourishing commercial an manufacturing place of 10,000 inhabitants, and is one of the oldest cities i Southern Indiana, being at one time the location of the principal whol sale business of the State. It is situated on the Ohio River, 86 mil southeast of the State Capital, and 100 miles below Cincinnati, its ou railroad being the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis, running fro Madison to Columbus, Bartholomew County, where it connects with t main line. The surrounding country is hilly, though reasonably fertil and all the cereals are cultivated, but not as extensively as in other se *tions of the* State, where the advantages for manufacturing are le

marked. Considerable attention has been paid to fruit growing for several years, and the smaller class of fruits are cultivated very successfully, the disadvantages of climate being largely overcome by the natural protection afforded to the trees. The city is equipped with all the modern conveniences which illustrate the private and public enterprise of its citizens, having a street railway, gas and electric light for the streets, public buildings and private residences, water works, fire department, public library and an excellent police force for a city of its size. Being situated on one of the principal water ways of the Northwest, which furnishes natural and easy communication with the principal cities of the Union, besides enabling manufacturers to obtain their fuel with but little cost for freight, its manufactories are among the most active and productive in the State, and are annually increasing in number as well as in the amount of the manufactured product. The total value of the city's taxable property is $3,203,240, the real estate being assessed at $1,865,940, and the personal property at $1,337,300. Its bonded debt in 1887 aggregated $270,000. Its floating debt, $16,046, and the total tax rate on each $100 was $1.20. The city has a voting population of 1,840.

The commercial interests of the city, exclusive of the trade growing out of the manufacturing establishments, are represented by sixty-three wholesale and retail businesses, the latter covering every branch of the retail trade, and 340 persons are employed in commercial pursuits. The aggregate sales of the sixty-three businesses in 1887 amounted to $1,430,000. The various building trades are all represented in the city and give employment to some 180 persons. A daily and weekly paper is published in the interest of each of the two political parties.

The city has an academy and six graded schools, the latter being under one superintendent. The value of the school property is estimated at $80,000, twenty-eight teachers are employed in the work of instruction, and the total number of pupils enrolled in the schools in 1887 was 1,421, with an average daily attendance of 1,080. The public school belongs to the class whose high school graduates are admitted to the freshman year of the State Normal School, Purdue University or Indiana University, upon a certificate of scholarship from the Superintendent.

The Bureau is under obligations to Mayor Brashear, of Madison for the following admirable table, showing the manufacturing interests of his city. To it, however, should be added four planing mills and two flouring mills, of large capacity.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.	No. of Establishments.	Capital Invested.	Value of Raw Material.	Value of Manufactured Articles.	No. of Employes.	
Blacksmiths	8	$2,400	$1,600	$8,000	16	
Breweries	2	175,000	150,000	295,000	55	
Boiler Shops	1	500	4,000	8,000	5	
Cotton Mills	1	208,330	87,932	179,815	283	
Cooper Shops	3	42,000	50,600	103,600	84	
Carriage and Wagon Manuf.	2	10,000	6,000	18,500	20	
Flouring and Grist Mills	2	143,000	180,000	450,000	41	
Furniture Factory	1	30,000	11,000	24,000	30	
Foundries and Machine Shops	2	22,000	23,000	51,000	31	
Hub and Spoke Factories	1	25,000	52,500	125,000	50	
Marble Shops	1	5 000	1,000	3,000	5	
Stove Foundry	1	30,000	. . . . .	50,000	45	
Starch Factories	2	150,000	320,000	. . . . .	200	
Saw Mills	2	24,000	30,000	50,000	35	
Ship Yard and Marine Ways	1	25,000	27,000	83,500	200	
Tobacco Factory	1	90,000	75,000	. . . . .	75	
Woolen Mills	2	160,000	250,000	358,500	130	
Saddle Tree Manufacturers	6	17,000	36,600	61,000	52	
Broom Factories	2	1,000	2,500	6,250	9	
Total	41	$1,160 230	$1,308,732	$1,875,165	1,366	$44

There are several villages in the county, but they are all small and important. Hanover is the largest, being situated six miles from M son and containing about 300 inhabitants, and it is the seat of Hano College, an institution of learning which has attained a high rank am Indiana colleges, and from which many men, who subsequently bec well known in the State, have been graduated.

JENNINGS COUNTY.

VERNON.

The incorporated town of Vernon is the county seat of Jennings Coun located on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, sixty-f miles southeast of the State Capital It contains a population of 1,0 and is surrounded by a fairly good hay and corn-producing district. chief source of wealth, however, is an excellent quality of building st which underlies the entire surface, and which is extensively quarried. stone is used principally in foundations for buildings and abutments

bridges. Vernon has real estate assessed for taxation at $62,515, personal property assessed at $91,305, eighty-seven polls listed for taxation, and the tax rate on each $100 of property is thirty cents. The bonded debt is but $250 and it has no floating debt. There are twenty business houses engaged in the retail trade, thirty persons engaged in commercial pursuits, and the sales in 1887 were estimated at $120,000. The town is lighted with gas. One weekly newspaper is published.

The manufacturing industries here operated include one flouring mill, one hub and spoke factory, one hay-rake factory, one pump factory, one foundry, one plow factory, and one planing-mill, the whole employing sixty hands, at average wages of $1.50 per day.

The public school property of Vernon is valued at $3,000, the schools being graded in their several departments, and four teachers are engaged in the work of instruction In 1887 there were 163 pupils enrolled.

NORTH VERNON.

North Vernon is a city of 3,000 inhabitants, located at the crossing of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis and Ohio & Mississippi railroads, and is the southern terminus of the Greensburg branch of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St Louis & Chicago railroad, being two miles north of the county seat. The city is prosperous and is steadily improving, having substantial business blocks and residences, good churches and school buildings, and well paved streets Its real estate is assessed for taxation at $234,670, its personal property at $142,285, and the rate of taxation on each $100 of property is $1.25 The city has a bonded debt of $5,000, but no floating debt, and the number of polls listed for taxation in 1887, and including all voters between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years, was 270. A fire department is maintained and two weekly newspapers are published. The commercial interests are represented by general and special stores, sixty persons are engaged in commercial pursuits, and the sales in 1887 were estimated at $175,000.

The manufacturing industries are growing in number and importance, and now comprise two planing mills, one foundry, two spoke factories, one cooper shop, one tile factory, one furniture factory, one cigar factory, one hub factory, one neck-yoke factory, one marble shop and one sawmill. These employ a total of seventy-five hands, with wages averaging $1.40 per day. Two stone quarries, employing fifty men, are operated here.

The school property of North Vernon is valued at $9,000. Eleven teachers are engaged in the work of instruction, and 473 pupils were enrolled in 1887. The schools are well graded in all their departments.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

FRANKLIN.

Franklin, the county seat and principal commercial center of Johns County, is a city of 4,000 inhabitants, situated twenty miles south of t State capital, at the crossing of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapo and Fairland, Franklin & Martinsville railroads, the former connecti the important cities of Indianapolis and Louisville, Ky., and the lat being a branch of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ra road, running from Martinsville, Morgan County, through Franklin Fairland, Shelby County, where it taps the main stem. The city is s rounded by a farming community, among the wealthiest and most prosp ous in the State, and depends for the support of its various business intere mainly upon supplying the demands of the mere local trade. Its man facturing industries are few in number and not generally of large capacit being confined to two large flouring mills, two starch manufactories large capacity, one creamery, one binder truck works, two cooper sho one pump factory and three planing mills The aggregate number hands employed in these several industries is estimated at 214, and th receive an average daily wages of $1.75. In addition to these, nine five persons—carpenters, bricklayers, stonemasons, etc.—are employed the building trades. The thirty retail businesses of the city, covering classes of the retail trade, give employment to about seventy-five perso including proprietors, and the aggregate sales for 1887 amounted to $70 000. The city has a voting population of 875; its debt is all bonded, a aggregates $18,000; the total value of taxables, including real and p sonal property, in 1887 was $1,500,000, and the total rate of taxati seventy-five cents on each $100. Each of the political parties are rep sented by a weekly newspaper, and a daily, neutral in politics, is also pu lished. The streets are lighted by gas, and the city supports a fire partment.

The county buildings are new, and, like the church and school edific are above the average of inland cities, and this is also true of the bu ness blocks and residence properties. The latter are generally surround by spacious yards, the smaller class of fruits are cultivated, grape arb are abundant, and the whole tends to give the city an inviting appearan as well as bear testimony to the thrift and energy and prosperity of t inhabitants. Possessing, from its location, no special advantages for m ufacturing, the attention of its citizens has been turned from, rather th towards, such enterprises, and it may be said to be a city of homes, s ported by that quiet, unostentatious industry not uncommon in inla

cities in this State. Franklin College, a prosperous institution of learning, under the auspices of the Baptist denomination, is located here, and a large number of the States of the Union are represented among its students. Its several chairs are filled by men of talent and learning, and the institution is growing rapidly under these favorble conditions, and adding to the prosperity of the city and country around.

The city has a public school building and grounds valued at $36,100, and the school is graded in its several departments, the enrollment of pupils in 1887 was 801, and fifteen teachers, exclusive of the superintendent, are employed. Under a rule adopted by the State Board of Education, the Franklin high school has been admitted to the class whose graduates may enter the freshman class in either the State Normal School, Indiana University or Purdue University, when bearing the required certificate from the Superintendent.

Edinburg is a prosperous incorporated town of Johnson County, situated ten miles south of Franklin, on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, and near the county lines of Bartholomew on the south and Shelby on the east, and contains about 1,800 inhabitants. Its industries consist of two flouring mills, two planing mills, employing twenty-five hands, one pulley factory, and a starch works of large capacity, and each of these industries ship a large amount of the manufactured product. The proximity of Blue River, the largest stream in the county, affords excellent water power. The real and personal property of Edinburg is assessed for taxation at $740,690, the number of polls listed for taxation in 1887 was 513, and the rate of taxation on each $100 of property, $1.45. The town has a bonded debt of $500, but no floating debt. The retail trade is carried on in seventeen well stocked general and special stores, which are well patronized from each of the counties of Johnson, Shelby and Bartholomew. There are ninety-eight persons engaged in commercial pursuits, and the sales in 1887 were estimated at $500,000. The industries of Edinburg give employment to 100 men at average wages of $1.50 each. Seventy-five persons are employed in the building trades.

Liberal provision has been made for public education, and excellent graded schools are maintained. The value of the school property is estimated at $15,500; ten teachers are employed, and in 1887 there were 568 pupils enrolled. A weekly paper is published.

Greenwood, lying ten miles north of the county seat, on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, is an incorporated town of 700 inhabitants, its principal industry being a large canning factory which gives employment during the summer and fall months to several hundred persons. It has a graded school with an enrollment of 211 pupils, gives employment to four teachers, and the value of its school property is reckoned at $3,100.

KNOX COUNTY.

VINCENNES.

Vincennes, the oldest white settlement in the State, and one of th oldest in the West, is the county seat of Knox County, and a handsom and progressive city, containing a population of 16,000 persons. It surrounded by fine farming districts which are intelligently and profitabl cultivated, and all the cereal crops are produced in great abundanc The small fruits are grown with much success, and large deposits of co are found in the county, and it is extensively mined, especially in th eastern portion. The city is located on the Wabash River, 117 miles soutl west of the State capital, is the southern terminus of the Indianapolis Vincennes, and is traversed by the Cairo & Vincennes, the Ohio & Mi sissippi, and the Evansville & Terre Haute railroads. In addition to it railroad facilities, the Wabash is navigable to the Ohio River, and tw packets stop at the city daily. The facilities afforded by the river an railroads combine to give the industries of the city cheap freight rates o manufactured products, as well as cheap fuel, and the value of the loc tion as a manufacturing center is thus considerably enhanced. The cit is well built in every respect, the public buildings being comparativel new and far above the average, the court house alone costing $300,00 The business blocks are large, substantially built and imposing, many the residences among the finest in the State, and the streets wide an beautifully shaded. The city has all the modern improvements and co veniences, such as gas and electric light, an excellent fire departmen two telephone exchanges, thirteen halls, one of which cost $75,000, thr public parks, street railway, and a system of water works, whose co struction cost $200,000. The public school buildings and church ed fices, the latter eleven in number, are among the finest and most substa tial in the State.

The location of Vincennes naturally gives it many advantages as manufacturing city, and capital has been quick to take them into consi eration, and the industries there in operation are, in many instance among the largest and most prosperous in the State. It is estimated th these employ 1,400 hands and that the daily wages average $1.75 each. The industries include one paper mill, two furniture factories, o tobacco box factory, five flouring mills, two chair factories, two stave fa tories, seven planing and saw mills, one horse collar factory, one po packing establishment, three cigar factories, one brewery, one plow fa tory, one woolen mill, four wagon, plow and buggy works, four chick

packing establishments, a folding bed factory, four machine shops, two foundries, one stove foundry and four cooper shops. Lumber is manufactured extensively, and with grain and live stock form large shipments. In concluding his excellent report to the Bureau, Mayor John Wilhelm says: "Vincennes is located in the center of the richest farming lands in the West, has unsurpassed shipping facilities, and no better location for manufacturing and mercantile trade can be found in the West."

The real estate of Vincennes is assessed for purposes of taxation at $2,748,155, the personal property at $1,421,310, and the rate of taxation on each $100 is $1.10. An evidence of the prosperity of the city is found in the fact that it has no floating debt, and that its bonded debt is but $40,000. The mercantile business of the city is carried on in 109 establishments, five of which are confined to the wholesale trade, and all classes of the retail trade are represented. The annual sales in 1887 aggregated $3,500,000, there being 1,500 persons engaged in commercial pursuits. The number employed in the building trades, including carpenters, stonemasons and bricklayers, is 270. Three weekly and three daily papers are published.

The educational interests of the city are represented by the Vincennes University, St. Rose's Academy and other private institutions of learning, and the public schools proper. The high school graduates of the latter are admitted to the freshman class of the State Normal School, Indiana University or Purdue University upon a certificate of scholarship from the Superintendent. The city has four public school buildings, whose value aggregates $59,500; twenty-three teachers are employed, and 1,153 pupils were enrolled in 1887.

Monroe City and Edwardsport, each with a population of 800 persons, the first ten miles southeast, and the second twenty miles northeast, of Vincennes, are the next largest towns in the county. The commercial business of each is transacted in general stores, and neither has any important industries.

KOSCIUSKO COUNTY.

WARSAW.

Warsaw, the seat of local government of Kosciusko County, is a handsome and prosperous city of 5,000 inhabitants, located near the Tippecanoe River, and on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, and the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan railroads, 122 miles north of the State Capital. Warsaw is beautifully located, being surrounded by lakes, and is one of

the most popular pleasure resorts in the State, the boating and fishing being unexcelled. The city is well built, contains a fine court-house, numerous substantial business blocks, and many fine residences, well paved and shaded streets, and is supplied with gas and electric light, water works and telephone exchange. Its church edifices and public school buildings are large and costly, and a public library is maintained.

The commercial interests of Warsaw are represented by thirty-three business establishments, in which are covered all classes of the retail trade. 150 persons are engaged in commercial pursuits and sales in 1887 are estimated at $750,000. All the debt of the city is bonded, and in 1887 aggregated $42,000. The real estate is assessed for taxation at $748,383, the personal property at $446,545, and the rate of taxation on each $100 of property is $2.60. The number of polls listed for taxation in 1887 and including voters between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years was 598. One hundred and seventy-five persons are employed in the building trades. One daily and three weekly newspapers are published.

The industries of Warsaw are gradually becoming more prominent by enlargements and the location of new ones, those already in operation employing about 300 hands, at average wages of $1.50 per day. The more prominent among the industries are two flouring mills, two foundry and machine shops, two furniture factories, one table leg and bed slat factory, one handle factory, one cooper shop, two carriage and wagon factories, one bent-wood works, three cigar factories, one fence factory, one soda water factory, one marble shop and three planing and saw-mills.

The public schools of Warsaw are on a par with those of other cities of its size in Indiana, and the high school has been admitted to the class whose graduates may enter the freshman class of either of the State educational institutions upon a certificate from the Superintendent, showing that the work of the schools has been satisfactorily accomplished. The public school property is valued at $40,000, twenty teachers are engaged in the work of instruction, and the enrollment of pupils in 1887 was 792.

Pierceton, an incorporated town of 1,000 inhabitants, is located eight miles east of Warsaw, on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and, for its size, contains a number of important factories. It is well supplied with general and special stores, churches, and a graded school. Its industries include one flouring mill, one chair factory, one grain cradle factory, one wheelbarrow factory, one pump factory, and four sawmills. The value of the school building and grounds of Pierceton is estimated at $8,500. Five teachers are employed, and in 1887 the enrollment showed 286 pupils in attendance. A weekly newspaper is published.

Milford, located at the crossing of the Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan and the Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago Railroads, twelve miles north of the county seat, is an important unincorporated town of 600 inhabitants.

A weekly newspaper is published. The town contains a number of general and special stores, manufactures carriages, lumber and brick, and supports good graded schools. The school property is valued at $10,000. Three teachers are engaged in the grades, and the enrollment in 1887 showed 201 pupils in attendance.

Silver Lake, Etna Green, Leesburg and Mentone are unincorporated towns of the same county, each having graded schools, general stores, and manufactures lumber and tile. A weekly paper is published at Mentone.

LAGRANGE COUNTY.

LAGRANGE.

Lagrange, the seat of local government of Lagrange County, is an incorporated town of 2,200 inhabitants, located on the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad, forty-six miles northeast of the State Capital. The town is pleasantly situated, and is surrounded by exceptionally productive farming lands, and much valuable timber yet remains. Large crops of corn, wheat and grass are produced, and all varieties of fruits are successfully cultivated. Lagrange is a well built town, and is supplied with several churches, a fine public school building, a number of handsome residences, and good business houses. Four weekly newspapers are published, and two well selected public libraries are maintained. As a commercial and manufacturing center, few places of its size possess greater advantages, and it is steadily increasing in population. Chief among the industries here operated are two flouring mills, two bee-hive factories, one butter-tub factory, two planing mills and four sawmills These industries give employment to thirty-five persons at average wages of $1.40 per day.

The commercial interests of Lagrange are represented by twenty general and special stores, all of which are well stocked, and all classes of the retail trade are comprised in them. There are fifty persons engaged in commercial pursuits, and the total sales in 1887 were estimated at $200,000. The real estate is assessed for taxation at $267,105, the personal property at $342,780, and in 1887 there were 276 polls listed for taxation.

The high school of Lagrange has been admitted to the class whose graduates may enter the freshman class of the State Normal School, Indiana

University or Purdue University upon the certificate of the Superintendent showing that the work of the grades has been satisfactorily accomplished. The public school property, consisting of one building, is valued at $25,000. Eight teachers are employed, and in 1887 the enrollment of pupils aggregated 424.

Lima is a prosperous unincorparated town of 600 inhabitants, located six miles north of the county seat, on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, and is an important shipping point for grain and live stock. One flouring mill and one windmill factory are here operated.

LAKE COUNTY.

CROWN POINT.

Crown Point is an incorporated town of 3,000 inhabitants, the judicial seat of Lake County, and is advantageously located on the lines of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh and Chicago & Alton railroads, 150 miles northwest of the State capital. A part only of the surrounding country is susceptible of high cultivation, as that bordering upon Lake Michigan is sandy, and that on the Kankakee River low and marshy. The fertile lands, however, are remarkably profitable, as much of them is devoted to garden products, which find a ready sale in the Chicago markets. Nearly all of the small fruits are profitably cultivated, and the prairies are made profitable for pasturage and hay. Crown Point is an enterprising town, and is increasing gradually in population and wealth. The county buildings here located are good and substantial, the business houses well built and many of the private residences sightly and surrounded by large lawns and shade trees. The real estate is assessed for taxation at $296,910, the personal property at $197,180, and the rate of taxation in 1887 was $2.25 on each $100 of property. The number of polls listed for taxation, and including all males between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years, in 1887 was 390. Crown Point has a bonded debt of $18,000, but no floating debt. A fire department is maintained, and three weekly newspapers are published. The retail trade of the town is represented by twenty-nine business houses, comprising every variety of the trade; 100 persons are engaged in commercial pursuits, and the sales in 1887 were estimated at $325,000. Sixty-five persons are employed in the building trades.

The manufacturing interests of Crown Point are represented by several important industries, chief among which is an iron and steel works, engaged in the manufacture of architectural and ornamental iron work. The other establishments are one brewery, two cigar factories, a planing mill, marble and granite works, a brick factory and a wagon and buggy factory. These employ 125 men, at average wages of $1.50 per day.

Crown Point maintains excellent graded public schools, the property, consisting of two brick buildings, being valued at $27,000. Eleven teachers are employed in the graded work, and in 1887 there was a total of 483 pupils enrolled.

HAMMOND.

Hammond, located sixteen miles northwest of the county seat, is a progressive manufacturing city of 5,000 inhabitants, and is increasing more rapidly in wealth and population than any other city in northern Indiana, being the location of some of the most important industries in the State. Its railroad facilities comprise the Michigan Central, the Chicago & Alton, the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago and the New York, Chicago & St Louis roads The Calumet River is navigable to Lake Michigan, also, and this fact gives special advantages for receiving raw material and exporting the manufactured product. The real estate of Hammond is assessed for taxation at $567,370, the personal property at $113,235, and the rate of taxation in 1887 was fifty cents on each $100 of property. The city is provided with numerous substantial residence and business houses, maintains an excellent and well equipped fire department, and has electric light and water works. The number of polls listed for taxation in 1887 aggregated 574. No bonded or floating debt is reported. The retail trade of the city is represented by some fifty prosperous houses, which cover all classes of the trade, and 150 persons are engaged in commercial pursuits, the sales in 1887 being estimated at $350,000. One daily and three weekly newspapers are published. The building trades give employment to 200 persons.

Principal among the industrial interests of the city is a large packing establishment, which gives daily employment to some 500 hands. An average of 800 beeves are daily slaughtered, and the establishment is so arranged into departments that every part of the animal is utilized, the meat being shipped to Chicago, and, in some instances, to Europe; the fatty portions being manufactured into butterine, the hoofs and horns into glue, and the hides into leather, the facilities for this work being upon a large scale and the establishment being provided with the most improved machinery

throughout. A steel spring works, here operated, employs 80 men, nail works 800 men, a carriage works 150 men, and a chemical works 1[illegible] men. The Chicago & Alton shops are here located and regularly emplo[illegible] a large force of workmen. Among the minor industries are a planin[illegible] mill, a flouring mill, a distillery and a cigar factory. The total numbe[illegible] of persons employed in these industries is estimated at 2,000, and th[illegible] wages average $1.50 per day.

The public schools of the city are graded in their several departments and eighteen teachers are engaged in the work of instruction.

Lowell is an incorporated town of 800 inhabitants, located on th[illegible] Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, ten miles southeast of th[illegible] county seat. It contains several well stocked general and special store[illegible] and graded schools employing four teachers, the school property bei[illegible] valued at $4,700.

LAPORTE COUNTY.

LAPORTE.

The city of Laporte and seat of local government of the county of th[illegible] same name, is a thriving commercial and manufacturing center, located o[illegible] the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, the Chicago & West Michigan, an[illegible] the Lake Erie & Western railroads, 148 miles northwest of the State ca[illegible] ital. The city now contains a population of 8,500, is the center of pr[illegible] ductive farming lands, and its various business interests are liberally su[illegible] ported. The farming classes are among the most intelligent and pain[illegible] taking in the State; fruit is extensively cultivated, and stock raising proving a profitable industry. The city is one of the most attractive [illegible] its size in Indiana, containing good county buildings, a number of fi[illegible] church edifices, substantial business blocks, opera houses and public hall[illegible] and many fine residence properties, and is supplied with all modern co[illegible] veniences. Its fire department is well equipped and efficient, a system [illegible] water works is in operation, and the city is lighted with gas and electr[illegible] light. Its educational advantages are represented by one high scho[illegible] and six graded public schools and a prosperous business college. Th[illegible] city is improving steadily from year to year in its business interests, an[illegible] is now recognized as one of the most prosperous in northern Indiana.

The facilities offered for manufacturing by Laporte are exceptionall[illegible] good, and to these the citizens add the inducement of liberal suppor[illegible]

Those already operated are among the most important industries in the State, and the number is being rapidly increased by the location of new factories, and give employment to about 800 persons, at average wages of $1.50, and include:

Three flouring mills,	One chair factory,
Two foundries,	One wheel works,
One furniture factory,	Two woolen mills,
One pump factory,	Two cooper shops,
One brewery,	One planing mill,
One machine shop,	One plow factory,
One broom factory,	One carriage wood works,
One engine, boiler and separator works,	One sash and door factory,
Six cigar factories,	One fanning mill factory,
One mineral water factory,	Two marble works.

The commercial business of Laporte is represented by forty-two retail establishments, comprising every class of the trade, and these give employment to about 250 persons, including clerks and proprietors. The commercial sales in 1887 were estimated at $1,300,000. The real estate of the city is assessed for taxation at $1,654,935, the personal property at $1,106,420, and the rate of taxation on each $100 of property in 1887 was $1.15. The number of polls listed for taxation, and including all voters under fifty years of age, was 954. The indebtedness of the city is all bonded and aggregates $80,000. The press is represented by three weekly newspapers.

The public school property of Laporte, consisting of seven buildings, is valued at $103,000; twenty-seven teachers are employed in the high school and graded work, and the number of pupils enrolled in 1887 in the several grades aggregated 1,168. Under the rule adopted by the State Board of Education, the graduates of the high school are admitted to the freshman class in either of the State educational institutions upon a certificate from the Superintendent showing that the work has been satisfactorily accomplished.

MICHIGAN CITY.

Michigan City is a prosperous and progressive city of Laporte County, containing 10,000 inhabitants, and located twelve miles northwest of the county seat, on Lake Michigan and the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, the Michigan Central and the Lake Erie & Western railroads. The transportation facilities furnished by these roads and the lake make the city an eligible manufacturing and commercial center, and it is now the most prosperous lumber market in the State. The harbor here is one of

the safest on the lake, and this fact contributes to the prosperity of t interests here operated. It is also the location of the Indiana State Pris North, an institution in which several varieties of goods are manufacture and which, in October 1887, contained 634 prisoners. Michigan City well built and very handsome in appearance, containing fine busine blocks, church edifices, school buildings, public halls, and many attracti residence properties, and is supplied with gas and electric light, wat works, fire department and street railway. The press is represented two weekly and two daily newspapers.

The commercial interests of Michigan City are represented by forty-s establishments, confined to and including all classes of the retail trad and these are remarkably prosperous. The sales in 1887 were estimat at $1,500,000, and 300 persons were engaged in commercial pursuit The real estate of the city is assessed for taxation at $1,589,064, the pe sonal property at $634,235, and the rate of taxation in 1887 on each $1 of property was $1.31. The number of polls listed for taxation in 18 and including all males between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years age was 1,282. The debt of the city aggregates $48,000, and of th sum $40,000 is bonded.

There are several important manufacturing interests operated here, an the product finds cheap and easy transportation to the principal marke of the country. The number of persons employed is estimated at 1,22 and the wages average about $1.50 per day. The principal industri now in operation include the following:

One car works,	Four chair factories,
One refrigerator factory,	Two hosiery mills,
One reed factory,	Four planing mills,
One flouring mill,	One brewery,
One cooper shop,	One carriage wood works,
One glass works,	One sash and door factory,
Two marble shops,	Two cigar factories.

The public school property of Michigan City consists of three buil ings, and is estimated to be worth $72,000. The schools are grade throughout, and employ twenty-one teachers. In 1887 the number pupils enrolled in the several grades aggregated 946.

Westville is an incorporated town of 900 inhabitants, located on t Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, twelve miles southwest the county seat, and contains several well-stocked general and speci stores, a graded school, employing three teachers, and its industries i clude a flouring mill and a fanning mill factory.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

BEDFORD.

Bedford, the county seat and principal business center of Lawrence County, is an incorporated town of 2,500 inhabitants, located on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad, seventy-five miles southwest of the State Capital. Much of the country surrounding is hilly, but the bottoms are fertile and productive. The quarries operated in this county are among the most productive in the Union, and the product is used in numerous States in the erection of public buildings and private residences. The State Capitol at Indianapolis, a structure recently completed at a cost of $2,000,000, is built principally of the Bedford stone. A fine potter's clay is also found in the county, and the stone quarries and kaolin mines are sources of great wealth to the people. Bedford is supplied with good business houses and private residences, and is a prosperous and progressive town. The retail establishments of the town number forty-one, the sales in 1887 aggregated $325,000, and the number of persons engaged in commercial pursits eighty-six. The real estate of Bedford is assessed for taxation at $455,440, the personal property at $434,310, and in 1887 there were 292 polls listed for taxation. Two weekly newspapers are published.

The industries here operated include one carriage factory, three flouring mills, one furniture factory, two sash and door factories, one brick yard and one saw-mill, the whole employing about 100 men, and the wages averaging $1.50 per day.

Bedford supports excellent graded schools that employ thirteen teachers, and the value of the school property is estimated at $20,000, the enrollment of pupils in 1887 reaching 629. The graduates of the high school are admitted to the freshman class of either of the State educational institutions upon the certificate of the Superintendent, showing that the work of the schools has been satisfactorily accomplished.

MITCHELL.

Mitchell is an incorporated town of 1,800 inhabitants, and is located on the Ohio & Mississippi and Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroads, ten miles south of the county seat. The town is supplied with eighteen general and special stores, whose sales in 1887 aggregated $225,000, and forty persons are engaged in commercial pursuits. The real

estate is ssessed for taxation at $206,630, the personal property at $124,800, and in 1887 there were 201 polls listed for taxation. The bonded debt of the town is $8,000, and the rate of taxation on each $100 of property is seventy cents. The Southern Indiana Normal College is here located, and is a thriving institution. Two weekly newspapers are published. The chief industries of the place include one handle and spoke factory, one truss hoop factory, three saw and planing mills, one flouring mill, two stave factories and two lime kilns. Seventy-five hands are employed, and the daily wages average $1.40.

The public school property of Mitchell is valued at $14,000, nine teachers are employed, and in 1887 there were 401 pupils enrolled. The schools are graded in all their departments.

MADISON COUNTY.

ANDERSON.

The city of Anderson, the seat of local government of Madison County, is beautifully situated on a fork of White River, and is one of the most progressive and prosperous cities in the State of the third class. It has four railroads—the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan, the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh, and the Midland—giving it excellent facilities for reaching all the principal centers of trade throughout the Union. The city lies thirty-six miles northeast of the State capital, immediately within the gas belt or fields, and is growing rapidly both in population and wealth under the stimulating influence which cheapness of fuel exercises upon business enterprises. The public buildings of Anderson are new and substantial, its business blocks large and imposing and its residence properties among the finest and most attractive found in Indiana cities. The streets run at right angles, are broad and well improved, and are beautifully shaded by miles of native maple and elm trees. The manufactories of the city include three heading factories, with an annual capacity of 3,000,000, one grain cradle factory, two foundries and machine shops, one gauge cock works, two pump factories, two planing mills, one hub and spoke factory, one boiler feeder works, one shoe factory, one bent wood works, three wagon and carriage factories, two flouring mills, one brewery and three saw mills, the whole giving employment to 280 persons, at an average wages of $1.50 per day. The population of 6,000 persons contains many wealthy and enterprising citizens, and evidences of this fact are seen on every hand.

The real estate of Anderson is assessed at $750,335, the personal property at $575,500, and the rate of taxation on each $100 is $1.25. It has a voting population, between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years, of 658, carries a bonded debt of $22,000, and has a floating debt of $475. A fire department is maintained, both natural and manufactured gas can be obtained, and an excellent system of water works, owned by the city, is in operation. There are forty-one retail establishments in the city, covering every branch of the trade, and exclusive of shops, and 200 persons are engaged in commercial pursuits, the sales in 1887 aggregating $1,200,000. Two hundred persons are engaged in the building trades, and two weekly and two daily papers are published. With reference to natural gas, Mayor J. F. McClure says:

"In regard to the output, application, etc., of natural gas here, would state that we now have five wells within a radius of two miles. The daily output of all amounts to 40,000,000 cubic feet. It has been used successfully in cooking, in heating, for heating boilers and for making brick. The city is thoroughly piped, and no trouble is found in using it in any way except for illuminating purposes. It is not as good as artificial gas in brilliancy, and creates more heat. There are eight other wells in the county. Gas is in use for various purposes at Elwood, Alexandria, Summittville, Frankton and Pendleton, and is used at all places in this county for manufacturing purposes at twenty-five per cent. of the cost of coal or wood. Natural gas is used successfully for street lighting here and is more satisfactory, because more can be burned, making much more light than the ordinary street gas jet."

The school property of Anderson consists of six buildings and grounds, valued at $14,000, fourteen teachers are engaged in the work of instruction, and 738 pupils were enrolled in 1887. The graduates of the high school are admitted to the freshman class of the State Normal School, Indiana University or Purdue University, upon presenting the required certificate of scholarship from the Superintendent, a privilege which may be regarded as an evidence that the work of the beneficiaries has been thorough.

Elwood, a prosperous incorporated town of 1,300 inhabitants, is located on the Lake Erie & Western, and Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh railroads, sixteen miles northwest of Anderson. It has a number of industries, including two flouring mills, saw and planing mills, stave and heading factory, and grain elevators. One weekly newspaper is published. Natural gas is used for various purposes and at a cost much cheaper than coal. Elwood has public school property valued at $6,000, four teachers are employed in the schools, and the enrollment in 1887 showed 326 pupils in regular attendance.

Pendleton, lying eight miles south of the county seat, on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, contains 800 population,

and includes saw and planing mills, tile factories and four flouring mills among its industries. Natural gas is also used here for domestic and other purposes. Its school property is valued at $5,500, four teachers are employed, and 185 pupils are in attendance upon its public schools.

Alexandria, Frankton and Summittville are also prosperous incorporated towns of Madison County, situated within easy reach of the county-seat, and having railroad communication with the State Capital.

MARION COUNTY.

INDIANAPOLIS.

The State Capital of Indiana is located at the geographical center of the State, is surrounded by rich agricultural and mineral lands, has unrivaled facilities for transportation, and is the industrial and commercial center of a territory whose resources are practically inexhaustible. The numerous railroad lines which here center place the city in easy reach of all the large business centers of the country, and these lines also connect Indianapolis with every city and town of importance in the State, thus bringing to the Capital the surplus products of a large area, and distributing to all parts of the country the materials manufactured so extensively by her mills and factories. Competition between these several lines of railroads has given to the Indianapolis shippers many advantages over those of other cities, and the raw material is secured and the manufactured product placed upon the market as cheaply as in manufacturing centers that are favored with natural water-ways. The recent discovery of natural gas in Marion and contiguous counties and the piping of the same to Indianapolis, have given the factories a superior quality of fuel and at prices so moderate that greater prosperity in her industrial interests is certain to follow. In addition to this, the city is surrounded by one of the finest agricultural districts in the world, there is little or no waste lands, the farms are in a high state of cultivation, and the ready market found in the city for all kinds of products is steadily enriching the farming community. Adjacent to the city are some of the most productive coal fields in the Union, embracing an area of 7,000 square miles, and an inexhaustible supply of as fine building stone as can be found anywhere is within easy reach. For a number of years the forests of Indiana have furnished about one-half of the walnut timber of the entire Union, and, though this is gradually being exhausted, there is plenty of oak, hard

maple and hickory and other hard woods remaining, insuring prosperity to all the manufactories of wood material for years to come. By reason of the proximity of this class of raw material, such industries are remarkably prosperous in Indianapolis, and add to the general prosperity of the city. Cheapness of transportation, proximity of valuable building stone and an abundance of clay for brick making near at hand, combine to encourage improvements of all kinds, and the city is increasing from year to year in the number of its elegant residence properties as well as improving in its architectural designs. As a result of the many favorable conditions which surround the city, real estate always commands a fair, though not an exorbitant price, and its steadily increasing value promises a fair profit to the investor. The professional "boom" is unknown to the city, and its present prosperity is based upon real tangible advantages, and is not the result of employment of those artificial, intangible means which are always followed by disappointment and business depression.

Indianapolis is the judicial seat of Marion County, and in every respect is a progressive and prosperous city. It now contains a population of 110,000 persons, and these are among the most enterprising and energetic, as well as among the most conservative, to be found any where in the world. For their business energy, fair and honorable dealing, earnestness in pushing public and private enterprises and unanimity in giving up private for the advancement of public welfare, the citizens of Indianapolis are unexcelled, and these characteristics are so marked that their impress is found in every quarter and upon everything in the city. As a result, Indianapolis is peculiarly modern, a beautiful city abundantly provided with every convenience which has been called into being by the wants of man. The streets are broad, well paved, well shaded and well lighted, the private residences are well built, substantial and often times imposing, the lawns are large and beautifully decorated with flowers and evergreens, the business blocks are large and substantial and the public buildings among the finest to be found in the United States. The residence streets of the city are particularly inviting, the property owners sparing no pains in the adornment of their homes and the improvements all being of a character which suggests the idea of prosperity in all cases and of affluence in many. One of the most pleasant features of the city and one that indicates its prosperity as well, is seen in the number of the laboring classes that own their homes. While these are generally modest cottages there is an air of thrift about them which lends an attractiveness not often seen in the laboring portion of a great city. Through the agency of building and loan associations, the number of laboring men owning their own homes is gradually increasing and with this increase the class is becoming more and more prosperous, and, consequently, more permanent. While residence blocks are quite numerous, none of them

are crowded as in some cities for the population is spread over a compar tively large area and all can avail themselves of fresh air and those recr ations which conduce to good health. Natural gas companies, three i number, have been incorporated under the State law, and the city h been extensively piped, the gas being brought from Broad Ripple nort of the city, and from the gas fields of Hamilton County. A large nun ber of private and public houses are now using it as fuel and the machiner of many factories is run by heat furnished by this new fuel. It is muc cheaper than coal even with the advantages Indianapolis possesses for ol taining the latter, and the fact that it is generally regarded as inexhaust ble has given a healthy impetus to all kinds of manufacturing. Both i the factories and in domestic use the gas is obtained at about one-half th cost of other fuel, and the time is not far distant when it will supplan wood and coal entirely for heating and for use in the mills and factori of the city.

The State Capitol is one of the notable features of Indianapolis, occu pying two squares near the center of the city. The structure is thre stories high, 492 feet in length and 282 feet in width, the dome bein 72 feet in diameter, and 234 feet above the level of the street. Th structure is built entirely of Indiana stone, that used in the walls bein taken from the quarries near Bedford. The building has just been com pleted at a cost of about $2,000,000, and is now occupied by the Stat Officers. A recent writer thus describes the building: "Tall columns crowned by artistic capitals, handsomely wrought pediments and broad en trances combine to render the general effect elegant, dignified and impre sive. Statues, illustrative of the progress of the west, are located over th south entrance. The interior is no less superb. The wide galleries, broa stairways and heavy pillars of marble and granite were chosen with th idea of securing beauty and stability. The woodwork is of oak, and ha monizes with the general style of the finish. The floors are of marbl and tile. Elevators are supplied, and the drainage and steam heatin arrangements are of the best. Every pipe in the vast building is definitel located in the plans, and may be readily found when necessary. Th General Assembly first occupied the new quarters provided on the 6th January 1887. The furnishing of the Senate and House chambers ar tasteful, and the more beautiful on account of the absence of any attemp at tawdry display." The Marion County Court-house, four squares east the State Capitol, is an imposing structure 300 feet in length and 100 fe wide and contains the county and city offices and court rooms. The buil ing was erected at a cost something over $1,800,000, and is one of th handsomest county buildings in the Union. Tomlinson Hall, situated o the square immediately north of the court-house, is the property of the city and is named in honor of Stephen D. Tomlinson through whose munificenc

it was erected. It cost $150,000 and contains a city hall with a seating capacity of 5,000 on the second floor, and market stalls on the first. Immediately east of this is a market house which was recently completed at a cost of $35,000. Among the institutions, either within or situated near the city, are the State Institution for the Education of the Blind, the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, and the institution for the care of the insane. Each of these has large buildings specially adapted to the purposes of the institution, and beautifully decorated grounds. Each is maintained by appropriations by the Legislature. The charitable institutions of the city consist of a home for friendless women, home for aged poor, home for newsboys and bootblacks, asylums for white and colored orphans, an asylum for German Protestant children, the orphans' home, St. Vincent's infirmary, the city hospital, the city dispensary and Bobbs' free dispensary. The city maintains a circulating library of 40,000 well selected volumes, a county library of 3,600 volumes is operated under the State laws, the State law library contains 14,000 volumes, and the general library of the State contains 18,500 volumes, all of which are accessible to the people of Indianapolis. The books of the city library are loaned upon cards issued on application and the annual reports of the librarian show that the citizens generally avail themselves of the advantages thus afforded.

The city is provided with an efficient and gentlemanly police force, being organized under an act of the Legislature, and composed in equal numbers from the dominant political parties. The members of the force are selected by commissioners appointed by a Board consisting of the Governor, Auditor, Treasurer and Secretary of State. In addition to the force thus maintained, there is a merchant force which is regularly organized, and which has now been in existence for twenty-three years. The fire department is equally as efficient in its particular duties, and while hardly so large as that of other large cities, it is as efficient as any in the Union. The machinery of the department includes seven fire engines, of improved build, ten reel wagons, each provided in excess of seven hundred and fifty feet of serviceable hose, besides some in reserve; two trucks, and two chemical engines, as well as two supply wagons. Altogether, there are 166 cisters, each holding from 600 to three times that number of barrels, judiciously distributed, and 608 fire-plugs, having direct connection with the water works and its net-work of mains. In addition, the central canal, with its stream of fresh water, running for two miles through a thickly-settled quarter of the city, make an inexhaustible supply, and is of immense service to the protection of the ice interest, to which the extreme northwestern quarter is so largely given. The working force includes one chief fire engineer and four assistants, who are also captains of their respective houses, and seventy-eight men. Fifty horses are also employed,

and there are no better trained animals connected with any fire department than those included in the local service. As a guard against fire, or rather in sounding alarms, each house is supplied with direct telephone communication with all parts of the city; besides, there is the automatic fire alarm system, which numbers 126 boxes, and what is more valuable still, from the highest elevation, which is the court-house tower, the city is constantly swept by a keen glass in the hands of experienced watchmen, who are quick to notice any suspicious blaze or smoke, day or night, and direct attention to it. The value of the plant is estimated at $300,000. The water supply for the city is obtained north of the city limits, where a a gallery or prodigious well 1,254 feet long, fifty feet wide and fifty feet deep has been dug by the water works company. From this gallery the water is brought down to the city through a thirty-inch cast-iron pipe, a mile and a quarter long, and received in a cistern located at the water works building. From this it is pumped into the city mains by Holly and Caskill engines. The capacity of the pumps is 20,000,000 gallons daily, and there are seventy miles of main lines of pipes in the city.

In the matter of well improved parks, the city is somewhat deficient, but steps are in progress for making these public resorts attractive, and Indianapolis will eventually show as much enterprise in this direction as has been shown in her other marked features. The parks available for city use are University and Circle parks, near the center of the city; Military Park on the west, Garfield Park on the south, and Woodruff Place on the east, the first and last being the best improved and most favored resorts. Woodruff Place consists of a large body of land, handsomely embellished with statuary and ornamental fountains, and contains a number of handsome residences. It is open to the public, though controlled by a private corporation, and may very properly be classed as one of the city parks. University Park is handsomely laid off and decorated with flowers and a monument of Vice President Colfax, erected by the Odd Fellows' fraternity, adorns the southwest quarter of the square. Under an act of the Legislature of 1887, a soldiers' monument is now being erected on Circle Park. Its construction will cost something in excess of $200,000. The monument, when completed, will consist of a shaft on a platform, approached by two flights of stairs, each seventy-five feet in width, and fronting east and west, while to the north and south cascades of large dimensions finish a terrace which is elevated about twelve feet above the grade line. The basins of the cascades are semi-circles, the water falling from the smaller and upper one into the larger one over steps. The entire diameter of the lower part of the monument is about 250 feet, leaving forty feet between the street line around the Circle and the monument proper. The base of the monument, rising from the terrace, is forty feet square and sixty-four feet high, and is adorned with two groups of figures fronting north and south and representing Peace and

War, the east and west sides bearing inscription tablets relating to Indiana soldiers and sailors. Above this is the main shaft, eighteen feet square and 160 feet high, and making the whole 265 feet in hight. This is ornamented on its lower part with trophies of arms and braces of ships and finished with a highly ornamented capital and balustrade, and crowned with an antique statue representing the Goddess of Liberty. The balustrade is accessible both by stairway and elevator. To the right and left of each flight of stairs, from the grade line to the terrace, on high ornamental pedestals, are four figures of colossal size representing a cavalryman seated upon his horse and armed cap-a-pie, the horse being in the act of rearing. All the figures will be made of bronze. At the south entrance of the park is a bronze statue of Governor Morton, which, until recently, occupied a site in the center of the park. Early in the coming year a bronze statue of Vice President Hendricks will be erected on the southeast corner of the State House square, the figure being now cast in Italy under the supervision of a well-known sculptor.

The street railway system of Indianapolis is one of the most perfect in its service and equipments to be found in any city in the Union. Its lines extend to all parts of the city and to the several suburbs, the cars running on schedule time and so close together that vexatious delays are almost unknown. Summer or open cars have been placed upon many of the lines within a recent time, and, through the convenience of a "transfer car," located on Washington street and by which every car passes, a person may travel from any part of the city to another on the payment of one fare. A long-contemplated improvement in lighting the city has just taken shape in a contract between the City Council and an electric light company, whereby the central or business portion of the city will be better lighted. All of the streets and alleys are now lit with gas, but the electric system will supersede this in the business portion.

The railroad facilities of Indianapolis are comprised in fifteen separate lines, which enter the city over thirteen different tracks, all the passenger trains entering the Union Station. One hundred and ten passenger trains arrive and depart every day, and the freight traffic requires an average of 4,000 cars daily, two-thirds of these being loaded. The Belt Railroad is one of the most conspicuous of the city's railroad features, encircling the city and forming a line for the transfer of freight from road to road without bringing it through the city. The number of loaded cars thus transferred is estimated at 1,000 per day. For many years the Union Depot was nothing more than a train shed, and an unsightly one at that, but a large building has just been erected, new sheds have been built, and all the surroundings are of the best and most sightly kind. The new depot building will be ready for occupancy in a short time, the improvements having been made at a cost of $1,000,000.

The commercial interests of the city have kept pace with her improvements, and are now in the healthiest possible condition. From year to year the wholesale business has been gradually increasing until the Indiana field has been fully occupied, and large amounts of goods are sold in neighboring States. The retail business is equally prosperous, and failures among either class of merchants are comparatively few. There are now in the city, and doing a prosperous business, two wholesale and seventy-one retail bakeries, two wholesale and eleven retail book and stationery stores, five wholesale and fifty three retail boot and shoe stores, eight carpet and wall paper stores, combining the wholesale and retail business, three wholesale and seven retail china and glassware stores, three wholesale and sixty retail dealers in cigars and tobacco, three wholesale and eighteen retail clothing establishments, five wholesale and twenty-eight retail dealers in confectioneries, five wholesale and 103 retail drug houses, two wholesale and sixty retail dry goods stores, three wholesale and fifty-one retail flour and feed stores, eleven wholesale and 440 retail groceries, eight wholesale and sixteen retail hardware houses, two wholesale and eight retail dealers in hats and caps, and several establishments selling ladies' and men's furnishing goods exclusively. One hundred and thirty-three meat markets, a dozen fish markets and a number of restaurants, which make game a specialty, furnish flesh, fish and fowl to the citizens. No data is at hand from which the number of persons engaged in commercial pursuits, or the annual sales of the various commercial interests can be obtained, but the most reliable estimates place the former at 5,000 and the latter at $40,000,000 in 1887. There are now six banks in the city, and the aggregate capital is $2,100,000. Each of these institutions is doing a large business, as shown by the monthly statements of the Clearing House, the clearances aggregating about $100,000,000 annually. The real estate of the city is assessed for taxation at $35,765,855, the personal property at $14,719,765, and the rate of taxation on each $100 is $1.82. In 1887 there were 18,951 polls listed for taxation, and the number of persons employed in the building trades was estimated at 2,300. The total bonded indebtedness of the city is $1,914,500, from which may be properly deducted Belt Railroad bonds of $500,000, which represent a loan from the city, and which is amply protected. The floating indebtedness aggregates $885,000. The press of the city is represented by six daily, twenty-six weekly, two semi-monthly, and thirty-seven monthly papers.

Indianapolis offers many superior advantages for manufacturing, and her industrial interests, already very extensive, are increasing with every year by the location of new establishments and additions to those already in operation. Unparalleled facilities for shipping, the presence of raw material in the greatest abundance, almost at the very threshold of the city, and the exceedingly cheap fuel which the introduction of natural gas

have combined to give a healthy impetus to every line of industry, prosperity which has characterized the past bids fair to be contin- greatly increased in the future. As a place of residence, Indi- is one of the cheapest among large cities; rents are reasonable, ses of the laboring classes comfortable, the climate healthy, and cational advantages exceptional. These advantages have attracted arge industries to the city, and with them has grown up a large elligent population of laboring men and women. The product of lustries finds a ready market in all parts of the United States. the exceptional and noteworthy industries, and the largest one in ntry, is the Encaustic Tile Works. The most careful estimates he number of mills and factories in the city and suburbs at 800, the of employes at 13,500, and the average daily wages at $1.75. nufactured product of these establishments includes:

s,	Flour mill machinery,	Sash, doors and blinds,
	Foot motors,	Saws,
ıg,	Furniture,	Saw mill machinery,
	Glue,	Scales,
books,	Hominy,	Shirts,
nd shoes,	Lounges,	Soap,
	Lumber,	Staves and heading,
oods,	Mince meat,	Starch,
	Mattresses,	Stoves,
s,	Mineral water,	Toys,
s,	Monuments,	Tinware,
es and wagons,	Musical instruments,	Terra cotta,
	Nails,	Thread,
and tobacco,	Office fixtures,	Tiling,
	Overalls,	Trunks,
age,	Paper,	Trusses,
e,	Patterns,	Varnishes,
,	Picture frames,	Veneers,
ools,	Preserves,	Vinegar,
pes,	Pumps,	Wheels,
ior,	Refrigerators,	Wind mills,
ts,	Regalias,	Wooden-ware,
ers,	Railroad iron,	Willow-ware,
	Saddles and harness,	Woolens.

small towns which adjoin Indianapolis, and which are connected by street car lines, may be properly classed as residence suburbs nufacturing suburbs, and of each class there are several of impor- Irvington lies four miles east of the city on two lines of railway, a pleasant place of residence, the streets being delightful driveways, aded and well kept, and the residences being substantial and

sightly. Butler University is here located and a high school is maintained. Stratford, Woodruff Place, Mapleton, Maywood and Springdale are also residence suburbs, and each has fine residence properties. West Indianapolis, Haughville, Brightwood, North Indianapolis and Indianola are the principal manufacturing suburbs, and these contain a population of about 5,000, confined almost entirely to the manufacturing classes. In these are located the most important industries of the city, such as iron foundries, flouring mills, railroad shops, car-works, packing establishments, brick-yards and tile factories. Each of the suburbs is provided with good schools, comfortable residence houses and fine churches.

The people of Indianapolis early began to pay attention to public education, and there are now in the city twenty-eight handsome ward school buildings and two high school buildings, whose value is estimated at $732,300. The corps of teachers numbers 282, and in 1887 there were enrolled in the different grades 20,376 pupils. Nearly a quarter of a million dollars is expended annually in supporting the schools of the city. The high school graduates are admitted to the Freshman class of Purdue University, the State University, or the State Normal School, upon a certificate from the Superintendent. In addition to the public schools there are classical schools, kindergartens, institutes, business colleges, medical colleges and a number of denominational schools

MARSHALL COUNTY.

PLYMOUTH.

Plymouth, the county seat and principal business center of Marshall County, is a handsome city of 3,000 inhabitants, situated 118 miles north of the State capital, on the Lake Erie & Western, the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago and the Terre Haute & Logansport railroads. The surrounding country is fertile and drained by two rivers and their tributaries, and the county contains a number of lakes, the principal of which is Lake Maxinkuckee, a pleasant summer resort. The city is decidedly prosperous, having neither bonded nor floating debt. It is supplied with substantial public buildings, business blocks and private residences, good graded schools, costly church edifices, and a fire department. Ten large flowing wells furnish excellent water for the city, and

it contains healthy mineral properties. Plymouth is also the seat of St. Michael's Academy, a prosperous institution of learning. Two weekly papers are published.

The real estate is assessed for taxation at $490,500, the personal property at $335,000, and the rate of taxation on each $100 is $1.80. The retail business is represented by thirty-four establishments; 100 persons are engaged in commercial pursuits, and the sales in 1887 are estimated at $700,000. Ninety-seven persons are employed in the building trades.

The manufacturing industries of Plymouth include two flouring mills, two planing mills, one brewery, one plow works, one broom factory, one tannery, one cooper shop, one foundry, one creamery, and two saw-mills, the whole giving employment to about seventy-five men, at average wages of $1.50 per day each.

Plymouth has two public school buildings whose value is estimated at $35,000, and the schools are graded in their several departments. Like many others in the State, the graduates of the high school are admitted to the freshman class of the State Normal School, Indiana University or Purdue University, upon a certificate from the superintendent showing that the work of the grades has been satisfactorily accomplished Ten teachers are employed in the work of instruction, and the enrollment of pupils in 1887 reached 652.

Bourbon is a prosperous incorporated town of 1,200 inhabitants, located ten miles southeast of the county seat on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad. It has several general and special stores, and supports a weekly newspaper. Its manufactories include two flouring mills, one planing mill, one tile factory, one boat oar works, one furniture factory, two axe-handle factories, two saw-mills and two brick manufactories. A good graded school is supported.

Bremen, another incorporated town of Marshall County, contains a population of 1,200 persons, and is located thirteen miles northeast of Plymouth. It also supports a newspaper, published weekly, and a good graded school. Considering its size, the industries here located are numerous and extensive, including four saw-mills, one stave factory, two flouring mills, one bent wood factory, one woolen mill, one machine shop, two shingle mills and one cooper shop.

Argos, located at the crossing of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific and the Chicago & Atlantic railroads, eight miles south of the county seat, is a prosperous incorporated town of 1,000 inhabitants. A weekly newspaper is published, and a prosperous graded school is maintained.

MARTIN COUNTY.

SHOALS.

Shoals is the county seat of Martin County, and is a growing incorporated town of 1,000 inhabitants, located on White River and the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 100 miles southwest of the State capital. The county is hilly, but contains considerable bottom land, which is very fertile. All kinds of fruits are very successfully cultivated. Limestone and sandstone of a good quality, and a fine-grained, even-textured white grit stone, from which whetstones and grindstones are made, are found in the county. Coal has been found in sections of the county and also some iron ore, but neither of these has been extensively developed. Shoals is well supplied with churches, hotels and schools, and its commercial interests are represented by ten general and special stores, which are well stocked and do a profitable business. The sales in 1887 were estimated at $100,000, and twenty-two persons are engaged in commercial pursuits. Two weekly newspapers are published. The real estate of the town is assessed for taxation at $110,210, the personal property at $85,602, and in 1887 ninety-three polls were listed for taxation.

The industries here operated comprise one saw-mill, one pottery, two stave factories, two flouring mills and one spoke factory. These employ about thirty men at average daily wages of $1.25

The value of the public school property of Shoals is estimated at $4,000, four teachers are employed, and the number of pupils enrolled in 1887 in the several grades was 191.

Loogootee, located on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, nine miles west of the county seat, is the largest incorporated town in Martin County, and contains 1,100 population. Loogootee is supplied with several general and special stores, three churches and a graded school employing four teachers. Coal is mined in the immediate vicinity, and two flouring mills and a pottery comprise the industries. The real estate is assessed for taxation at $104,765, the personal property at $124,589, and 127 polls were listed for taxation in 1887..

MIAMI COUNTY.

PERU.

The city of Peru and county seat of Miami County contains 7,000 inhabitants, and is located seventy-five miles north of the State capital on the Wabash River and at the crossing of the Lake Erie & Western and the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railroads. It is one of the handsomest and best built cities in the State, contains first-class county buildings, numerous large business blocks and many fine residences, and is supplied with gas, electric light, water works and a good fire department. Its church edifices are fine and imposing, and it contains good high and graded schools. A daily and two weekly newspapers are published. The city is situated in the center of a well watered and productive farming district, which still has much valuable timber remaining, and good limestone, from which lime is extensively manufactured, is also found in the county.

The real estate is assessed for taxation at $810,070, the personal property at $685,195, and the rate of taxation on each $100 is $1.55. In 1887 there were 1,139 polls listed for taxation and including all voters between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years, and the total debt of the city, all of which was bonded at that time, was $160,000. The retail business is represented by fifty establishments, covering all varieties of the trade; 200 persons are engaged in commercial pursuits, and the sales in 1887 aggregated $1,100,000. One hundred and seventy-five persons, including carpenters, stonemasons and bricklayers, are employed in the building trades

Peru offers liberal inducements for the location of manufacturing industries, and the city is now the location of some of the most important in the State. Among these are included one plow works, two foundries and machine shops, one brewery, two carriage factories, one manufactory of sewing machine cabinets, one fence machine works, one flax bagging factory, one woolen mill, one cooper shop, two cigar factories, two flouring mills and six planing and saw mills. The number of hands employed in these several industries is estimated at 600, and the average daily wages $1.50 each. The repair shops of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad are also located here, and employ a large force of men.

The public school property of the city is valued at $33,500; twenty-one teachers are employed in the several grades, and in 1887 there were enrolled 1,171 pupils. The graduates of the high school are admitted to the freshman class of the State Normal School, Indiana University or Purdue University, upon the certificate of the Superintendent showing that the work of the schools has been satisfactorily accomplished.

Xenia, containing 1,000 inhabitants, is located on the Chicago, S Louis & Pittsburgh Railroad, twenty miles southeast of Peru, and a prosperous incorporated town. A weekly newspaper is published, a the town is well supplied with good general and special stores. Its ma ufacturing industries comprise one furniture factory, one tannery, o planing mill and one saw mill. The graded school property of Xenia valued at $5,000; four teachers are employed, and 234 pupils were e rolled in 1887.

Bunker Hill is an incorporated town of 700 inhabitants, located eig miles south of the county seat at the crossing of the Wabash, St. Louis Pacific and the Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburgh railroads. A weel newspaper is published. Its manufactories include one fence factory, bed spring factory, one brick and tile factory, and one saw mill. Bunl Hill has a graded school employing four teachers

Amboy and Macy are also incorporated towns of the same county, first containing 300 and the second 500 inhabitants. Each has a grad school.

Denver is an incorporated town of the same county, and has 700 habitants.

MONROE COUNTY.

BLOOMINGTON.

The city of Bloomington, the county seat of Monroe County, conta a population of 3,800 persons and is located on the Louisville, New bany & Chicago Railroad, fifty miles southwest of the State capital. T surrounding country is rolling, but fairly productive, and all the cer crops are raised. The city lies in the heart of the famous oolitic limest region, has a large number of quarries in operation, and the product being extensively used in private and public buildings throughout country. The quarries alone constitute a source of great wealth to county. The city is prosperous and is steadily growing in population has a bright future. It contains many fine residences and busi blocks, has broad, well paved streets, and the value of its real estat increasing rapidly. As a manufacturing city it is of considerable imp ance, its industries being extensive and prosperous. They include woolen mill, two spoke and hub factories, one stave factory, one bedst and furniture factory, one chair factory, one tannery, one furniture tory, two marble works, one iron foundry, one roofing factory, th planing and saw mills and three flouring mills. These several indust

employ 400 hands, who receive average wages of $1.25 per day each, and the sales of the manufactured product in 1887 are estimated at $460,000. In concluding an excellent report to this Bureau, Mayor Dunlap says: "Bloomington is in the heart of the oolitic limestone region and has many quarries now in operation. The prospect for a great increase and development of this industry is very flattering, inasmuch as it now seems certain that the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad Company will build the connecting link from Columbus to Switz City, thus placing Bloomington on a through line from New York to St. Louis."

The assessed value of the real estate of Bloomington is $790,885, and of the personal property $724,685, the rate of taxation being $1.20 on each $100. The number of polls listed for taxation in 1887 was 507, representing the voting population between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years of age. The city carries a bonded debt of $27,000, and the floating debt in August, 1887, amounted to $5,000. The retail business of the city is represented by thirty-five establishments, including all classes of the trade, and the sales in 1887 reached $788,000; the number of persons engaged in commercial pursuits being 150, including employers and employes. The number of men engaged in the building trades is ninety-five. Three weekly newspapers are published.

Bloomington is the seat of Indiana University, the oldest State endowed institution in Indiana, and one of the most prosperous. Two-thirds of the counties in the State are represented in the classes of the institution, and students from twelve other States are in attendance. The Faculty consists of the President, eleven full professors, four associate professors and two tutors, besides those employed in the preparatory school. The buildings are large, and every department is fully supplied with apparatus for demonstrating the various subjects taught. The public school property, consisting of two buildings and grounds, is valued at $50,000; thirteen teachers are employed, and 650 pupils were in attendance in 1887. The graduates of the high school are admitted, under a rule adopted by the State Board of Education, to the freshman class of the University, Purdue or the State Normal School upon a certificate of scholarship from the Superintendent.

Ellettsville, an incorporated town of 800 inhabitants, located on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad seven miles north of the county seat, is the location of several extensive stone quarries, and is the shipping point for the product. The business of the town is carried on in general stores.

Harrodsburg, on the same line of railroad, twelve miles south of Bloomington, contains a population of 500 persons, but it is unincorporated. Spokes, staves and lumber are manufactured here and form the principal industries. Harrodsburg and Ellettsville each support a weekly newspaper.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

CRAWFORDSVILLE.

Crawfordsville, the county seat of Montgomery county, is located in rich agricultural district, and is a prosperous city of 9,000 inhabitants. I is situated forty-three miles northwest of the State Capital, on the Ter Haute and Logansport, Indiana, Bloomington & Western and Louisvill New Albany & Chicago railroads, and is in every respect a handsom growing and progressive city. Its public buildings, business blocks a residence properties are fine and substantial, has broad and beautiful shaded streets, gas and electric lights, an excellent fire department, te phone exchange, and a good system of water works The city is unsu passed by any of its size in the State in the number and substantiabili of its church edifices, educational institutions, and moral and intellectu standing of its citizens. Wabash College, one of the best known educ tional institutions of the State, is here located, and this, with excelle graded schools, comprise its educational advantages. The press is repr sented by one monthly, three weekly and two daily publications.

The real estate of the city is assessed for taxation at $1,725,490, t personal property at $1,269,115, and the rate of taxation on each $100, in 1887, was ninety cents. A bonded indebtedness of $4,000 is carrie but the city has no floating debt. The total number of polls listed f taxation, in 1887, and including voters between the ages of twenty-o and fifty years, was 1,096. The retail business of the city is represent by seventy-seven establishments, in which all classes of the trade are co ered, and the sales in 1887 aggregated $1,800,000. The number of pe sons engaged in commercial pursuits is 350, and 175 men are employed the building trades.

The manufacturing industries operated at Crawfordsville are both n merous and extensive, and may be reckoned among the most importa in the State. These include one carriage body factory, three carria factories, one coffin factory, one straw stacker works, ten foundries, e tensive machine shops, one wind pump works, one shoe factory, one hosie mill, one barb wire factory, one heading factory, four cigar factories, o woolen mill, one bed spring and mattress factory, one cooper shop, o soda and bottling factory, one wagon factory, one tool works, three plani mills and three saw and planing mills. These give employment to 3 hands at average wages of $1.60 per day each.

The common schools of Crawfordsville rank among the first in the Stat and the most ample provisions have been made for thoroughness of wo

in all the grades. The schools are conducted in three buildings, whose aggregate value is $95,000. Twenty-five teachers are engaged in the work of instruction, and the enrollment of pupils in 1887 reached 1,293. Under a rule adopted by the State Board of Education, the graduates of the high school are admitted to the freshman class of the State Normal School, Indiana University, or Purdue University, upon a certificate from the Superintendent showing that the work of the grades has been satisfactorily accomplished.

Ladoga, located on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, ten miles southeast of Crawfordsville, is a prosperous and growing incorporated town of 1,000 inhabitants. It is provided with good general and special stores, and these derive their support from the rich agricultural district surrounding. A weekly newspaper is published, and a normal school is successfully conducted. Its industries include three flouring mills, ten saw mills, one woolen mill, one planing mill, one carriage factory, one creamery and one heading factory. The public schools of Ladoga are graded and give employment to six teachers.

Waveland, fifteen miles southwest, and Waynetown, ten miles northwest of the county seat, are incorporated towns containing, respectively, 600 and 700 inhabitants. Each has public schools, graded in their several departments, and is an important shipping station for grain and live-stock. Each supports a weekly newspaper. There are several unincorporated towns in the county.

MORGAN COUNTY.

MARTINSVILLE.

The city of Martinsville and seat of local government of Morgan County, containing a population of 3,000 persons, is located on White River and the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, thirty miles southwest of the State Capital. The city is the western terminus of the Fairland, Franklin & Martinsville division of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad. Martinsville lies in a good grain and fruit growing section, all the cereal crops being raised. Good building stone is found in the county, but it does not appear to be quarried to any considerable extent. Like other Indiana cities of the fourth class, Martinsville contains a number of handsome residence properties, and the business blocks and public buildings are substantial. Its industries give employment to about 100 men at average wages of $1.25 per day, and include the following: One tub and bucket factory, working seventy-five hands; stave and heading factory,

twenty hands; one broom factory, three planing and saw mills, two flouring mills and one tannery. The city is lighted by electric light towers, and in this respect is in advance of many larger cities in the State.

The real estate of Martinsville is assessed for taxation at $392,245, the personal property at $437,480, and the rate of taxation on each $100 is fifty-five cents. There are 390 polls listed for taxation and representing the voting population between twenty one and fifty years of age. A bonded debt of $16,000 and a floating debt of $300 are carried. The retail business of the city is carried on in thirty-three establishments, all classes of the trade being represented, and 110 persons are engaged in commercial pursuits. The sales of the thirty-three establishments in 1887 aggregated $500,000. Ninety persons are engaged in the building trades, and a weekly newspaper is published in the interest of each of the political parties.

The city has made ample provisions for common school education and an evidence of the thoroughness of the work accomplished in the public schools is found in the fact that the high school graduates are admitted to the freshman class of the State Normal School, Indiana University or Purdue University, upon a certificate of scholarship from the Superintendent. The value of the school property is estimated at $15,000, twelve teachers are employed, and in 1887 the number of pupils enrolled was 643.

Mooresville, an incorporated town of 1.200 inhabitants, is located on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, fourteen miles northeast of the county seat. Its industries include one flouring mill and two saw mills. It has a graded school employing five teachers, school property valued at $12,500, and nearly 300 pupils were enrolled in 1887.

Morgantown, Eminence, Monrovia and Paragon are important villages in Morgan County, the population of the first being 800, of the second and third 600 each, and of the fourth 500. Each has a school well graded in its departments, and the retail business of all is conducted by general stores.

NEWTON COUNTY.

KENTLAND.

The incorporated town of Kentland is the county seat of Newton County, containing a population of 1,200 persons, and is located on the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh Railroad, 110 miles northwest of the State Capital. The surrounding country was once largely composed of wet or swamp lands, but under the system of drainage adopted some years ago

much of this has been reclaimed and the county now ranks well in the production of corn. Small fruits and vegetables are also successfully cultivated. The real estate of Kentland is assessed for taxation at $162,383, the personal property at $94,736, and the tax rate on each $100 is $2.28. The number of polls listed for taxation in 1887, and including all voters between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years of age, was 155, and the bonded debt at the same time was $1,000, there being no floating debt. Two weekly newspapers are published. There are eighteen business houses engaged in the retail trade, fifty-eight persons, including proprietors, are engaged in commercial pursuits, and the sales in 1887 aggregated $250,000 Twenty men are employed in the building trades. The industries of Kentland are confined to one flouring mill and a number of small shops.

Kentland has school property valued at $25,000, employs five teachers in the graded course of instruction, and in 1887 the enrollment of pupils was 258.

Goodland is an incorporated town of Newton County, situated eight miles east of Kentland, at the crossing of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh and Chicago and Indiana Coal railroads. It contains a population of 800, supports a weekly newspaper and is steadily growing. The graded schools here employ four teachers and the enrollment of pupils in 1887 was 264. The usual general and special stores are found in the town and a grain elevator is operated. Tile is manufactured.

NOBLE COUNTY.

ALBION.

Albion, the county seat of Noble County, contains a population of 1,500 persons, and is located 130 miles northeast of the State Capital, on the Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago railroad. The town is incorporated and is surrounded by fine farming lands, which produce excellent crops of grass and grain. The town is supplied with good county buildings, business houses and residences, and has twenty establishments engaged in the retail trade. These cover all classes of the retail business and are well supported by the surrounding agricultural country, the sales in 1887 being estimated at $350,000. About fifty persons are engaged in commercial pursuits. Two weekly newspapers are published. The real estate of Albion is assessed for taxation at $181,554, the personal property at $149,200, and 219 polls were listed for taxation in 1887.

The manufacturing industries of the town employ about sixty persons at average wages of $1.25 per day, and include one flouring mill, one brick and tile factory, one planing mill, two saw mills, one iron foundry, two furniture factories, one cooper shop and one cigar factory.

The public school property of Albion is valued at $20,000. Seven teachers are employed in the several grades, and 313 pupils were enrolled in 1887.

KENDALLVILLE.

The city of Kendallville is located at the crossing of the Grand Rapids & Indiana and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroads, ten miles northeast of the county seat, and contains a population of 3,000 persons. It is supplied with good business blocks and residences, and is a well built and prosperous city, being one of the most important grain markets in Northern Indiana. It has substantial church edifices, high and graded schools, and a well equipped fire department. The press is represented by one monthly and two weekly newspapers. The real estate of Kendallville is valued at $370,095 and the personal property at $294,191, and 370 polls, including all voters between twenty-one and fifty years of age, were listed for taxation in 1887. It contains thirty general and special stores whose sales in 1887 aggregated $600,000.

The industries of the city are numerous and increasing rapidly, the most important including one planing mill, one large wind mill works, two saw mills, one handle factory, two flouring mills, one clothes rack factory, two cooper shops, one tannery, one refrigerator factory, one pump factory, one eave-trough factory, one furniture factory, one bed bottom factory, one creamery, one carriage factory, one tile factory and a brick-yard. They employ ninety hands at $1.25 per day.

Kendallville has excellent graded schools, which give employment to eleven teachers, and the value of the school property is estimated at $30,000. In 1887 the total enrollment of pupils was 487. The graduates of the high school are admitted to the freshmen class of Indiana University, Purdue University, or the State Normal School, upon a certificate from the Superintendent stating that the work of the grades has been satisfactorily accomplished.

LIGONIER.

Ligonier is an incorporated town of 2,200 inhabitants, located twelve miles northwest of the county seat on the Elkhart River and Air Line division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. The real estate is assessed for taxation at $353,688, and the personal property at

$387,324, the number of polls listed for taxation being 343. The city has a bonded debt of $1,000, but no floating debt, and the tax rate on each $100 is $1.75. Two weekly papers are published. The retail business is conducted by thirty establishments; seventy-five persons are engaged in commercial pursuits, and the sales in 1887 are estimated at $450,000. The most important manufacturing industries of the town are three flouring mills, one brewery, two cooper shops, one pump factory, three planing mills, one handle factory and several saw mills, the whole employing eighty persons at $1.25 per day each.

Ligonier supports an excellent graded school, with property valued at $25,000, and eleven teachers are engaged in the work of instruction. In 1887 there were 524 pupils enrolled in the several grades.

Avilla is also an incorporated town of Noble county, situated ten miles east of Albion, at the junction of the Grand Rapids & Indiana and Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago railroads, and contains 700 inhabitants. Live stock and lumber are the principal shipments.

OHIO COUNTY.

RISING SUN.

Rising Sun, the county seat of Ohio County, is a thriving city of 2,000 inhabitants and is located on the Ohio River, ninety-two miles southeast of the State Capital. The city has no railroad facilities, but the proximity of the Ohio River puts it within easy reach of the Cincinnati markets, from which it is but thirty-eight miles distant, and furnishes the cheapest means of transportation for the products of the county. It is surrounded by good farming lands, both the bottoms and the hills being fertile, and large crops of corn are annually produced. Along the Ohio the land is kept exceedingly rich by overflows of the river, and profitable crops are raised. Apples, grapes and cherries are extensively cultivated and prove profitable. Clay for brick is abundant, and a good quality of blue limestone is found in many parts of the county. The city contains good county buildings, several sightly business blocks and a number of fine residences. Its commercial interests are represented by well-stocked general and special stores, in which all classes of the retail trade are comprised, and each is well supported by the trade of the surrounding country. Fifty persons are engaged in commercial pursuits, and in 1887 the

commercial sales were estimated at $250,000. The real estate of the city is assessed for taxation at $242,760, the personal property at $270,600, and the number of polls in 1887, listed for taxation and including all persons between twenty-one and fifty years of age, was 247. Two weekly newspapers are published.

The manufacturing industries of Rising Sun are few in number and of but moderate capacity, comprising two flouring mills, one saw and planing mill, one plow works, one harrow manufactory, one cigar factory and one tannery. These give employment to seventy-five persons at average wages of $1.50 per day.

The public school property of the city is valued at $21,000, and consists of two buildings, the schools being graded in their several departments. Ten teachers are engaged in the work of instruction, and in 1887 the number of pupils enrolled was 486.

ORANGE COUNTY.

PAOLI.

Paoli, the seat of local government of Orange County, is an incorporated town of 900 inhabitants, and is located on the French Lick branch of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad, 108 miles south of the State Capital. It is surrounded by a well watered and well timbered district, the land being mostly rolling, but fertile, in the bottoms or valleys. The county is known throughout the Northwest as the location of French Lick and West Baden Springs, two summer resorts that are very popular, and annually draw large numbers of health-seekers to the county. Some of the scenery of this section is very attractive, and has been the subject of much enthusiastic comment from tourists. The soil is well adapted to the cultivation of grain, and all the fruits are successfully grown, large quantities of apples being manufactured into brandy and shipped to all parts of the Union. A number of limestone quarries are worked, coal is mined to some extent, and a superior oil whetstone is made and shipped to all the countries of the world. Paoli is a neat, home-like town, and impresses the visitor on account of the evidences of thrift which are seen on every hand. Its population is increasing gradually, and all of its business interests are well supported. It contains a number of general and special stores, and these are all exceptionally well stocked. Seventy persons are engaged in commercial pursuits, and the sales in 1887 were

estimated at $320,000. The real estate of Paoli is assessed for taxation at $91,025, and the personal property at $75,510. There were 112 polls listed for taxation in 1887. Two weekly newspapers are published.

One of the important industries of Paoli is that which supplies hardwood material for the Studebaker Wagon Works at South Bend, a number of persons being engaged in getting out and shipping the raw material to be manufactured into wagons. The other industries are a furniture factory, woolen mill, flouring mills and saw mills. Several stone quarries are in operation. These several industries give employment to 125 men at average wages of $1.25 per day.

The public schools of the town are graded in their departments, and four teachers are engaged in the work of instruction, the number of pupils enrolled in 1887 being 162. The school property, consisting of one brick building, is valued at $15,000.

The town of Orleans contains 1,100 inhabitants, and is located on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, being also the terminus of the French Lick branch, and is eight miles north of the county seat. Like Paoli, it contains a number of well stocked general and special stores which are well supported by the trade of the surrounding section. The main line and branch road give it superior shipping facilities, and grain, lumber and live stock are exported in large quantities. Two weekly newspapers are published. The real estate of Orleans is assessed for taxation at $70,653, and the personal property at $75,510. In 1887 there were 142 polls listed for taxation. The manufacturing industries give employment to about 100 men at average wages of $1.25 per day, and the manufactured articles comprise flour, lumber, whetstones, brooms and baskets.

The public schools of Orleans are graded in their several departments, four teachers are engaged in the work of instruction, and 225 pupils were enrolled in 1887. The school property, consisting of a single brick building, is valued at $8,385.

OWEN COUNTY.

SPENCER.

The incorporated town of Spencer, the county seat of Owen County, contains a population of 2,500, and is located in a fine corn and grass growing country. Coal is found in the southwest part of the county, and rich deposits of sandstone and limestone constitute sources of natural

wealth. Though containing the requisite population, Spencer has never organized as a city, and its governmental affairs are in the hands of a Board of Trustees elected by the people. The industries include one bedstead factory, one stone and cement works, woolen mill, stave factory, two flouring mills, two saw and planing mills and one brick and tile factory. About seventy-five hands are employed and the wages average $1.25 per day each.

Spencer has real estate assessed at $362,720, personal property assessed at $262,050, and the rate of taxation on each $100 is seventy-three cents. The number of polls listed for taxation in 1887 was 380. The town has a bonded debt of $11,600, but no floating debt, and a fire department is maintained. It has neither gas nor water works. The retail business is carried on in twenty-one establishments, whose sales in 1887 are estimated at $300,000, and eighty persons are engaged in commercial pursuits. Seventy-five persons are engaged in the building trades. A weekly newspaper is published in the interest of each of the political parties.

The graduates of the Spencer high school are admitted to the freshman class of the State Normal School, Indiana University or Purdue University on a certificate of scholarship from the Superintendent, a recognition of the thorough work accomplished in the school. The public school property is valued at $20,000, ten teachers are employed in the work of instruction, and 530 pupils were enrolled in 1887.

Gosport, an incorporated town of 1,000 inhabitants, is located at the crossing of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago and Indianapolis & Vincennes railroads, eight miles northeast of the county seat, and is an important point for shipping grain and live-stock. Its principal industry is a wagon factory. It contains a number of general and special stores which are well supported. The town has a graded public school, which gives employment to four teachers; school property valued at $4,000, and in 1887 the number of pupils enrolled was 221. The church edifices, private residences and business houses are good and substantial. A weekly paper is published.

There are several other smaller but unincorporated towns in the county, the most important of which is Patricksburg, sometimes called Lancaster, which is situated eight miles west of the county seat. Its principal industries are two saw and planing mills, spoke factory, one flouring mill, wagon and blacksmith shops, and one tannery. The town has a population of 500 persons, and a good graded school is supported.

PARKE COUNTY.

ROCKVILLE.

Rockville is an incorporated town of 2,500 inhabitants, the seat of local government of Parke County, and is located on the Terre Haute & Logansport division of the Vandalia Railroad, sixty miles west of the State Capital. The county contains some of the finest bottom lands in the State, and all the cereal crops, together with all the small fruits, are successfully cultivated. The Wabash River and a number of small creeks furnish excellent water power, and the bottom lands along the river are in some instances ten miles wide and remarkably productive. Rockville is a handsome, well built town, containing substantial county buildings, sightly church edifices, good school buildings, fine residence properties, prosperous banks, and good hotels. Three weekly newspapers are published. All classes of the retail trade are represented in its commercial interests, and its numerous general and special stores are all well stocked and well supported by the local trade. Sixty persons are engaged in commercial pursuits, and the commercial sales in 1887 were estimated at $325,000. The real estate of Rockville is assessed for taxation at $373,480, and the personal property at $344,765. In 1887 there were 305 polls listed for taxation.

The manufacturing industries of Rockville are increasing steadily in number and importance, and are naturally adding to the prosperity of the town Those already in successful operation include three saw mills, one planing mill, one flouring mill, two potteries, one marble works, and one bed spring factory. These give employment to some eighty persons, and the daily wages average $1.35.

The school property of Rockville is valued at $30,000; eleven teachers are engaged in the work of instruction, and the schools are well graded in their departments and productive of the very best educational results. In 1887 there were 465 pupils enrolled in the several grades.

Montezuma is a thriving incorporated town of Parke County, containing 800 inhabitants, and located on the Wabash River and the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield and Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroads, nine miles west of the county seat. Montezuma is well supplied with good general and special stores, churches and public schools, and is gradually increasing in population and wealth. The manufacturing industries include two saw mills, one tile works, a flouring mill, one picket fence manufactory and an extensive fire brick manufactory. Grain, livestock and lumber are shipped in large quantities. A weekly newspaper is published.

The public school property of Montezuma consists of two commodious buildings, whose estimated value is $4,000, and the schools are graded in their several departments. Four teachers are employed, and 173 pupils were enrolled in 1887.

Rosedale is an unincorporated town of 500 inhabitants, and is located ten miles southwest of the county seat on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad. The most productive coal mines in the county are here located, and a large number of persons are employed. Coal, grain and livestock are extensively shipped.

PERRY COUNTY.

CANNELTON.

The city of Cannelton and county seat of Perry County, is located on the Ohio River, 140 miles south of Indianapolis, and contains a population of 2,200 persons. The surrounding country is hilly, but the bottoms along the Ohio River are very fertile. The surface is underlaid with coal and a fine quality of building stone is also found, but the absence of railroad facilities has prevented the development of mines and quarries, except near the river. The real estate of the city is assessed for taxation at $223,750, the personal property at $216,970, and the total number of polls listed for taxation and including all voters between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years, is 255. The city has no bonded debt, but the floating debt amounts to $6,000. The rate of taxation on each $100 is seventy cents. Thirty-three general and special stores are devoted to the retail business, sixty persons are engaged in commercial pursuits and the sales in 1887 aggregated $275,000. One weekly newspaper is published. The city maintains a well organized fire department, supplied with engines and hose.

The manufacturing industries of Cannelton are numerous and extensive for a city of its size, principal among them being one paper mill, one drain and tile works, one cotton mill of large capacity, one cotton-batting mill, one fertilizer works, one shingle factory, one pick factory, one foundry, one pottery, one cooper shop, one flour mill and two saw mills. Extensive stone quarries are operated near the city. Exclusive of the latter, the several industries employ 400 hands at average wages of $1.25 per day.

The public schools of the city are graded in their several departments, the two buildings and grounds being valued at $22,150. Nine teachers are employed, and 446 pupils were enrolled in 1887.

TELL CITY.

y is located three miles from Cannelton and also upon the Ohio
l contains 2,200 inhabitants The real estate is assessed for tax-
265,540, the personal property at $113,875, and the rate of tax-
venty cents on each $100. It has neither bonded nor floating
ere are twenty-eight establishments devoted to the retail trade,
persons are engaged in commercial pursuits, and the sales in
e estimated at $260,000. A weekly paper is published. The
of Tell City, like those of Cannelton, are both numerous and
considering the number of inhabitants. Chief among them
furniture factories, two chair factories, two hub and spoke fac-
shingle factories, two stave and barrel factories, one woolen
distilleries, two breweries, one foundry and machine shop, three
ries, one bellows works, one chair splint factory, one tannery,
ng mills, and five planing and saw mills. These several indus-
oy 440 hands at average wages of $1.25 per day.
blic school property of Tell City is valued at $20,000, nine teach-
ployed in the work of instruction, and the enrollment of pupils
as 387. The schools are graded in all their departments.
an important manufacturing town of 700 inhabitants and is
ven miles from the county seat on the Ohio River. The town
ated and supports good graded schools. The industries operated
de one stave factory, one flouring mill, one hub and spoke fac-
brewery, one shingle factory, one planing mill and two saw mills.
ned in the vicinity.

PIKE COUNTY.

PETERSBURG.

urg is the largest town and county seat of Pike County, being
ed and having a population of 1,900 persons. It is located on
ville & Indianapolis Railroad, 125 miles southwest of the State
nd is surrounded by a well wooded country, yielding fine hickory,
ut and poplar, with an excellent quality of fire-clay underlying.
s are operated to some extent in the county, and coke ovens are
rated also. The bottom lands along the White and Patoka
duce the cereal crops in great abundance, and cattle, hogs, sheep

and grain for the principal exports. Tobacco is raised in some parts of the county. The manufacturing industries of Petersburg includes two flouring mills, three saw and planing mills, one tile factory, one stave factory, and one hub and spoke factory. These industries give employment to seventy-five men at average wages of $1.25 per day.

The real estate of the town of Petersburg is assessed at $280,405, the personal property at $188,285, and the total rate of taxation on each $100 is $1.95. The voting population between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years consists of 266 persons, the bonded debt is $3,000, and the floating debt $800. The retail business is carried on in twenty-two establishments, whose sales in 1887 aggregated $450,000, and sixty-five persons are engaged in commercial pursuits. Seventy persons find employment in the building trades, and two weekly newspapers are published.

Petersburg supports a graded school having six separate departments, and six teachers are employed, with an attendance, in 1887, of 380 pupils. The value of the school property is estimated at $20,000.

Winslow, an unincorporated town of Pike County, is located on the Patoka River and Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad, nine miles southeast of the county seat, and contains a population of 500 persons. It has no industries of importance.

PORTER COUNTY.

VALPARAISO.

Valparaiso is the county seat and principal city of Porter County, and is located on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, the New York, Chicago & St. Louis, and the Chicago & Grand Trunk railroads, 155 miles northwest of Indianapolis. The city contains a population of 6,500 persons and is surrounded by fairly productive farming districts. Considerable attention is paid to the products of the dairy, and the proximity of Chicago and the excellent shipping facilities give advantages which are used with profit. It is estimated that 4,000 gallons of milk are daily shipped from the county to Chicago and during seven months in the year large quantities of butter and cheese are also marketed there. Valparaiso is compactly built and contains many handsome residences, good public buildings and business blocks and fine church edifices, halls and school buildings. The Northern Indiana Normal School is here located and is one of the largest institutions of the kind in the United States. The real estate of the city is assessed for taxation at $1,097,090, the personal property

at $445,710 and the rate of taxation on each $100 is $1.15. The city carries a bonded debt of $50,000, but has no floating debt. A fire department is maintained, the streets, public buildings and residences are lit with gas, and a system of water-works is in operation, the water being obtained from Flint Lake three miles north of the city. One daily and two weekly newspapers are published. The retail business of the city is represented in thirty-four establishments, with sales in 1887 aggregating $800,000, and 170 persons are engaged in commercial pursuits. There are 150 persons employed in the building trades.

The manufacturing industries of Valparaiso are not numerous, but include one buggy and wagon factory, which is a large and growing enterprise, two planing mills, one cooper shop, one foundry and machine shop, two flour mills, one paper mill, one brewery, one marble works and two saw mills, the whole employing about 200 hands at average wages of $1.50 per day.

Valparaiso maintains excellent graded schools, with property valued at $50,500. Nineteen teachers are employed in the work of the schools, and in 1887 the number of pupils enrolled was 810. The graduates of the high school, under the rule adopted by the State Board of Education, are admitted to the freshman class of either of the State educational institutions, upon a certificate of scholarship from the Superintendent.

Chesterton is a pleasant unincorporated town of 600 inhabitants, located on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, ten miles north of the county seat. A weekly newspaper is published, and its industries include an organ factory and a flouring mill.

Hebron is an unincorporated town of the same county, located on the Chicago, St. Louis & Pacific railroad, fifteen miles southwest of Valparaiso. It contains 800 inhabitants. A weekly newspaper is published.

POSEY COUNTY.

MOUNT VERNON.

Mount Vernon, the pleasant and progressive county seat of Posey County, is a city of 6,200 inhabitants, located on the Ohio River and the Louisville & Nashville and Evansville & Terre Haute Railroads, 175 miles southwest of the State Capital. The city is situated in one of the most fertile districts in Indiana, the soil having been enriched by deposits

from the Ohio River, and large crops of corn and wheat are annually produced. Mount Vernon is one of the oldest towns in the State, having been first settled in 1806, and it contains substantial county buildings, good business houses and a number of fine residences. Three weekly newspapers are published, and the city is supplied with a public library of 1,000 volumes, fire department and water works, and is lit by street lamps. The retail business of the city is represented by fifty-five establishments, the sales in 1887 aggregated $850,000, and 175 persons are engaged in commercial pursuits. The real estate of the city is assessed for taxation at $863,735, the personal property at $462,065, and the rate of taxation on each $100 in 1887 was $1.45. The number of polls listed for taxation is 500, and the debt of the city, all of which is bonded, is $37,000. One hundred and fifty persons are employed in the building trades. In concluding his report, Mayor O. C. Terry says: "Since the 1st of January, 1887, we have erected over 100 residences and thirty-five warehouses and factories."

The industries of Mount Vernon are numerous and extensive and are steadily increasing, both in numbers and importance. Those now operated are one hominy mill of large capacity, four flouring mills, one machine shop, one sash and door factory, one foundry, one mineral water factory, one extensive stave and heading factory, one cigar factory, one marble works, one cooper shop and six planing and saw mills The number of hands employed is estimated at 400, and the wages average $1.25 per day.

The school property of Mount Vernon is valued at $42,000 and consists of four buildings, each of which contains apartments for graded work. Sixteen teachers are engaged in the work of instruction, and in 1887 there were 940 pupils enrolled.

New Harmony is an incorporated town of 1,200 inhabitants, located fifteen miles north of the county seat on the Wabash River and Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroad, and, like Mount Vernon, is immediately surrounded by an exceedingly fertile farming district. A weekly newspaper is published. The town supports a number of general and special stores, good residence properties and commodious church edifices The public school property is valued at $6,000, and six teachers are engaged in the work of instruction. The manufacturing industries include two flouring mills, one brick and tile factory, two planing mills, one spring wagon and buggy factory, and one saw mill. There are several unincorporated towns in the county.

PULASKI COUNTY.

WINAMAC.

Winamac is an incorporated town of 1,500 inhabitants, is the seat of local government of Pulaski County, and is located 102 miles north of the State Capital on the Tippecanoe River and the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh Railroad. The country surrounding consists principally of grazing lands, though all the grains are successfully raised. Stock raising is a profitable and growing industry among the farming classes. The town is well supplied with good and substantial county buildings, business houses and residences; has twenty-four business houses in which all grades of the retail trade are represented; sixty persons are engaged in commercial pursuits, and the sales in 1887 were estimated at $400,000. The real estate is assessed for taxation at $158,755, the personal property at $108,505, and the total indebtedness of the town, including bonded and floating debts, is $1,300. The rate of taxation on each $100 is $2.30, and the number of polls listed for taxation in 1887, and including all voters between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years, is 202. Two weekly newspapers are published.

The industries of Winamac include one flouring mill, one planing mill, one saw mill and one foundry and machine shop, the whole employing 150 hands at average wages of $1.00 per day. The building trades give employment to fifty persons.

The public schools of the town are graded in their several departments; six teachers are engaged in the work of instruction, and in 1887 there were enrolled 340 pupils. The school property is valued at $8,000.

Francesville, containing 400 inhabitants, and located eighteen miles southwest of Winamac, on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, and Medaryville, containing 350 inhabitants, and located ten miles west of the county seat on the same railroad, are the largest towns in the county, except Winamac, but neither is incorporated. The industries operated at Medaryville include one flouring mill, one brick and tile factory, and several shops. Each town has several general and special stores.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

GREENCASTLE.

Greencastle, the county seat of Putnam County, is a pleasant city of 6,000 population, located thirty-nine miles west of Indianapolis on the Indianapolis & St. Louis, Louisville, New Albany & Chicago and Vandalia railroads, which afford excellent advantages for marketing its manufactured and agricultural products. The city is surrounded by a fertile and well watered farming district, and all the cereal crops are produced. Coal is found in some portions of the county, and a superior quality of limestone is also found. Greencastle is a well built, handsome city, containing good public buildings, handsome residences and substantial business blocks, school houses and church edifices, and has gas and electric light, water works, street railway, and a fire department. In addition to its graded schools, it is the seat of a female seminary and of DePauw University, an institution well known throughout the West, and one of the most prosperous in the Union. Four weekly newspapers are published. The manufacturing interests of the city are important and steadily increasing in number, and now include two nail mills, one lightning-rod factory, one pump factory, woolen mill, foundry, spoke and handle factory, carriage factory, stave and heading factory, five saw and planing mills and two flouring mills. These employ about 600 hands, and the wages paid average $1.25 per day to each employe.

The real estate of Greencastle is assessed at $1,151,895, the personal property at $880,505, and the rate of taxation on each $100 is $1. The total number of polls listed for taxation in 1887, and representing voters between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years, was 566. The city carries a bonded debt of $16,000, but has no floating debt. The retail business is represented by thirty-nine establishments, and covers all classes of the trade, employing 124 persons, including clerks and proprietors, and the sales for 1887 are estimated at $900,000. About 110 persons are engaged in the building trades.

The public schools of Greencastle are graded in their several departments, and the four buildings and grounds are valued at $80,000. The graduates of the high school department are admitted to the freshman class of either of the State educational institutions upon a certificate from the Superintendent that they have accomplished the work of the grades in a satisfactory manner. There are twenty-two teachers engaged in the work of instruction, and 1,010 pupils were enrolled in 1887.

Cloverdale, with a population of 600, situated ten miles south, and Bainbridge, with a population of 500, situated ten miles north of the county seat, both on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, are incorporated towns and important shipping stations for grain, live stock and lumber. Each has a graded public school, and the industries include flouring mills and planing and saw mills. Roachdale, Carpentersville, New Maysville and Putnamville are also incorporated towns ranging from 200 to 400 inhabitants, and having graded schools.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

WINCHESTER.

Winchester, an incorporated town and seat of local government of Randolph County, contains 3,000 inhabitants, and is one of the most pleasantly located and handsome towns in the State. It is the center of a rich agricultural section, the farming classes are intelligent and prosperous and the farms yield plentiful crops. The town is located on White River and the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis and the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroads, seventy-five miles northeast of the State Capital. Winchester is a well-built town, contains new and beautiful county buildings, fine business blocks, imposing church edifices and handsome residence properties, the latter having large well-shaded yards, and the whole presenting the appearance of business energy and prosperity coupled with that true American characteristic—the adornment of home. Winchester was one of the first towns in the State which organized a company to bore for natural gas, and the efforts in this direction have been rewarded with five producing wells, and the product is rapidly being utilized for heating and manufacturing. The press is represented by three papers, published weekly.

The manufacturing industries of Winchester are extensive, and, under the impetus of the discovery of natural gas, they are constantly increasing, the citizens offering special and advantageous inducements for the investment of capital in new plants. Those already in successful operation are one handle factory of large capacity, one woolen mill, one hub and spoke factory, one large roller process flouring mill, two tile factories, one large wagon works, one foundry, one tannery, one carriage works, one lime factory, one furniture factory, one pump factory, one wire and iron works, one extensive marble works, and two saw mills. These employ 500 men at average wages of $1.50 per day.

The assessed value of the real estate of Winchester is $430,060, and of the personal property $641,225, and the rate of taxation sixty-five cents on each $100 of taxable property. The number of polls listed for taxation in 1887, and including voters between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years, was 433, and at the same time the only debt of the town was $2,000, not bonded. There are thirty-five establishments engaged in the retail trade, and in which all its classes are included, with 110 persons engaged in commercial pursuits, and sales estimated in 1887 at $550,000. Ninety-five persons are employed in the building trades.

The public schools are graded in their several departments, and rank high in the measure of success which they have attained. The graduates of the high school are admitted to the freshman class of the State Normal School, Indiana University, or Purdue University, upon a certificate from the Superintendent showing that they have satisfactorily accomplished the work of the schools. The value of the school property is estimated at $25,000, fourteen teachers are employed, and 637 pupils were enrolled in 1887.

UNION CITY.

Union City, an incorporated city of the same county, containing 3,300 inhabitants, is located ten miles east of Winchester, on the Ohio State line. Its railroad facilities consist of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh, the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, and the Dayton & Union railroads, and these place it in direct communication with all the principal cities of the Northwest. Like the county seat, Union City is well built and contains a large number of substantial business blocks and fine residence properties. The real estate is assessed for taxation at $546,710, the personal property at $245,390, and the city carries a bonded indebtedness of $40,000. In 1887 there were 447 polls listed for taxation, and the rate on each $100 of taxable property was eighty-six cents.

The manufacturing industries here located are numerous and important, comprising two excelsior factories, two boring machine factories, four flouring mills, two extensive furniture factories, two planing mills, one handle factory, two hub and spoke factories, one flax mill, one butter tub factory, one foundry, one trunk slat factory, one carriage factory, one tile factory, and three saw mills. The number of persons employed in these industries is estimated at 300, and the average wages $1.50 per day.

The value of the public school property of Union City is estimated at $15,000, eleven teachers are employed in the school work, and the enrollment of pupils in 1887 was 595. The graduates of the high school are admitted to the freshman class of either of the State educational institutions on the recommendation of the Superintendent.

Farmland, located nine miles west of the county seat, is a prosperous incorporated town of 1,000 inhabitants, with railroad facilities furnished by the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis road, and is a shipping point for grain and live stock. A weekly newspaper is published. There are several general and special stores, a bank, and good graded schools. The industries include four flouring mills, three saw mills, tile works, and numerous small shops. The real estate is assessed for taxation at $74,575, and the personal property at $88,335.

Ridgeville, containing 900 inhabitants, and located at the crossing of the Grand Rapids & Indiana and the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh railroads, eight miles northwest of the county seat; and Lynn, containing 500 inhabitants, and located nine miles south of the county seat, at the crossing of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western and the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroads are both incorporated towns, and support good graded schools. Each has industries which are engaged in the manufacture of lumber, flour and tile, and is well supplied with general stores. A weekly paper is published at Ridgeville.

RIPLEY COUNTY.

VERSAILLES.

The town of Versailles, the county seat of Ripley County, contains 500 inhabitants and is located sixty-five miles southeast of Indianapolis. It has no railroad facilities. Its real estate is assessed for taxation at $35,995, and its personal property at $59,625, and it has neither bonded nor floating debt. The rate of taxation on each $100 is $1.61. The business of the town is carried on in sixteen general and special stores; the ordinary industries are represented in small shops or factories, and the sales in 1887 were estimated at $100,000. A weekly newspaper is published. The public school property of the town is valued at $2,000; three teachers are employed, and the enrollment of pupils in 1887 was 146.

BATESVILLE.

Batesville, the principal commercial and manufacturing place in the county, contains a population of 1,200 persons, and is situated on the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, twenty miles north of the county seat. The several classes of the retail trade are represented in general and special stores. Its industries are numerous and

extensive for a town of its size, and include three large furniture factories, two bracket factories, one casket and coffin factory of large capacity, one basket factory, three cigar factories, one wooden shoe factory, one flouring mill and one mineral water factory. These several factories employ about 400 hands. The public school property of Batesville is valued at $1,800; three teachers are employed, and 133 pupils were enrolled in 1887. The real estate of the town is valued at $137,935, and the personal property at $49,985.

OSGOOD.

The incorporated town of Osgood, containing a population of 1,000 persons, is situated five miles northwest of Versailles on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. The real estate is valued at $69,950, and the personal property at $44,450; the rate of taxation on each $100 being fifty cents. The town has a floating debt of $600. Its industries comprise one foundry, one tile and brick works, one flouring mill, one large creamery, one furniture factory, one marble works, one stave factory and two saw mills. Important stone quarries are located near the town. Four teachers are employed in the graded schools. There are several unincorporated towns in the county.

RUSH COUNTY.

RUSHVILLE

The county seat and principal city of Rush County is pleasantly located on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis, the Cambridge City branch of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis, the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago, and the Ft. Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville railroads, thirty-nine miles southeast of the State capital. The city contains 4,000 inhabitants and is situated in one of the most fertile and highly productive farming districts in the State, there being hardly an acre of untillable land in the county. The trade in grain is extensive, and the county is noted as one of the best blooded horse markets in the State. Rushville is a modern city in every respect, being supplied with excellent county buildings, public halls, church edifices and private residences, and and maintains a well equipped fire department. The streets, public buildings and residences are lit with gas. The press is represented by one daily and three weekly newspapers.

The assessed valuation of the real estate of Rushville is $435,435, and of the personal property $601,360, and the rate of taxation on each $100 is ninety cents. As the latter plainly indicates, the city is entirely free from debt. The number of polls listed for taxation in 1887, and including all voters between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years, was 601. There are thirty-three establishments devoted to the retail trade, 120 persons are engaged in commercial pursuits, and the sales in 1887 averaged about $20,000 to each establishment, making a total of $660,000. Ninety-five persons are employed by the building trades.

The manufacturing industries here located are three planing mills, one grain drill factory, one furniture factory, one tile factory, three flouring mills, two carriage factories, one fence manufactory, one tile and brick machine factory, one marble works and three saw mills. These employ about seventy-five hands at average daily wages of $1.75.

The public schools of Rushville have reached a high degree of excellence and the graduates of the high school are admitted to the freshman class of either of the State educational institutions, upon a certificate from the Superintendent that the work of the grades has been satisfactorily accomplished. The school property is valued at $14,500, thirteen teachers are employed and 678 pupils were enrolled in 1887.

Carthage is an incorporated town of 900 inhabitants and is located twelve miles northwest of the county seat. Its industries include one flouring mill, one woolen mill and one saw mill. A graded school, employing five teachers, and with property valued at $3,000, is supported. There are several smaller unincorporated towns in the county.

SCOTT COUNTY.

SCOTTSBURG.

Scottsburg, the seat of local government of Scott County, is a prosperous incorporated town of 700 inhabitants located on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, eighty miles south of Indianapolis. The town is surrounded by a fairly productive farming country and is a shipping point for grain, live stock and lumber. The manufactories of Scottsburg are confined to two saw and planing mills, one flouring mill, one tile and one stave factory, the whole employing forty-five hands at average wages of $1.00 per day each. The real estate of the town is assessed at $61,921, the personal property at $48,440, and it has a voting population

of ninety persons between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years. The rate of taxation is 15 cents on each $100, and it carries neither bonded nor floating debt. The town supports ten business houses, confined to the retail trade and thirty persons are engaged in commercial pursuits, the total sales in 1887 being estimated at $120,000. Two weekly newspapers are published.

Scottsburg has one public school building valued at $700; three teachers are engaged in the work of instruction and 170 pupils were enrolled in 1887.

Lexington, an unincorporated town of 500 inhabitants, is the next largest town in Scott County. It is located on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, ten miles southeast of the county seat. It has no industries of importance.

SHELBY COUNTY.

SHELBYVILLE.

Shelbyville, a prosperous and progressive city, and the seat of local government of Shelby County, is unsurpassed by any city of its size in the State for the activity and business energy of its people, its handsome residence properties, imposing business blocks, broad and beautifully shaded streets and costly church edifices. It is located on Blue River, twenty-six miles southeast of Indianapolis and eighty-nine miles northwest of Cincinnati, at the crossing of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis and Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago railroads, and contains a population of 5,500 persons. Like Greensburg, the city is surrounded by highly cultivated farming land, rich in agricultural resources and yielding all the products of the farm in great abundance. An excellent quality of building stone is found in large quantities in the southeastern portion of the county, and from these quarries thousands of cubic feet are annually taken. Gravel roads, aggregating 168 miles, traverse the county in all directions, and the numerous streams furnish excellent and abundant water power.

The poll-books of the city show a voting population of 710 persons between twenty-one and fifty years of age, the real property is valued at $1,171,610, and personal property at $1,013,230, and the total tax rate

on each $100 is eighty three cents. The city carries a bonded debt of $19,000 and the floating debt amounts to $2,000. The streets, public buildings, and private residences are lit with coal gas, an excellent system of water-works is in operation, and an effective volunteer fire department is maintained. There are forty-three business houses devoted to the retail trade in its several classes or grades, and 150 persons are engaged in commercial pursuits, the combined sales in 1887 being estimated at $1,200,000. Three saw mills, three flouring mills and one planing mill are in operation, and the manufactories include one furniture factory, one tannery, one hub and spoke factory, one carriage factory, one distillery of large capacity, one heading factory and one machine shop, the whole giving employment to 300 persons at average wages of $1.50 per day. About 155 persons are engaged in the building trades, including carpenters, bricklayers and stonemasons, and three weekly and three daily papers are published. Two wells were sunk in or near the city in 1887 in the effort to find natural gas, but both proved fruitless, as the output obtained was not sufficient to justify piping.

In the measure of attention paid to its common school interests, Shelbyville is in line with other cities of the State, having buildings and grounds, dedicated to this purpose, valued at $36,600, and the schools are graded in their several departments from the primary to the high school classes, seventeen teachers being engaged in the work of instruction, and the attendance in 1887 aggregating 1,089 pupils. The high school graduates are entitled to enter the freshman class at the State Normal School, Indiana University, or Purdue University, when bearing the required certificate from the Superintendent, an advantage enjoyed only by certain high schools, and only after the State Board of Education has become satisfied of the thoroughness of the work accomplished in the lower grades and the high school course.

Morristown, an incorporated town of Shelby County, lying twelve miles northeast of Shelbyville on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, contains 800 inhabitants and is a growing country town. It has a graded school employing three teachers, the value of its school property is estimated at $3,750, and 168 pupils are in attendance. Its principal industries are one planing mill and two saw mills.

Fairland, situated six miles northwest of the county seat, at the intersection of the Fairland, Franklin & Martinsville and Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago railroads, is an unincorporated town of 600 inhabitants, and is a shipping point for grain, lumber and live-stock. There are eight other towns and villages in the county, ranging in population from 200 to 500 persons, but none of them are incorporated.

SPENCER COUNTY.

ROCKPORT.

Rockport is an incorporated town of 3,000 inhabitants, the count of Spencer County, and is located on the Ohio River, 140 miles sout of Indianapolis. Its only railroad is the Rockport branch of the ville, Evansville & St. Louis line. The town is surrounded by tobacco growing district, and large crops of corn and wheat are als duced. An excellent quality of stone is found in the county, and c large quantities is also found and is being extensively mined. Und influence of these advantages the real estate of the county is rapid vancing in price, and Rockport is sharing the prosperity incident to condition. The town is well built, maintains a fire department, has works, and supports two weekly newspapers. The manufacturing tries of Rockport are numerous and extensive for a place of its siz include one chair factory, one stirrup factory, one basket factory, o niture factory, one flouring mill, one corn mill, one cooper shop, one ing mill, one block factory, one planing and one saw mill, one fe factory and two brick-yards. These several industries employ abou hands, and the wages paid average $1.25 per day.

The real estate of Rockport is assessed for taxation at $435,35 personal property at $310,410, the total number of polls listed for tion is 376, and the rate of taxation on each $100 is seventy-five The town carries a bonded debt of $8,000, and the floating debt in aggregated $,000. The retail business is represented by twenty-si eral and special stores, covering every class of the trade; 105 perso engaged in commercial pursuits, and the sales in 1887 are estima $500,000. There are also four large tobacco houses, handling, aggregate, about 7,500,000 pounds of tobacco annually. The num persons employed in the building trades is estimated at ninety.

The educational interests of the town are represented by an ac and first-class graded public schools, the property of the latter bei ued at $32,000, and consisting of three buildings. Twelve teache employed in the graded work, and in 1887 the enrollment of pup 583. The high school has been admitted to the class whose gra may enter the freshman class of the State Normal School, Indian versity or Purdue University, upon a certificate from the superint showing that the work of the schools has been satisfactorily accomp

Grand View is an incorporated town of Spencer County, contai population of 600 persons, and situated on the Ohio River six northeast of the county seat. Its real estate is assessed for taxat

$90,220, and its personal property at $82,065. A weekly newspaper is published. The town has no industries of importance, but is an important shipping point for tobacco, grain and produce. The public school property is valued at $3,000, five teachers are employed, and the enrollment of pupils in 1887 was 205.

St. Meinrad is an incorporated town thirty two miles northeast of Rockport, on the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad, and is the location of a convent and monastery conducted by the Order of St. Benedict. Its business is conducted by general stores. The public school property is valued at $1,400, and three teachers are employed in the graded work.

STARKE COUNTY.

KNOX.

Knox, the largest town and county seat of Starke County, is an incorporated town of 1,000 inhabitants, situated 120 miles from the city of Indianapolis, on the Yellow River and the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa and New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroads. The surface of the surrounding country is low and level, and contains considerable marsh land, but it is well adapted to grazing, and large quantities of hay are annually cut and shipped. The town has a voting population of 125, the value of its taxable property is $72,111, the total tax rate $1.70 on each $100, and it has a debt of $2,000, one-half of which is bonded. There are fifteen retail stores covering all classes of the trade and their estimated sales in 1887 were $90,000. Nineteen persons are employed in commercial pursuits. Ax handles are manufactured to some extent, but with this exception there are no manufactories in the town. Twenty persons are engaged in building trades, and each of the political parties is represented by a weekly newspaper.

The school property of Knox is valued at $4,000, the attendance of pupils in 1887 was 190, and three teachers were employed in giving instruction.

North Judson, the next largest town in Starke County, is an unincorporated place of 800 inhabitants, twelve miles southwest of the county seat, and situated at the crossing of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh, the Chicago & Atlantic and the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroads. As at Knox, the several classes of the retail trade are fully represented, and to this the business interests are confined.

San Pierre and Hamlet are prosperous villages of the same county, the first having 400 and the second 300 inhabitants.

South Bend is one of the most important
State, and, for its size, is hardly surpassed i
of its industries in the country. It is the
ty, and is located on the St. Joseph River
southern, the Lake Shore & Michigan South
Michigan Central railroads, 160 miles north o
ten or twelve years the population has
dustries are being located, and evidences of
and. The surrounding country is susceptibl
arming classes are among the most enterpris
State, and all the cereal crops are produced.
pulation of 22,000 persons, is supplied with a
and conveniences—gas, water works, well equ
business blocks, substantial county buildings,
beautiful residence properties. Its educational
y good graded public schools and the St. Jos
well known for its high character. It also
in this regard from the proximity of Notre Da
ary's Academy, both of which are located at No
of the city. One semi-monthly, four weekly
are published.

commercial interests of South Bend are represent
enterprising establishments, which cover every variet
being estimated at $4,500,000, an
engaged in commercial pursuits. The debt of the city
the real estate is assessed for taxati
at $2,199,160, and the rate of ta
The number of polls listed f
voters between the ages of twenty

the manufacturing industries of Soutl
establishments are being located and th
For such enterprises the citizens offer t
advantages derived from railroad f
reach of the principal trade centers o

exert their influence in directing capital and business enterprise to the city. One of the wagon manufactories here operated has capacity for turning out a lumber wagon complete every ten minutes, and there are several other factories whose capacity is equally marked. The most prominent among the factories now operated are the following:

Wagon works,	Carriage factory,
Sewing machine factory,	Paper mills,
Pulp mills,	Clover huller factory,
Toy factory,	Feed mill factory,
Cigar factories,	Broom factory,
Sash and door factory,	Woolen mill,
Cement works,	Grain drill factory,
Cider and vinegar factory,	Flouring mills,
Saw and planing mills,	Tile factory,
Iron foundries,	Iron fence factory,
Edge tool works,	Tinware factory,
Brewery,	Malleable iron works,
Furniture factories,	Cooper shops,
Boiler works,	Drill factory,
Pump factories,	Wagon repair shops.

The thirty different classes comprised in the foregoing list do not include many small factories which are being operated in the city. The number of persons employed in the manufacturing industries of the city is estimated at 6,000, and the daily wages average $1.50.

The public schools of South Bend are graded throughout, and the school property, consisting of seven houses and grounds, is valued at $160,000. Fifty teachers are engaged in the work of instruction, and in 1887 there were 2,380 pupils enrolled in the several grades. The graduates of the high school department are admitted to the freshman class of either of the State educational institutions upon a certificate from the Superintendent showing that the graded school work has been satisfactorily accomplished.

MISHAWAKA.

Mishawaka, a thriving incorporated town of 3,000 inhabitants, is located on the St. Joseph river, four miles east of South Bend, and is connected with that city by a cable car line. It has some of the most important manufacturing establishments in the State, and, for its size, is unsurpassed in this regard in Northern Indiana. The property of the town, real and personal, is assessed for taxation at $766,000, its bonded and floating debt aggregates $14,500, and the rate of taxation on each

$100 of property is eighty cents. The number of polls listed for ta in 1887 was 496. The town has a fire department and water work its retail business is represented by eighteen general and special The sales in 1887 were estimated at $285,000, and seventy-five p are employed in commercial pursuits. A weekly newspaper is publ An orphans' home is here located.

The industries here operated comprise three pulp mills, one wag tory, one paper mill, one woolen mill, two furniture factories, o boot factory, one knit boot factory, one wind-mill factory, one refrig factory, one plow factory, one pulley factory, one school furniture fa two flouring mills, and one planing and saw mill, the whole emp 550 hands at wages averaging $1.50 per day.

Mishawaka supports good graded schools, employing thirteen tea and the school property is valued at $37,000. In 1887 there we pupils enrolled in the several departments. The high school has be mitted to the list whose graduates may enter the freshman class State Normal School, Purdue University, or Indiana University, certificate of scholarship from the Superintendent.

New Carlisle and Walkerton are incorporated towns of the same c each having graded public schools, and numerous general and stores.

STEUBEN COUNTY.

ANGOLA.

Angola is an incorporated town of 2,000 inhabitants, and is the seat of Steuben County, being located on the Fort Wayne branch Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 160 miles northeast State Capital. It is surrounded by one of the best farming distr Northern Indiana, and is a thriving commercial and manufacturing The surface is dotted with beautiful lakes which are well stocked wit and an abundance of pure water is furnished by its streams. Consid well timbered land still remains. Angola is pleasantly located an tains good county buildings, a number of substantial business block churches and sightly residence property. It is the location of th State Normal College, an institution of learning which is excee prosperous. The town is furnished with ample fire protection, an ports a good public library. Its commercial interests are represen

numerous general and special stores, all of which are well stocked and which derive a good support from the surrounding agricultural country. Seventy-five persons are engaged in commercial pursuits, and in 1887 the commercial sales were estimated at $225,000. The real estate is assessed for taxation at $225,180 and the personal property at $197,510. The total number of polls listed for taxation, and including all voters between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years, is 225. Two weekly newspapers are published.

The manufacturing industries of Angola are steadily on the increase and now include one foundry, one handle factory, two saw mills, one stave factory, one woolen mill, one flouring mill, one planing mill, one carriage factory, one cigar factory, one bed-spring factory, and brick and tile yards. These give employment to 150 men at average wages of $1 35 each.

Angola maintains an excellent system of public schools, the property of which, consisting of two brick buildings, is valued at $25,000. The schools are graded throughout and give employment to eight teachers, there being in 1887 a total of 305 pupils enrolled.

Fremont is an incorporated town of 900 inhabitants, situated eight miles north of the county seat, on the Fort Wayne branch of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. It contains general and special stores, comfortable church edifices, good business houses and nice private residences. The manufacturing industries here in operation include two saw mills, tile works, planing mill, flouring mill, plow factory and brick yards. A weekly newspaper is published. The school property of Fremont is valued at $7,000. Four teachers are engaged in the work of instruction and 212 pupils were enrolled in 1887.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

SULLIVAN.

The principal town and seat of local government of Sullivan County is a prosperous incorporated town of 3,000 inhabitants located ninety-eight miles southwest of the State Capital, and surrounded by fertile bottom and well wooded upland districts. Excellent veins of coal from five to seven feet in thickness are also found in parts of the county, and the development of these is adding to the wealth and importance of the county. The railroad facilities of Sullivan consist of the Evansville & Terre Haute

and Indiana & Illinois Southern Roads. The town is thriving and a tractive, has good county buildings and substantial business blocks an residences. Three weekly newspapers are published. The real estate assessed for taxation at $414,195 and the personal property at $397,12 and the number of polls listed for taxation, and including all males b tween twenty-one and fifty years of age, is 349. The tax rate on ea $100 of assessed property is $1.81. The bonded debt is $9,000, but t town has no floating debt. The retail business is carried on in twenty-o general and special stores, seventy-eight persons are engaged in commerc pursuits, and the sales in 1887 aggregated $800,000. The number persons employed in the building trades is ninety-five.

Sullivan has several large manufacturing industries, the most i portant of which include three flouring mills, one planing mill, one pun factory, one carriage and wagon works, one saw mill and one woolen mi These give employment to 100 hands and the daily wages average $1.6

Sullivan provides liberally for common school education and her school graded in all their departments, are equal to those of any city in the Sta of equal population. The graduates of the high school are privileged enter the freshman class of any one of the three educational institutio of the State upon a certificate of scholarship from the Superintenden The public school property of the town is valued at $27,000, nine teache are employed in the grades and 531 pupils were enrolled in 1887.

Carlisle, Merom, Shelburn and Farmersburg are prosperous incorp rated towns of Sullivan County, but they have few industries of import ance. Each supports a creditable graded school and school property.

SWITZERLAND COUNTY.

VEVAY.

The city of Vevay, and seat of local government of Switzerland Count containing 2,200 inhabitants, is advantageously located on the Ohio Rive 100 miles southeast of Indianapolis, and is a thriving commercial a manufacturing center. The county contains a great deal of rich botto land on which large crops of corn are produced and considerable hay grown and shipped. Some distance from the river the surface is ve hilly, but the soil and climate are both adapted to fruit raising, and t has become a profitable industry—in fact, the chief source of wealth

the county. A fine quality of blue limestone and an abundance of clay for the manufacture of brick and pottery are found in the county, and also a stone known as Kentucky marble. This is susceptible of a high polish, and is extensively manufactured into monuments. Vevay is a growing city, and all of its business interests are prosperous. It contains good county buildings, sightly churches, substantial business blocks, and a large number of handsome residences Three weekly newspapers are published. The commercial interests of the city are represented by twenty-one general and special stores in which all classes of the retail trade are found, and the patronage of the surrounding country gives them a good support. Sixty persons are engaged in commercial pursuits, and the sales in 1887 were estimated at $275,000. The real estate of the city is assessed for taxation at $242,050 and the personal property at $351,605. The number of polls listed for taxation, and including all voters between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years in 1887, was 303.

The manufacturing industries of Vevay are steadily increasing in number and importance, and now give employment to 125 persons at average wages of $1.50 per day. The most important factories are: One chair factory, two planing mills, three furniture factories, one flouring mill, one woolen mill, three cigar factories, two saw mills, and two brick yards.

The public schools of the city are very prosperous, and have obtained high rank among those of the cities of the State. The graduates of the high school are admitted to the freshman class of the State Normal School, Purdue University or Indiana University, upon a certificate of the Superintendent showing that the work of the grades has been satisfactorily accomplished. The school property is valued at $9,000, twelve teachers are engaged in the graded work, and in 1887 the total enrollment of pupils was 524.

Patriot is an incorporated town of 500 inhabitants, located on the Ohio River, twenty miles northeast of the county seat. It contains five general and special stores, churches, and a graded school. Flour and tobacco are its principal exports.

TIPPECANOE COUNTY.

LAFAYETTE.

The city of Lafayette, and seat of judicial government of Tippecanoe County, contains a population of 22,000, and is located on the Wabash River, and the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St Louis & Chicago, the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, and the

Lake Erie & Western railroads, sixty-four miles northwest of the Stat Capital. The city is located in the center of one of the most fertile farm ing districts in the State. All the cereals are produced in great abundan and the numerous streams furnish excellent water power. The county thickly settled, the farming classes are intelligent and prosperous, a these add materially to the commercial prosperity of the city. Lafayet is a handsome, well built city, has fine county buildings, imposing busine blocks, and many residences that are unsurpassed in the State T church edifices, public halls and school buildings are modern in every spect and very costly, and the city maintains a well organized and w equipped police force and fire department, and is supplied with gas a electric light, water works, telephone exchange, a street railway, and public library of more than 9,000 volumes. Among the prominent ed cational institutions are the Union Business College and Purdue Univ sity, the latter a State endowed institution and the only agricultural c lege in the State. This institution includes schools of agriculture, hor culture, mechanics and engineering, science, industrial art and pharmac In 1886 there were 315 pupils in attendance, and fifty-six out of t ninety-two counties in the State were represented.

In the number and importance of its commercial interests, Lafayet ranks with any city of its size in the State, both its wholesale and reta business being considerable. Its business establishments include fi wholesale and twelve retail dry goods stores, five wholesale and eighty r tail grocery stores, three wholesale and twelve retail hardware stores, s wholesale and fifteen retail boot and shoe stores, one wholesale and fi retail hat and cap stores, and two wholesale and fifteen retail drug store making a total of 21 wholesale and 139 retail establishments. The sal of these several establishments in 1887 were estimated at $6,250,000, an the number of persons employed in commercial pursuits was 925. Th real and personal property of the city is assessed for taxation at $8,274,01 and of this amount $5,474,120 is real estate and $2,899,890 is person property. The total debt of the city, all of which is bonded, is $300,00 and was recently contracted by the establishment of water works. Th tax rate on each $100 of property is $1.28, and in 1887 the number polls listed for taxation, and including voters between the ages of twent one and fifty years, was 2,440. Seven weekly and four daily newspape are published. The building trades give employment to 625 persons.

The manufactories of Lafayette are among the most important and e tensive in the State, and under the liberal inducements held out by t citizens for the greater investment of capital in the city they are increasi steadily, both in number and importance. The unsurpassed railroad cilities, placing the city in communication with all the principal cities the West, give it additional advantages, and capital is quick to see a

appreciate them. The result of this is that new industries are being located, and the city is rapidly increasing in importance as a manufacturing center. The articles now manufactured, and which find a market in all parts of the Union, include:

Paper,	Hominy,	Railroad cars,
Lumber,	Sash,	Doors and blinds,
Iron castings,	Pumps,	Boots and shoes,
Leather,	Furniture,	Cooperage,
Agricultural implements,	Boilers,	Engines,
Beer,	Oil,	Soap,
Iron fencing,	Wire goods,	Flour,
Carriages,	Cigars,	Brooms,
Plows,	Corn-planters,	Musical instruments,
Saddles,	Bed springs,	Brick and tile.

The number of hands employed in the establishments manufacturing these articles is estimated at 1,800, and the daily wages average $1 50 each.

The schools of Lafayette are graded in their several departments, and are among the most prosperous in the State, the city having provided with rare liberality for their support and for everything necessary to thorough instruction. The graduates of the high school are admitted to the freshman class of either of the State educational institutions, upon a certificate of scholarship from the Superintendent. The school property of the city, including apparatus, is valued at $210,000, fifty-three teachers are engaged in the work of instruction, and in 1887 there were 3,036 pupils enrolled in the several departments.

There are several small and unimportant incorporated towns in the county, each being supplied with general and special stores, and having a graded school.

TIPTON COUNTY.

TIPTON

Tipton, the seat of local government of Tipton County, is a city of 3,000 inhabitants, located at the crossing of the Indianapolis & Michigan City Division and the main line of the Lake Erie & Western railroads, thirty-nine miles north of the State Capital. The county forms a part of a rich agricultural section, producing the cereal crops in great abundance, and the city is an important point for the shipment of grain, live-stock and

lumber. The city is growing steadily in population and wealth, its people are enterprising and prosperous, and its public buildings, churches, business houses, and private residences, are the equal of any in similar cities in the State. Its industries include one flouring mill, one stave and heading factory, one foundry and machine shop, one creamery and three planing and saw mills, the whole giving employment to 100 persons at average wages of $1.50 per day.

The real estate of Tipton is assessed at $237,245, the personal property at $212,555, and the total rate of taxation on each $100 is eighty cents. The voting population between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years numbers 375, the city carries a bonded debt of $8,000 and a floating debt of $1,000. The retail establishments number twenty-five, their sales in 1887 aggregated $520,000, and there are seventy persons engaged in commercial pursuits. Ninety persons, carpenters, stonemasons and bricklayers, find employment in the building trades, and weekly papers are published in the interest of each of the political parties.

Tipton has public school property valued at $10,000, seven teachers are employed in the schools, and 460 pupils were enrolled in the classes in 1887. The high school has been admitted to the list of those whose graduates may enter the freshman class of the State Normal School, Indiana University, or Purdue University, upon presentation of the required evidence of scholarship from the Superintendent.

Windfall, an incorporated town of 800 inhabitants, is located eight miles north of the county seat, on the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh Railroad, and is a shipping point for staves, lumber and live-stock. It has a flouring mill, stave factory, grain elevator and two saw-mills. The public school is graded and the property is valued at $5,500. Three teachers are employed and 185 pupils were enrolled in 1887. A weekly newspaper is also published.

There are several unincorporated and smaller towns in the county and within easy reach of the county seat.

UNION COUNTY.

LIBERTY.

Liberty is the county seat and principal incorporated town of Union County, and is pleasantly located on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, seventy-two miles southeast of the State Capital. The soil of the county is good and in a high state of cultivation, producing excellent crops of wheat, corn, rye, oats, potatoes and hay, while a large

number of small farms are devoted exclusively to fruit growing, which is rapidly becoming a profitable industry. Blue limestone and an excellent quality of clay, suitable for the manufacture of brick, are found in the county. Liberty is a handsome place, containing many sightly churches, business houses and residence properties, good public schools, an opera house and a national bank. Three weekly newspapers are published. It contains eighteen general and special well stocked stores, in which all classes of the retail trade are represented, and which are very prosperous. Some fifty persons are engaged in commercial pursuits, and in 1887 the sales were estimated at $225,000. The real estate of Liberty is assessed for taxation at $266,685, and the personal property at $308,530. The number of polls listed for taxation in 1887 was 226. Population, 1,200.

The manufacturing industries are few in number and of moderate capacity, giving employment to 75 men at average wages of $1.25 per day. The most prominent industries are an agricultural implement works, two flouring mills, one cooper shop, one brick factory, one saw mill and two stone quarries.

The public school property consists of one brick building, arranged for graded work and valued at $20,000. Seven teachers are engaged in the work, and the number of pupils enrolled in 1887 was 382.

Brownsville is an incorporated town of 500 inhabitants, located on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, four miles northwest of the county seat. It contains several general stores and maintains a graded school.

VANDERBURGH COUNTY.

EVANSVILLE.

Evansville, the seat of judicial government of Vanderburgh County, is one of the most enterprising and progressive cities of the State, and in commerce, manufacture and population is second only to Indianapolis. It is pleasantly and advantageously located upon the Ohio River, 160 miles southwest of the State Capital, and contains 45,000 inhabitants, the population being recognized throughout the State for its business energy, public and private enterprise, intelligence and sociability. The city is the center of the finest grain and meat-producing sections of Indiana. The Ohio and its tributaries furnish excellent water power and shipping

facilities, and the people are thus enabled to profit by the superior geographical position which gives them such marked advantages. Inexhaustible deposits of coal and iron ore have been discovered near the city, and these products are extensively mined and add immeasurably to the importance of the city as a manufacturing center. Its railroad facilities are comprised in the Evansville & Terre Haute, the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, the Louisville & Nashville, the Evansville & Indianapolis and the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis lines, which, with the Ohio, Wabash, Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, all navigable streams, afford cheap and ready means for the transportation of the manufactured products of the city to all parts of the country. The county is composed in large part of bottom land, which is very fertile and yields large crops of cereals. Coal is found in large quantities in different sections, a good quality of building stone is quarried, and there is an abundance of clay suitable for the manufacture of brick. A recent circular, issued by authority of the Business Men's Association, says of its shipping facilities: "As a railroad center the city has few equals, having five completed lines connecting in the State with lines leading north, south, east and west, with an added advantage of a magnificent bridge over the Ohio River a few miles below the city. A belt railroad, leading from the Union Depot to the southern extremity of the city, connects the various roads and passes the stock yards, coal mines and many of the large manufacturing establishments. Along the line of the belt road manufacturing establishments are springing up rapidly, which obtain, without expensive switch charges, direct connections with the various railroad lines and the coal mines for fuel supplies Lines of steamboats, several of which carry the United States mails, leave the landing daily for points on the Ohio, Mississippi, Tennessee, Cumberland and Green rivers, thus affording competition by river with the railroad lines to the East and South. Louisville, Nashville, Paducah, Memphis, Natchez, New Orleans and St. Louis are reached by our steamboat lines, and the 'coast' trade above and below the city is carefully and daily looked after by local packet lines. In a word, our shipping and transportation facilities are unsurpassed."

Evansville is a handsome, well-built city, and contains every modern improvement that conduces to the convenience or welfare of the people. The county buildings are new and costly, the private residences substantial and handsome, the business blocks imposing, and the church edifices far above the average of cities of its size. Among the public improvements are the Holly system of water works, gas and electric light and numerous public halls. The city is governed by the metropolitan police force and maintains a fire department, costing $42,000 annually. Sixty firemen, including the chief and his assistants, are employed, and the service has always ranked high. There are nine hose houses, 257 fire plugs, so distributed as to afford protection to all parts of the city, and three steam

and one chemical. The water works plant of the city cost $480,000, and there are now thirty-eight miles of mains with a pumping capacity of 5,000,000 gallons daily. The city gets all of its water for fire, and every other purpose, free of cost, the works being operated by a Board of three Trustees, elected one each year, who are governed by a general statute of the State of Indiana, and charge up the water so used to expense account or rather it is embraced in the expense account without keeping any record of the amount as water used by the city. The Water Works supply, for all purposes, 1,460,000,000 annually, or within twenty per cent. of the full capacity of the pumps. Regarding the street railway of the city, the circular heretofore referred to says: "The Street Railway Company, of Evansville, operate their cars by horse power, and have laid down about thirty-six miles of track, traversing the principal business streets, and extending into the suburbs in all directions. The fare is five cents, and for this small sum, one may ride from one end of the city to the other, a distance of about four miles. The development of the suburbs following the extension of the street car lines has been phenomenal. Within the past five years, immense tracts of land have been laid off into lots, and built up with a good class of houses, most of them the residences of our mechanics and laboring men, who, with a few exceptions, own them. During the past two years the Directory of the Street Railway Company, has made some changes in its policy which have resulted in extending its lines and quickening transit, so that quick and rapid transit is had into the suburbs in all directions." The city is supplied with three public libraries, an art gallery and numerous charitable institutions. A State Hospital for the Insane, with capacity for 1,000 patients, is here located. The combined capital of the several banks of the city is something in excess of $3,000,000.

The commercial business of Evansville is represented by numerous wholesale and jobbing houses, devoted to special lines, and several hundred retail establishments that cover every variety of the trade. These interests are remarkably prosperous, and some of the retail business houses carry large stocks and among the finest class of goods sold in the United States. The excellent shipping facilities enable the wholesale dealers to reach a large territory, and this interest is steadily increasing. The grocery and dry goods stores, engaged in the jobbing trade, do an annual business of several millions of dollars. The number of persons engaged in commercial pursuits in 1887 is estimated at 2,000, and the sales of the same period at $18,000,000. There are about 1,250 persons that find employment in the building trades. The real estate of Evansville is assessed for taxation at $10,199,915, the personal property at $5,998,320, and the tax rate on each $100 of property in 1887 was $1.66 The total number of polls listed for taxation at the same time was 5,405. The city carries a

bonded debt of $2,000,000, which was recently refunded at an average of 4.91 per cent The press is represented by six daily, one tri-weekly, and seven weekly publications.

As a manufacturing city, Evansville is the equal of any of her size in the United States and the superior of many. Furniture is manufactured in eight large establishments, and the product of her lumber manufactories is exceptionally large. The city contains nine large saw and planing mills, which give employment to 855 men who receive annual wages aggregating $385,000 About $300,000 is invested in the lumber business, and the product of this interest alone is valued at $2,500,000 annually. The superior advantages enjoyed in the way of cheap fuel, proximity to the vast timber sections of Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois and Indiana, and the ready and cheap transportation of the material and the manufactured products stimulate all the manufacturing interests and leads to great activity. Old establishments are being enlarged and new ones started, and the future of the city promises to be even more prosperous in this regard than has been in the past. The establishments now operated give employment to 6,000 men at average daily wages of $1.75. Exclusive of fifty miscellaneous and less important industries, the following list contains those now in operation in the city:

Four agricultural implements,
Five architectural iron works.
Two awnings and tents,
One bag manufacturer,
One cracker bakery,
Two baking powder,
One barrel hoops,
One barrel heading,
One bedstead,
One bent material,
Four blank books,
Five boiler makers,
Three boot, shoe and gaiter uppers,
One box manufacturer, wood,
Two brass founders,
Three breweries,
Twelve brickyards,
Three broom manufacturers,
Four candy manufacturers,
Ten carriage manufacturers,
One carriage springs,
Six chair manufacturers,
One cigar box manufacturer,
Eight coal mines,
Ten iron foundries,
One jeans manufacturer,
One jeans pants manufacturer,
Four manufacturing jewelers,
One laboratory,
Eight lumber manufacturers,
Five machinery builders,
Two malt manufacturers,
One metallic bottle caps,
One paper box manufacturer,
One piano maker,
Three picture frame makers,
Seven planing mills,
One plow handles,
Three plow manufacturers,
Three potteries,
Seventeen, saddles, harness, etc.,
Eight sash, doors, etc,,
Eleven saw mills,
One shoe factory, ladies',
One shirt factory,
One soap manufacturer,
Three stave factories,
Five steam engine builders,

One coffin manufactory,
Four corn meal mills,
One cotton mill (largest west of New England),
One Excelsior manuf'g machine,
One feather renovating machines,
One files and rasps,
Eight flour mills,
Eight furniture,
Six galvanized iron works,
One hoe manufacturer,
One hominy mill,
Eight horse collars,
One ice factory,
One woolen mill.
Three stone yards,
Four stove foundries,
Two sugar cane mills,
One table manufactory,
Two tanneries,
Twenty tin, copper and sheet iron,
Three tobacco manufacturers,
One tool manufacturer,
One trunk manufacturer,
Four upholstery manufacturers,
One veneers and veneer goods,
Thirteen wagon makers,
Two washboard manufacturers,
One whip maker,

As in other Indiana cities and towns, ample provision has been made in Evansville for the education of the young, and there are now in the city fifteen substantial graded and high school buildings whose aggregate value is estimated at $432,500. In 1887 there were 150 teachers employed in the different grades, and a total of 6,080 pupils was enrolled. Under a rule of the State Board of Education, the graduates of the high schools are admitted to the freshman class of either of the State's institutions on a certificate from the Superintendent showing that the work of the grades has been satisfactorily accomplished. The city also contains two prosperous business colleges and several denominational schools.

VERMILLION COUNTY.

NEWPORT.

Newport, the county seat of Vermillion County, is an incorporated town of 800 inhabitants, situated on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, seventy-four miles northwest of Indianapolis and thirty miles north of Terre Haute. The country surrounding it is very fertile and well adapted to raising all the cereal crops. The voting population numbers 140; the value of its taxables is $235,550, and the tax rate $1.69 on each $100. Its business interests are confined entirely to the retail trade, and aggregate fourteen separate establishments, giving employment to

thirty persons, and the sales in 1887 aggregating $112,000. The to has one planing mill and one hub and spoke factory, which employ a fe hands each, and fifteen persons are engaged in the building trades. T Town Clerk, W. F. Thornton, writes: "There is no better location the State than Newport for flouring and paper mills. It is surrounded a good producing country, with plenty of fuel of all kinds and an abun ance of water."

The attention given to the school interests of Newport is characteris of Indiana towns generally, and a prosperous school is conducted in t place. The school property is valued at $3,500; four teachers are e ployed and 154 pupils are in attendance.

Clinton, the chief commercial and most important place in Vermilli County, is an incorporated town of 1,300 inhabitants, lying sixteen mi south of Newport on the Wabash River and Chicago & Eastern Illin Railroad. Coal mining is the principal industry, four large mines bei in operation and large quantities of bituminous coal of excellent quali being annually taken from them. Clinton has a voting population of 27 taxables valued at $234,000, a bonded debt of $3,000, and the total t rate on each $100 is eighty-five cents. Its retail business covers eve variety, there being twelve stores, whose aggregate sales in 1887 reach $500,000. Fifty persons are employed in commercial pursuits. T town has two planing mills, employing twenty hands; one flouring mi one feed mill and one machine shop.

The public schools of Clinton are among the largest in the State, proportion to population; six teachers are employed, and the attendan aggregates 342 pupils. The school buildings and grounds are valued $11,000.

Eugene, situated six miles, and Perrysville fourteen miles north, a Dana eight miles southwest, of the county seat, are all prosperous tow the first having a population of 500, the second 700, and the third 30 There are two or three smaller villages in the county.

VIGO COUNTY.

TERRE HAUTE.

The city of Terre Haute and county seat of Vigo County contains population of 34,000, and is located on the Wabash River, seventy-thr miles west of the State Capital. It is one of the most prosperous and p gressive of Indiana's manufacturing and commercial cities, and is suppli

with every convenience essential to the growth of its business interests and the comfort of its inhabitants. Its railroad facilities are unsurpassed by any city in the State except Indianapolis, comprising the Evansville & Indianapolis, the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago, the Evansville & Terre Haute, the Indianapolis & St. Louis, the Terre Haute and Logansport, and the Terre Haute and Indianapolis, and placing the city in easy communication with all the principal cities of the Union. The general offices of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis are here located. The soil of the surrounding country is rich and productive, is farmed by intelligent and industrious farming classes, and produces the cereal crops in great abundance, and, being thickly settled, gives the commercial interests of the city a liberal support. Some valuable timber is still standing and the soil is underlaid with large veins of coal, and a good quality of building stone is also found. An abundance of water and water power is furnished by the Wabash River and a number of streams which are tributary to it and which traverse the county in all directions. Terre Haute is a handsome city, compactly built in the business portions, adorned with a new and elegant court house, imposing business blocks, beautiful church edifices, and many costly residences, the streets being broad, well kept and well shaded, and the whole presenting an attractive appearance and giving evidence of the business enterprise and prosperity of the inhabitants. The city maintains a well-equipped fire department and an efficient police force, has gas and electric light, a street railway, and a good system of water works. One of the finest artesian wells in the State is here located and the water possesses fine medicinal qualities.

The commercial business of Terre Haute, as distinguished from its manufacturing industries, is represented by 367 wholesale and retail establishments, and both classes of the trade are remarkably prosperous, its wholesale business having in recent years been extended both in Illinois and Indiana. About 900 persons are engaged in commercial pursuits, and the sales of its several business establishments in 1887 aggregated $11,900,000. The real estate of the city is assessed for taxation at $10,133,600, the personal property at $4,258,815, and the rate of taxation in 1887 on each $100 of property was $1.15. The city carries a bonded debt of $283,000 and a floating debt of $50,000, making a total indebtedness of $383,000. The number of polls listed for taxation in 1887 and including all voters between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years of age was 4,118 The press of the city is represented by five weekly and two daily newspapers. The building trades give employment to 875 persons.

Terre Haute is one of the best manufacturing centers in the State, and its industrial interests are increasing from year to year, both in the number of establishments and in the amount and importance of the manufactured products. Its numerous railroad facilities, its excellent water power, and its proximity to the excellent coal fields not only of the county

of which it is the judicial seat, but also of Clay, Sullivan and Parke counties, render it one of the most eligible cities in the State for the investment of capital, and liberal inducements are offered by the citizens for the establishment of new industries. Those now in operation are remarkably prosperous, and additions are constantly being made and their capacity enlarged. The number of establishments now operated is estimated at 240, the number of hands employed at 4,000, and the daily wages average $1.75. The most prominent articles of manufacture include:

Mill machinery,	Hubs and spokes,	Brass goods,
Files,	Woolen goods,	Engines,
Boilers,	Carriages,	Flour,
Overalls,	Sash and doors,	Window blinds,
Whisky,	Elevator buckets,	Copper goods,
Wagons,	Bent wood,	Spring beds,
Iron,	Nails,	Railroad cars,
Beer,	Soap,	Pig iron,
Pumps,	Lumber,	Staves,
Scales,	Stoves,	Heading,
Kegs,	Brick,	Castings,
Furniture,	Hominy,	Fertilizers.

These articles find a market in many parts of the United States, and have acquired a reputation which insures a ready sale and the continued prosperity of the establishments.

Among the educational institutions of the city is the State Normal School, which is endowed by the State, and designed especially for the education and training of teachers. Nearly all of the counties of the State are represented in its classes, and a majority of its 5,000 graduates and undergraduates are known to be actively engaged in the school work of the State. Many of these have acquired enviable reputations as instructors, and have done much to bring up to a high standard of excellence the graded school work of the State. The faculty of the State Normal School is an exceptionably able one, consisting of twelve heads of departments, four assistants, four teachers in the training school and one teacher of kindergarten work. The salaries of the teachers are paid by appropriation by the Legislature. The Rose Polytechnic Institute and a commercial college are also located here and are generously patronized. In addition to these institutions the city supports a high school and seven large ward schools. These employ 104 teachers, and the school property is valued at $100,000. The number of pupils admitted to the several grades in 1887 was 4,557. The graduates of the high school are admitted to the freshman class of either of the State educational institutions upon the certificate of the Superintendent, showing that the work of the grades has been satisfactorily accomplished, thus enabling the pupil to carry on to completion the work of education begun in the city schools.

WABASH COUNTY.

WABASH.

The city of Wabash and county seat of Wabash County contains a population of 5,000 and is located on the Wabash River and Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific and Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan railroads, eighty-eight miles north of the State Capital. The country surrounding is adapted to the raising of corn and wheat, and large crops of both are produced. A superior quality of paving stone is also found in the county, and quarrying is one of the most profitable industries. Lime is burned in large quantities. Wabash contains a number of handsome residences and church edifices, good county buildings and business blocks, and a city hall but recently completed at a cost of $20,000. These structures are nearly all built of stone quarried in the county, and which has been used for similar purposes in many parts of the United States. The city maintains an excellent fire department, has water works and gas and electric light, having been the first in the United States to introduce the latter for street lighting. Three weekly newspapers are published.

The city ranks among the leading manufacturing centers of the State, and many of its industries are of unusual capacity for a city of its size. The most important include two roller process flouring mills of large capacity, one school furniture factory, one hub and spoke factory, one foundry and machine shop, three furniture factories, one novelty wood works, one machine shop, one washing machine factory, one broom factory, one woolen mill, one hosiery mill, two cigar factories, one stave and heading factory, one carriage factory, one brewery, one sash and door factory, and five saw mills. About 350 hands are employed in these industries, and the wages paid average $1.50 per day. The shops of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad, employing a large number of men, are also located here.

Wabash has real estate assessed for taxation at $1,094,870, and personal property assessed at $719,390, and the rate of taxation on each $100 in 1887 was $1.10. The bonded indebtedness of the city is $20,000, and it has no floating debt. The number of polls listed for taxation, and including all voters between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years, is 882. The retail business of the city is carried on by thirty-one establishments; 100 persons are engaged in commercial pursuits, and the sales in 1887 are estimated at $1,100,000. About 150 persons, including carpenters, stonemasons and bricklayers, are employed in the building trades.

The provisions made for common school education by the city are ample and equal to those of other cities of like size. The school property, consisting of three graded school buildings, is valued at $50,000; twenty-three teachers are employed in the work of instruction, and in 1887 there were 1,083 pupils enrolled in the several departments. The graduates of the high school department are admitted to the freshman class of Indiana University, Purdue University or the State Normal School upon a certificate from the Superintendent that the work of the grades has been satisfactorily accomplished.

NORTH MANCHESTER.

North Manchester is an incorporated town of 2,500 inhabitants, located at the crossing of Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan and Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroads, fourteen miles northeast of the county seat. It is a prosperous manufacturing and commercial town, and is supplied with good residences, church edifices and a fine school building. The real estate is assessed at $298,580, the personal property at $304,750, and the rate of taxation is thirty five cents on each $100. It has a bonded debt of $5,000, no floating debt, and the number of polls, listed for taxation in 1887, was 386. The commercial interests are represented by twenty-one retail stores, ninety persons are engaged in commercial pursuit, and the sales in 1887 aggregated $525,000. A weekly newspaper is published.

North Manchester contains some important manufacturing industries, chief among which are the following: Two foundries, one novelty works, one wire fence factory, one cooper shop, two wagon and carriage factories, one stave and heading factory, one tile factory, one plow factory, one bed-spring factory, one marble works, one broom factory, one furniture factory, two saw and planing mills, and one seed-sower factory. These employ about 100 hands at wages averaging $1.50 per day.

The school property of the town is valued at $17,000, ten teachers are employed and 500 pupils were enrolled in the several grades in 1887.

LaGro and Roann, situated, respectively, six miles northeast and ten miles northwest of the county seat, are incorporated towns of Wabash County, the first containing 500 and the second 400 inhabitants. Each supports a graded school, but the industries are of minor importance.

WARREN COUNTY.

WILLIAMSPORT.

The incorporated town of Williamsport is the seat of local government of Warren County, contains 1,200 inhabitants, and is located on the Wabash River and the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, eighty-eight miles north of the State Capital. The surface of the surrounding county is rolling, and constitutes a part of the best grazing land in the State, and there is also much rich bottom land which is susceptible of high cultivation and produces large crops of grain. Coal exists in considerable amounts, but this still remains undeveloped. Copper and lead are found in small quantities and considerable iron has been discovered and will eventually become an article of commerce. Valuable timber, such as oak, ash, walnut and hickory, still remain in large quantities. A valuable quality of sandstone has been discovered in some sections of the county and several quarries are in active operation. Williamsport is supplied with good county buildings, business houses and residence properties, churches and schools, and all of its business interests are in a thriving condition. All classes of the retail trade are represented in its general and special stores and these are well supported by the patronage of the surrounding farming districts. Forty persons are engaged in commercial pursuits, and the sales in 1887 were estimated at $160,000. A weekly newspaper is published. The real estate is assessed for taxation at $124,915 and the personal property at $82,820. In 1887 there were 87 polls listed for taxation.

The manufacturing industries of Williamsport are confined to one flouring mill, two saw mills, one pottery, one cigar factory and one tile factory. Several stone quarries are worked, and hay-baling gives employment to a number of men The hands employed in these several interests number 85, and the daily wages average $1 25.

The schools of Williamsport are graded in their several departments, and the property is valued at $10,100. Five teachers are engaged in the work of instruction and in 1887 there were 286 pupils enrolled in the several grades.

West Lebanon is an incorporated town of 900 inhabitants, six miles west of Williamsport, and located at the junction of the Havana, Rantool & Eastern and the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railroads. It is supplied with good general stores, several churches and prosperous graded schools. The most important manufactories include one fence manufactory, one tile works and one saw mill. The public school building is valued at $2,000, four teachers are engaged in the work of instruction, and 185 pupils were rolled in 1887.

WARRICK COUNTY.

BOONVILLE.

The incorporated town of Boonville is the seat of local government of Warrick County, contains a population of 2,000, and is pleasantly located on the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad, 200 miles southeast of the State Capital. The county borders upon the Ohio River and the latter furnishes excellent shipping facilities for the products. The northern part is specially adapted to fruit culture, the southern part to the production of the cereal crops, while the central portion and, to some extent, all parts of the county produce large and profitable crops of tobacco, the production of the latter in 1885 aggregating over 6,000,000 pounds. Excellent water power and an abundance of good timber are found in the county, while large coal fields exist and are mined with profit, there being fifteen mines in operation and about 500 persons engaged in the industry. The town is supplied with average county buildings, good business houses and nice private residence properties. There are twenty-six general and special stores, which represent all classes of the retail trade, and these are liberally supported. Sixty-five persons are engaged in commercial pursuits, and in 1887 the sales were estimated at $225,000. The real estate is assessed for taxation at $309,500, and the personal property at $215,230. The total number of polls listed for taxation in 1887 and including all voters between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years was 289. Tobacco drying and stemming is the most important industry in Boonville and gives employment to a large number of hands, the establishment being the largest in the State. A cooper shop, two flouring mills and a brick yard are the only industries operated. Eighty hands are employed and the wages average $1.35 per day. Two weekly newspapers are published.

Boonville maintains excellent graded public schools, nine teachers being engaged in the work of instruction, and the enrollment of pupils in 1887 aggregating 579. The school property, consisting of one frame and two brick buildings, is valued at $15,000.

Newburg is a growing incorporated town of 800 inhabitants, located on the Ohio River, twelve miles southwest of the county seat. Several general and special stores, good church and school buildings and a few industries are here located. Being surrounded by a fine tobacco-growing district, and having several coal mines in the immediate vicinity, Newburg is an important shipping point for coal and tobacco. Two flouring mills, one tannery, one furniture factory, one file manufactory, and one brick yard, are

the most important industries. The school property of Newburg is valued at $10,000. Seven teachers are engaged in the graded work, and the enrollment of pupils in 1887 was 370.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

SALEM.

Salem, the county seat and largest town in Washington County, is a thrifty incorporated town of 1,800 inhabitants, located on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, ninety miles south of the State Capital. It is an important commercial and manufacturing center, and, for its size, one of the best business towns of Southern Indiana. The county is well watered, and contains a great deal of fine farming lands, and all the small fruits are successfully cultivated. Good varieties of sandstone, blue and gray limestone, and founders' sand and fire and brick clay are its chief minerals. Considerable hard wood timber still remains in the county. Salem is supplied with new county buildings, substantial business blocks, several fine churches, and a number of sightly residences, the whole combining to give the town an attractive appearance, and bearing testimony to the prosperity of the citizens. The high and graded schools rank high in the State, and the brick school building is new and imposing in appearance. A volunteer fire department and a system of water works are maintained. There are thirty general and special stores representing the retail business, and all of them are well stocked and well supported. Seventy-five persons are engaged in commercial pursuits, and the sales in 1887 were estimated at $350,000. Three weekly newspapers are published. The real estate of salem is assessed for taxation at $372,290, the personal property at $319,690, and the polls listed for taxation in 1887, and including all voters between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years, numbered 295.

The manufacturing industries of Salem give employment to 125 persons at average wages of $1.35 per day. The establishments include four flouring mills, one planing mill, one furniture factory, one tannery, two wagon shops, one straw-cutter works, one foundry, two saw mills, and one brick and tile works. Stone of a superior quality for building purposes is quarried in the immediate vicinity.

The high school of Salem has been admitted to the class whose graduates may enter the freshman class of the State University, Purdue

University, or the State Normal School, upon presenting the certificate of the Superintendent that the work of the grades has been satisfactorily accomplished, as an evidence of the efficiency of the work and of the estimation in which it is held by the State Board of Education. The school property is valued at $17,500, nine teachers are engaged in the work of instruction, and 413 pupils were admitted to the several grades in 1887.

Campbellsburg, Livonia, Fredericksburg and Hardinburg are small incorporated towns of Washington County, containing general stores and graded schools.

WAYNE COUNTY.

RICHMOND.

The city of Richmond, with a population of 20,000 persons, is one of the most pleasant and progressive cities in the State, and as a manufacturing center is unsurpassed by any of its population. For several years it has been increasing rapidly in commerce and wealth, and drawing capital for investment from all quarters Its railroad facilities are numerous and place it in communication with all parts of the Union, the lines including the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, the Grand Rapids & Indiana and the Richmond & Miami Roads. The city is located sixty-nine miles east of Indianapolis in one of the most fertile agricultural districts in the State, the soil being a rich loam, bedded in clay, and producing in the greatest abundance all the cereal crops. All the modern conveniences and improvements, which characterize a thrifty, enterprising city are found here, including an excellent fire department, equipped with engines, hook and ladder trucks and hose carts, gas and water works, electric light, telephone exchange, street railway and a public library of 10,000 volumes, besides the Wayne County library of 2,500 volumes. The public buildings, business blocks, residence properties, church edifices and school houses are all substantial, and in many cases fine and imposing, and the most painstaking care is exercised in keeping the streets and walks clean and inviting. A fine city hall has been recently erected. The people of the city are noted for their munificent charities, and its institutions include an orphans' home, home for friendless women, St. Stephen's hospital, old woman's home, and the Wernlee orphans' home. As a community it has no superior in intelligence and morality, and no city in the State offers more liberal inducements for the

investment of capital or extends a more cordial hospitality to strangers. One of the new hospitals for the care of the insane, composed of twenty-three buildings, is located near the city. The press is represented by five weekly, four daily and one monthly newspapers.

The manufacturing industries of Richmond are numerous and extensive, the capacity of many being unsurpassed by any of like kind in the State, or, for that matter, in the country. It is claimed, and doubtless very properly so, that, in the number and extent of its industries, Richmond is not exceeded by any city of like size in the United States. The total number of its factories and shops is given by E. D. Palmer, Secretary of the Richmond Board of Trade, as 293. From the excellent report furnished by him the following list, containing the most prominent kinds of manufactories and aggregating sixty in number and representing 126 establishments, has been taken:

8 agricultural implement factories,
1 brewery,
1 blank book manufactory,
1 bent wood works,
1 boring machine works,
1 broom factory,
5 carriage manufactories and shops,
2 carpet factories,
1 chain factory,
4 chair factories,
3 church furniture factories,
2 clover huller factories,
2 corn drill factories,
1 drain tile manufactory,
4 engine works,
1 elevator gate manufactory,
4 flouring mills,
7 fence machine works,
3 furniture factories,
6 iron foundries,
4 galvanized cornice works,
1 horse collar factory,
1 iron fence factory,
1 knitting factory,
2 lawn mower factories,
1 mattress factory,
1 mantel and grate factory,
1 map and blackboard factory,
1 mill machinery works,
2 mineral water manufactories,
4 planing and saw-mills,
1 oil mill,
1 paper mill,
1 piano factory,
1 plow works,
1 pottery works,
2 soap and candle factories,
2 shirt factories,
1 stove foundry,
4 sash and door factories,
1 steam governor factory,
1 silver plating factory,
1 spoke and felloe factory,
3 steam boiler factories,
3 steam cracker manufactories,
6 roller skate factories,
1 tannery,
1 trunk factory,
1 tile machinery works,
1 truck factory,
1 twine and rope factory,
4 wagon works,
1 washing machine factory,
1 weather strip factory,
1 wire fence factory,
2 woolen mills,
1 Wooten desk factory,
1 paper box factory,
3 school furniture factories,
1 wire cloth factory.

The same gentleman furnished the following items of interest connected with the industries of the city:

Total number manufactories and shops	293
Capital invested, including real estate and machinery	$3,738,950
Value of raw material used in 1887	1,611,033
Total sales of manufactured articles	5,934,321
Number of employes	2,813
Amount paid employes	$1,898,700

The real estate of Richmond is assessed for taxation at $5,677,953, and the personal property at $3,373,435, and the rate of taxation on each $100 is $1. In 1887 there were 2,486 polls listed for taxation and representing the voting population between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years. The city has a bonded debt of $78,000, but no floating debt. The commercial interests of the city are represented by 214 firms and individuals, the capital, including real estate, invested in the mercantile business is estimated at $3,590,000, the sales in 1887 at $6,956,000, and the number of persons employed in commercial pursuits is 984. The amount paid those employed in commercial pursuits was $590,400.

The educational advantages furnished by Richmond are among the best in the State, and include three colleges, that of Earlham being the best known, a normal training school, telegraph institute, several private schools and nine public school buildings containing a total of fifty-five rooms. The public school property is valued at $208,000; fifty-eight teachers are engaged in the work of instruction, and the number of pupils enrolled in 1887 aggregated 2,556. The graduates of the high school are admitted to the freshman class of Indiana University, Purdue University or the State Normal School upon the conditions prescribed by the State Board of Education.

Cambridge City, an incorporated town of 2,800 inhabitants, located sixteen miles west of Richmond on the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh, the Ft. Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville and the White Water railroads, is the terminus of the Cambridge City branch of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad. Its industries include car works, machine shops, breweries, planing mills, malt house, flax mill, two cigar factories, carriage factory, pump factory, marble works and one foundry. The several classes of the retail business are all represented either in general or special stores. Two weekly newspapers are published. The public school of Cambridge City is graded in its departments, and the school property is valued at $25,000. Eleven teachers are employed, and 478 pupils were enrolled in 1887.

Centreville, containing a population of 1,400 persons, is situated six miles west of the county seat on the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh Railroad, having been for many years the county seat of Wayne County, prior to its removal to Richmond. The industries include two wagon

works, two flour mills, two pump factories, one saw mill, one chair factory, one carriage factory, one tile factory, and one organ factory. The public school property is valued at $4,500; four teachers are employed and 220 pupils were enrolled in 1887.

Dublin, an incorporated town located seventeen miles west of Richmond on the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh Railroad, contains a population of 1,300 persons. It has graded public schools, supports a weekly newspaper, and has a public library of 600 volumes. Its industries comprise two pump factories, carriage factory, one agricultural implement manufactory, a soap factory, wagon works, a rag carpet factory, and a grain separator factory. The public school property is valued at $10,000; eight teachers are engaged in instruction, and 326 pupils were enrolled in 1887.

Hagerstown, sixteen miles northwest, Milton, sixteen miles southwest, and Fountain City, nine miles north, of the county seat are incorporated towns, the first having a population of 1,000, the second of 900, and the third of 550 persons. Each has a graded school and several industries of minor importance. There are several other smaller towns in the county.

WELLS COUNTY.

BLUFFTON.

The county seat of Wells County is a flourishing incorporated city of 4,000 inhabitants, located on the Wabash River and the Ft. Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville and the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City railroads, 120 miles northeast of the State Capital. Bluffton is surrounded by a rich agricultural district, which yields large crops of corn and other grains. Near the city are two large bluestone rock quarries, which are extensively worked. The city has improved rapidly within the past two years, and is steadily growing in population. It is supplied with first-class county buildings, the residences and business blocks are fine and substantial, and the church edifices equal to those of other cities of similar size. A fire department is maintained and a system of water works is in operation. The city is one of the few of its size in the State that has a good public library. The industries of Bluffton are quite numerous and many of them are of large capacity. They include three flouring mills, six planing and saw mills, one pump factory, two foundries, one flax mill, two

stave and heading factories, one bent wood factory, one hay press factory, one washing machine works, and one corn planter works. These employ a total of 225 men at average wages of $1.25 per day.

Bluffton has real estate assessed for purposes of taxation at $562,045, personal property assessed at $295,120, and the rate of taxation on each $100 is $2 35. The number of polls listed for taxation in 1887 and including all males between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years was 475. The city carries a bonded debt of $16,000, and her floating debt amounts to $1,500. The retail business is conducted in thirty-eight establishments and includes all classes of the retail trade, and the total sales in 1887 are estimated at $600,000. Seventy-eight persons are engaged in commercial pursuits and 100 are employed in the building trades. Four weekly papers are published.

Bluffton has two public school buildings whose aggregate value is estimated at $15,300, and 758 pupils were enrolled in the several grades in 1887. The graduates of the high school are admitted, upon a certificate of scholarship from the Superintendent, to the freshman class of the State Normal School, Indiana University, or Purdue University.

Ossian, ten miles north, and Vera Cruz, the latter incorporated, six miles southeast of the county seat, are smaller towns of Wells County, but neither has any industries of importance. The business of each is conducted by general stores. Ossian has 700 and Vera Cruz 500 inhabitants.

WHITE COUNTY.

MONTICELLO.

The largest incorporated town and seat of local government of White County is Monticello, containing a population of 2,000 persons, and is located on the Tippecanoe River at the crossing of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh and the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroads, seventy-five miles northwest of the State Capital. The county lies within the corn belt of the State, and this cereal is produced in great abundance. The principal industries carried on in the town are two pulp factories, two large flouring mills, one furniture factory, one flax mill, one woolen mill, and two planing mills. The flouring mills export large quantities of the manufactured product directly to European markets. One of the pulp mills is preparing to extend its business to the manufacture of pulp ware, such as buckets, tubs, pans and other articles of general use which in re- ars have been made so successfully from paper pulp. These several ctories are not of large capacity, and the total number of hands ed does not exceed fifty, the average wages being $1.50 per day.

The real estate of Monticello is valued at $269,500, the personal property at $176,200, and the tax rate on each $100 is $1.27. It has a voting population of 243 persons between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years, carries a bonded debt of $15,800, and has a floating debt of $1,500. The town maintains a volunteer fire department, but has neither gas nor water works. It has a total of twenty-four retail business houses, embracing every variety of the retail trade, with eighty persons employed in commercial pursuits, and the sales in 1887 aggregated $265,000. Eighteen persons are engaged in the building trades. Two weekly newspapers are published.

Ample provision has been made by the town authorities for the education of the masses, and the public school building and grounds, in proportion to the population, are among the most valuable in the State, the estimated value being $40,000. Seven teachers are employed in the work of instruction, and the school is graded in its several departments, 422 pupils being in attendance. Its high school graduates are admitted to the freshman class of the State Normal School, Indiana University or Purdue University, upon the required certificate of scholarship from the Superintendent.

Monon, the next largest incorporated town in White County, has a population of 800 persons, is located on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, and is northwest of the county seat a distance of ten miles. The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad shops and round house are here located, and give employment to several hundred men. The several retail businesses are carried and are well supported, as the proximity of the railroad shops would indicate. Monon has public school property valued at $800, four teachers are employed, and 218 pupils are in attendance upon the schools.

Reynolds, Burnettsville and Brookston are all incorporated towns, located, respectively, six, nine and sixteen miles from the county seat. The first has 500, the second 300 and the third 600 population, and the usual retail businesses are carried on in the several general stores of each.

WHITLEY COUNTY.

COLUMBIA CITY.

The seat of local government of Whitley County is an incorporated town of 2,800 inhabitants, situated at the crossing of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific and the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroads, 135 miles northeast of the State Capital. It is surrounded by an excellent

farming district which yields abundant crops under the intelligent cultivation of the farming classes, and the town is one of the most important grain markets in Northern Indiana. There is also considerable hard-wood timber, walnut, oak and other varieties, remaining in the county, and it is extensively manufactured and shipped. The town is substantially built, and contains a number of fine residences and business blocks. It also maintains a well-equipped fire department, and supports two weekly newspapers. The manufacturing industries include one handle factory, one stave factory, two flouring mills, two woolen mills, one hub factory, one brewery, two broom factories, one furniture factory, one tannery, two tile mills, and four planing and saw mills. About 100 hands are employed in these industries, and the daily wages average $1.25 each.

The town is free from debt and the rate of taxation on each $100 is ninety-five cents. The real estate is assessed for taxation at $410,175, and the personal property at $442,525, and 426 polls, including all voters between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years, are listed for taxation. There are thirty-three establishments engaged in the retail trade, and all its classes are represented. The sales in 1887 were estimated at $550,000, and 120 persons are engaged in commercial pursuits. The building trades give employment to seventy persons.

Columbia City has good graded schools which employ eleven teachers, and the aggregate value of the three school houses is estimated at $25,000. In 1887 the number of pupils enrolled in the several grades was 631. The high schools of the town have been admitted to the class whose graduates may enter the freshman class of the State Normal School, Indiana University or Purdue University, upon a certificate of scholarship from the Superintendent.

Cherusbusco, situated ten miles northeast of Columbia City, on the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, is an incorporated town of 900 inhabitants, and is well supplied with churches, schools and general and special stores. A weekly newspaper is published. The manufacturing industries here operated include a planing mill, hub factory, flouring mill, and saw mills. Prosperous graded schools, employing four teachers, are supported.

South Whitley is an unincorporated town of 900 inhabitants, situated ten miles southwest of Columbia City, on the Eel River and Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific and New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroads. A weekly newspaper is published.

INDIANA CITIES AND TOWNS.

Statement Showing the Population, Value of Real Estate and Personal Property, Bonded and Floating Debt and the Rate of Taxation of the Several Cities and Towns of Indiana, as Reported by Mayors and Presidents of Town Boards.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	Population	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property.	Total.	Bonded Debt.	Floating Debt.	Tax Rate on $100.
Decatur	Adams	4,000	$418,205	$378,715	$796,920	$14,000	$300	$0 88
Ft. Wayne	Allen	35,000	9,183,400	3,377,740	12,561,140	711,000	None	1 00
Columbus	Bartholomew	6,000	1,270,790	879,895	2,150,685	67,000	500	1 00
Fowler	Benton	1,400	185,926	126,273	312,199	None	None	40
Hartford City	Blackford	2,000	291,670	227,740	519,410	None	None	....
Lebanon	Boone	3,500	529,995	520,775	1,050,770	19,000	None	1 05
Nashville	Brown	500	35,760	39,625	75,385	....	....	....
Delphi	Carroll	3,500	565,195	371,565	936,760	40,000	None	1 60
Logansport	Cass	15,000	2,520,010	1,173,810	3,693,820	312,000	20,000	1 75
Jeffersonville	Clark	14,000	1,642,907	1,040,835	2,683,742	373,000	None	2 00
Brazil	Clay	7,000	676,755	500,459	677,214	50,000	162	1 40
Frankfort	Clinton	6,000	1,084,545	930,245	2,014,790	15,000	None	92
Leavenworth	Crawford	700	36,295	38,720	75,015	....	....	....
Washington	Daviess	5,000	685,699	407,556	1,093,255	....	....	....
Lawrenceburg	Dearborn	5,500	858,430	383,465	1,241,895	65,000	None	1 35
Aurora	Dearborn	5,200	676,005	833,095	1,509,100	21,000	None	90
Greensburg	Decatur	5,000	794,680	903,920	1,698,600	None	None	1 00
Auburn	Dekalb	2,500	194,660	150,905	345,565	8,000	1,500	1 65
Garrett	Dekalb	3,000	158,480	83,390	241,870	7,000	None	3 50
Muncie	Delaware	7,000	1,290,610	796,570	2,087,180	26,000	None	1 05
Jasper	Dubois	1,500	122,940	120,775	243,715	....	....	....
Huntingburg	Dubois	2,500	224,515	161,130	385,645	....	....	....
Goshen	Elkhart	6,000	1,059,895	752,860	1,812,755	23,000	None	1 00
Elkhart	Elkhart	12,000	1,385,190	633,600	2,018,790	17,000	10,000	1 10
Connersville	Fayette	5,000	747,962	741,180	1,489,142	None	6,000	90

INDIANA CITIES AND TOWNS—Continued.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	Population	Value of Real Estate	Value of Personal Property.	Total.	Bonded Debt.	Floating Debt.	Tax Rate on $100.
New Albany	Floyd	22,000	$4,894,575	$3,133,085	$8,027,660	$381,000	$25,000	$1 56
Covington	Fountain	2,000	215,670	168,155	383,825	. . .	. . .	. . .
Attica	Fountain	3,500	419,382	238,150	657,532	15,000	None	1 50
Brookville	Franklin	2,800	393,790	453,565	847,355	. . .	. . .	. . .
Rochester	Fulton	2,500	451,080	204,580	655,660	14,500	None	1 49
Princeton	Gibson	3,300	581,150	677,525	1,258,675	2,500	500	1 55
Marion	Grant	5,000	881,240	600,560	1,481,800	28,000	1,000	2 25
Bloomfield	Greene	1,500	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Worthington	Greene	1,500	116,600	188,705	305,305	8,000	. . .	2 44
Noblesville	Hamilton	3,500	452,765	242,335	695,100	None	None	1 24
Greenfield	Hancock	2,700	476,430	401,785	878,215	3,000	None	1 83
Corydon	Harrison	1,000	140,655	132,988	273,643	3,500	863	95
Danville	Hendricks	2,500	312,284	253,093	565,377	6,000	None	1 87
New Castle	Henry	3,000	659,760	555,520	1,215,280	4,000	5,000	1 90
Kokomo	Howard	7,000	956,485	628,775	1,585,260	21,000	None	90
Huntington	Huntington	8,000	1,167,050	634,800	1,741,850	25,000	5,000	1 50
Brownstown	Jackson	1,100	82,975	60,010	142,985	. . .	. . .	. . .
Seymour	Jackson	6,000	693,460	449,830	1,143,290	. . .	. . .	. . .
Rensselear	Jasper	1,600	238,055	266,060	504,115	9,500	None	60
Portland	Jay	4,000	463,505	269,840	733,345	20,000	None	. . .
Madison	Jefferson	10,000	1,865,940	1,337,300	3,203,240	270,000	16,046	1 20
Vernon	Jennings	1,000	62,515	91,305	153,820	250	None	30
North Vernon	Jennings	3,000	234,670	142,285	376,955	5,000	None	1 25
Franklin	Johnson	4,000	947,895	524,815	1,472,210	18,000	None	75
Edinburg	Johnson	1,800	. . .	. . .	740,390	500	None	1 45
Vincennes	Knox	16,000	2,748,155	1,421,310	4,169,465	40,000	None	1 10
Warsaw	Kosciusko	5,000	748,383	446,545	1,194,928	42,000	None	2 60
Lagrange	Lagrange	2,200	267,105	342,780	609,885	. . .	. . .	. . .
Crown Point	Lake	3,000	296,910	197,180	494,090	18,000	None	2 25
Hammond	Lake	5,000	567,370	113,235	680,605	None	None	50

Laporte City	Laporte	8,500	1,654,935	1,106,420	2,761,355	80,000	None	1 15
Michagan City	Laporte	10,000	1,589,064	634,235	2,223,299	40,000	8,000	1 31
Bedford	*Lawrence*	2,500	455,440	434,310	889,750			
Mitchell	Lawrence	1,800	206,630	124,800	331,430	8,000	None	70
Anderson	Madison	6,000	750,335	575,500	1,325,835	22,000	475	1 25
Indianapolis	Marion	110,000	35,765,855	14,719,765	50,485,620	1,914,000	885,000	1 82
Plymouth	Marshall	3,000	490,500	335,000	825,500	None	None	1 80
Shoals	Martin	1,000	110,210	85,602	195 812			
Peru	Miami	7,000	810,870	685,195	1,495,265	160,000	None	1 55
Bloomington	Monroe	3,800	790,885	724,685	1,515,570	27,000	5,000	1 20
Crawfordsville	Montgomery	9,000	1,725,490	1,260,115	2,294,605	4,000	None	90
Martinsville	Morgan	3,000	392,245	437,480	829,725	16,000	300	55
Kentland	Newton	1,200	162,383	94,736	257,119	1,000	None	2 28
Albion	Noble	1,500	181,564	149,200	330,764			
Kendallville	Noble	3,000	370,095	294,191	664,286			
Ligonier	Noble	2,200	359,688	387,324	741,012	1,000	None	1 75
Rising Sun	Ohio	2,000	242,760	276,000	518,760			
Paoli	Orange	900	91,025	75,510	166,535			
Spencer	Owen	2,500	362,720	262,050	624,770	11,600	None	73
Rockville	Parke	2,500	373,480	344,765	718,245			
Cannelton	Perry	2,200	223,750	216,970	440,720	None	6,000	70
Tell City	Perry	2,200	265,540	113,875	379,415	None	None	70
Petersburg	Pike	1,900	280,405	188,285	468,690	3,000	800	1 95
Valparaiso	Porter	6,500	1,097,090	445,710	1,54 ,800	50,000	None	1 15
Mt. Vernon	Posey	6,200	863,735	462,065	1,325,800	37,000	None	1 45
Winamac	Pulaski	1,500	158,755	108,505	267,260	1,000	300	2 30
Greencastle	Putnam	6,000	1,151,895	880,505	2,032,400	16,000	None	1 00
Winchester	Randolph	3,000	430,060	641,225	1,071,285	None	2,000	65
Union City	Randolph	3,300	546,710	245,390	792,100	40,000	None	86
Versailles	Ripley	500	35,995	59,625	95,620	None	None	1 61
Rushville	Rush	4,000	435,435	601,360	1,036,795	None	None	90
Scottsburg	Scott	700	61,921	49,440	111,361	None	None	15
Shelbyville	Shelby	5,500	1,171,610	1,013,230	2,184,840	19,000	2,000	83
Rockport	Spencer	3,000	435,350	310,410	745,760	8,000	6,000	75
Knox	Starke	1,000	43,636	28,475	62,111	1,000	1,000	1 70
South Bend	St. Joseph	22,000	3,713,140	2,199,160	5,912,300	229,600	None	1 25
Mishawaka	St. Joseph	3,000	473,210	292,790	766,000	14,000	500	80
Angola	Steuben	2,000	225,180	197,510	422,690			
Sullivan	Sullivan	3,000	414,195	397,120	811,316	9,000	None	1 81
Vevay	Switzerland	2,200	242,050	351,605	553,615			

INDIANA CITIES AND TOWNS—Continued.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	Population	Value of Real Estate	Value of Personal Property.	Total.	Bonded Debt.	Floating Debt.	Tax Rate on $100.
Lafayette	Tippecanoe	22,000	$5,471,120	$2,899,890	$8,374,010	$300,000	None	$1 28
Tipton	Tipton	3,000	277,245	212,555	449,800	8,000	$1,000	80
Liberty	Union	1,200	266,685	308,530	575,215			
Evansville	Vanderburgh	45,000	10,199,915	5,998,320	16,198,235	2,000,000	None	1 66
Newport	Vermillion	800	74,555	160,995	235,550			1 69
Clinton	Vermillion	1,300	192,010	154,400	346,410	3,000	None	85
Terre Haute	Vigo	34,000	10,133,600	4,258,815	14,392,415	283,000	50,000	1 15
Wabash	Wabash	5,000	1,094,870	719,390	1,814,262	20,000	None	1 10
North Manchester	Wabash	2,500	298,580	304,750	603,330	5,000	None	35
Williamsport	Warren	1,200	124,915	82,820	207,735			
Boonville	Warrick	2,000	309,500	215,230	524,730			
Salem	Washington	1,800	372,290	319,690	691,980			
Richmond	Wayne	20,000	5,677,953	3,373,435	9,051,388	78,000	None	1 00
Bluffton	Wells	4,000	562,045	295,120	857,165	16,000	1,500	2 35
Monticello	White	2,000	269,500	176,200	445,700	15,801	1,500	1 27
Columbia City	Whitley	2,800	410,175	442,525	852,720	None	None	90
Total			$142,782,967	$81,391,762	$224,915,419	$8,143,750	$1,063,246	

PART III.

GENERAL STATISTICS, 1887.

TABLE I.

WHEAT.

Statement Showing by Counties the Total Acreage Sown in Wheat in 1887, *the Total Product and Average Yield Per Acre in Bushels and Value of Crop for same Period; and, also, the Acreage and Product for* 1886.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1887.	Product in 1887.	Yield Per Acre.	Total Value of Crop.	Acreage in 1886.	Product in 1886.
Adams	26,396	355,940	15	$304,874	26,248	440,215
Allen	48,562	725,430	15	558,581	51,205	919,839
Bartholomew	42,684	512,208	12	394,400	39,263	588,422
Benton	1,592	23,880	15	18,718	1,406	26,586
Blackford	12,543	175,602	14	135,214	12,134	171,636
Boone	43,893	702,288	16	540,762	43,693	796,576
Brown	9,278	69,585	7½	53,580	8,826	90,888
Carroll	42,320	677,120	16	521,382	41,638	872,635
Cass	42,605	724,285	17	557,699	43,800	819,496
Clark	15,927	175,197	11	134,902	17,548	245,409
Clay	22,610	248,710	11	191,507	21,084	323,663
Clinton	57,562	1,036,116	18	797,609	52,209	966,031
Crawford	7,513	60,104	8	46,280	8,548	98,201
Daviess	40,186	482,232	12	371,319	41,274	5 7,960
Dearborn	17,664	211,768	12	163,061	18,421	298,968
Decatur	35,674	463,762	13	357,097	33,507	450,322
Dekalb	30,097	421,558	14	324,446	29,865	521,129
Delaware	42,062	672,992	16	518,204	39,579	705,474
Dubois	24,527	254,270	10	195,799	23,755	315,024
Elkhart	44,896	673,440	15	518,549	47,867	570,091
Fayette	24,791	322,283	13	248,158	22,981	377,378
Floyd	6,153	76,913	12½	59,223	6,867	88,769
Fountain	38,022	646,334	17	497,677	41,831	715,353
Fraklin	32,268	322,680	10	248,464	30,874	377,617
Fulton	29,903	403,690	13½	310,841	32,092	448,620
Gibson	72,513	870,156	12	669,943	67,876	1,179,648
Grant	42,077	673,032	16	518,235	45,529	785,915
Greene	24,943	249,430	10	192,061	33,407	388,059
Hamilton	52,749	791,235	15	609,251	48,411	879,717
Hancock	40,163	562,282	14	432,957	38,632	649,078
Harrison	32,263	419,419	13	322,953	32,981	520,780
Hendricks	40,447	606,705	15	467,163	38,814	664,683
Henry	46,335	787,696	17	606,525	45,505	661,470
Howard	37,266	633,522	17	487,812	37,107	661,832
Huntington	34,888	627,984	18	483,548	35,298	527,237
Jackson	27,584	275,840	10	212,397	26,139	370,466
Jasper	3,546	56,098	13	43,195	6,581	88,062
Jay	29,588	295,880	10	227,830	34,762	339,835
Jefferson	17,128	171,280	10	131,886	16,370	251,189
Jennings	17,036	163,324	9	125,759	17,321	232,953

TABLE I—Continued.

...TIES.	Acreage in 1887.	Product in 1887.	Yield Per Acre.	Total Value of Crop.	Acreage in 1886.	Product in 1886.
	35,583	462,579	13	$356,186	38,672	577,847
	48,483	533,313	11	401,651	44,441	663,806
	42,268	507,216	12	390,556	40,165	590,151
	36,903	479,739	13	369,399	41,043	478,694
	2,808	50,544	18	38,919	1,886	39,713
	43,904	746,368	17	574,703	41,237	760,890
	11,423	125,653	11	96,753	13,213	132,130
	50,023	800,368	16	616,283	50,696	851,694
	44,796	671,940	15	517,394	43,663	758,762
	35,062	385,680	11	296,975	27,165	455,191
	15,740	141,660	9	109,078	14,544	154,701
	44,212	773,710	17½	595,757	41,988	777,107
	9,505	95,050	10	73,188	7,920	90,075
	55,905	1,006,290	18	774,843	54,067	881,706
	27,648	387,072	14	606,045	26,854	444,914
	930	12,090	13	9,309	1,317	19,822
	38,797	581,955	15	448,105	39,042	756,942
	7,574	68,166	9	52,488	5,852	76,250
	12,322	129,381	10½	99,623	13,181	133,822
	14,343	157,773	11	121,485	17,257	205,449
	33,828	607,248	16	467,581	41,822	614,241
	12,014	120,140	10	9 ,506	11,344	135,260
	35,698	392,678	11	302,362	32,329	384,871
	15,312	244,992	16	188,644	14,092	307,360
	60,902	943,530	15	703,418	67,124	1,060,429
	17,267	310,806	18	239,321	15,858	283,084
	33,544	469 616	14	361,604	38,766	592,825
	42,821	642,315	15	494,583	47,382	753,564
	24,179	241,790	10	186,178	22,736	340,696
	54,998	824,970	15	635,227	53,465	762,338
	7,850	62,800	8	48,356	6,795	81,540
	59,342	830,788	14	639,707	55,743	855,965
	26,797	241,173	9	185,703	27,535	346,339
	3,591	46,683	13	35,946	3,373	46,355
	41,525	622,875	15	479,614	41,603	605,563
	27,414	373,796	14	287,823	29,504	453,123
	33,624	336,240	10	258,905	32,424	350,838
	11,741	117,410	10	90,406	12,906	179,705
	49,391	790,256	16	608,497	52,181	839,804
	29,510	501,670	17	386,286	28,008	523,536
	19,032	217,900	12½	167,783	18,966	251,746
	29,615	296,150	10	228,036	29,455	495,691
	30,274	393,566	13	303,046	27,447	373,863
	35,738	535,050	15	411,989	28,744	440,416
	41,106	698,802	17	538,078	44,242	743,417
	16,352	294,336	18	226,639	19,740	352,453
	30,088	300,880	10	231,678	30,013	344,800
	17,245	189,695	11	146,065	17,443	244,302
	41,800	543,400	13	418,418	42,784	575,547
	32,301	484,515	15	373,077	33,796	260,651
	17,381	250,715	15	193,051	15,962	213,175
	25,633	410,128	16	315,799	25,294	425,620
	2,794,196	39,096,657	13.9	$30,104,426	2,803,922	43,226,317

TABLE II.

CORN.

Statement Showing by Counties the Total Acreage Planted in Corn in 1887, *the Total Product and Average Yield Per Acre in Bushels and Value of Crop for the same Period; also, the Acreage and Product for* 1886.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1887.	Product in 1887.	Yield Per Acre.	Total Value of Crop.	Acreage in 1886.	Product in 1886.
Adams	30,257	983,351	32½	$442,508	25,694	865,7[illegible]
Allen	42,004	1,260,120	30	567,054	44,155	1,423,[illegible]
Bartholomew	45,711	548,532	12	246,839	45,200	1,671,[illegible]
Benton	71,714	1,649,422	23	742,240	72,184	2,889,[illegible]
Blackford	16,000	282,000	27	126,900	15,322	511,[illegible]
Boone	52,675	1,349,550	26	607,297	53,466	1,643,[illegible]
Brown	13,193	184,702	14	83,116	12,181	303,[illegible]
Carroll	41,552	1,038,800	25	467,460	38,022	1,446,[illegible]
Cass	39,134	1,056,618	27	475,478	42,638	1,524,[illegible]
Clark	23,626	307,138	13	138,212	30,265	793,[illegible]
Clay	26,447	1,004,886	38	452,199	24,856	869,[illegible]
Clinton	55,570	1,500,390	27	675,175	60,430	2,237,[illegible]
Crawford	15,491	108,437	7	48,797	13,494	283,[illegible]
Daviess	39,472	749,968	19	75,486	38,856	1,419,[illegible]
Dearborn	19,397	310,352	16	139,658	20,778	615,[illegible]
Decatur	39,670	555,380	14	249,921	37,456	1,184,[illegible]
Dekalb	22,135	597,645	27	268,940	23,202	488,[illegible]
Delaware	50,070	1,251,750	25	563,287	48,513	1,856,[illegible]
Dubois	22,042	286,546	13	128,945	22,394	721,[illegible]
Elkhart	35,145	913,770	26	410,746	35,815	881,[illegible]
Fayette	26,735	614,905	23	411,707	25,021	800,[illegible]
Floyd	7,090	127,620	18	57,439	7,688	162,[illegible]
Fountain	44,968	808,344	18	363,755	44,819	1,644,[illegible]
Franklin	33,470	702,870	21	316,292	32,947	1,113,[illegible]
Fulton	25,827	710,243	27½	319,909	28,939	831,[illegible]
Gibson	45,108	947,268	21	426,271	39,243	1,068,[illegible]
Grant	49,225	1,378,300	28	620,235	54,283	1,900,[illegible]
Greene	34,141	921,807	27	414,813	36,464	1,167,[illegible]
Hamilton	45,794	1,007,468	22	453,361	49,799	1,905,[illegible]
Hancock	41,398	703,766	17	316,695	42,660	1,824,[illegible]
Harrison	28,447	597,387	21	268,824	28,002	808,[illegible]
Hendricks	48,176	1,156,224	24	521,301	42,283	1,650,[illegible]
Henry	52,676	1,106,196	21	497,788	52,744	1,764,[illegible]
Howard	35,805	1,145,760	32	515,592	37,240	1,381,[illegible]
Huntington	38,145	1,068,060	28	480,627	38,368	1,333,[illegible]
Jackson	42,633	554,229	13	249,403	39,596	1,264,[illegible]
Jasper	33,040	693,840	21	312,228	32,074	963,[illegible]
Jay	39,656	1,268,992	32	621,046	36,830	1,138,[illegible]
Jefferson	21,642	281,346	13	126,606	23,461	712,[illegible]
Jennings	21,016	294,224	14	132,401	20,496	656,[illegible]

TABLE II—Continued.

ES.	Acreage in 1887.	Product in 1887.	Yield Per Acre.	Total Value of Crop.	Acreage in 1886.	Product in 1886.
	42,576	723,792	17	$100,706	45,407	1,824,933
	47,331	851,953	18	383,379	42,896	1,652,265
	40,065	1,322,145	33	594,965	36,299	1,096,403
	28,292	565,840	20	254,628	27,672	844,225
	30,637	551,466	18	248,160	30,031	767,875
	39,690	754,110	19	339,350	35,696	864,678
	25,228	214,438	8½	96,497	25 268	848,300
	52,766	949,788	18	427,405	58,527	2,131.415
	46,206	877,914	19	395,061	7,751	1,797,900
	33,238	997,140	30	448,713	32,794	1,156,698
	21,493	160,902	14	72,406	20,594	665,176
	42,301	1,353,632	32	619,134	42,258	1,643,526
	16,462	246,930	15	111,118	15,195	450,499
	59,984	1,319,648	22	593,842	53,970	1,785,141
	33,604	840,100	25	378,045	36,264	1,333,190
	40,140	1,244,340	31	559,953	40,703	1,274,705
	29,452	854,108	29	380,299	26,981	748,190
	7,758	85,338	11	38,402	7,838	275,378
	28,836	348,868	13	156,991	29,301	608,915
	16,910	439,660	26	179,847	26,366	683,913
	39,751	596,265	15	268,319	47,220	1,702,429
	29,652	385,476	13	173,464	20,261	644,053
	30,095	662,090	22	297,941	25,157	895,388
	21,042	483,966	23	217,785	25,088	633,004
	38,979	1,052,433	27	473,595	44,372	1,529,910
	24,686	663,608	28	298,444	22,520	815,773
	37,006	703,114	19	316,401	37,210	1,191,280
	58,411	1,810,741	31	814,833	57,651	2,213,981
	23,705	379,280	16	170,676	24,205	535,149
	57,336	1,261,392	22	567,625	56,294	2,147.789
	13,124	183,736	14	82,681	12,164	341,000
	58,007	870,105	15	391,547	61,267	2,309,663
	32,382	388,584	12	174,863	32,155	1,103,851
	7,911	134,487	17	60,519	7,190	219,014
	30,698	798,148	26	359,167	29,202	1,000,299
	22,200	399,600	18	179,820	20,029	506,692
	44,109	705,744	16	317,685	47,343	1,449,163
	20,677	248,124	12	111,656	16,174	552,145
	79,497	1,351,449	17	608,152	75,117	2,155,793
	35,753	1,072,590	30	482,666	33,946	1,381,881
	20,689	496,536	24	223,441	20,243	793,555
	24,892	572,516	23	257,632	20,869	711,054
	35,549	426,588	12	191,965	34,180	1,157,485
	50,082	751,230	15	338,053	55,989	1,830,986
	45,638	1,414,778	31	636,650	43,615	1,562,955
	35,515	568,240	16	255,708	41,167	1,281,920
	31,171	563,907	17	253,758	30,459	1,050,878
	30,206	302,060	10	135,927	33,049	852,985
	51,892	1,141,624	22	513,731	54,185	1,817,365
	39,322	1,140,338	29	513,152	33,486	877,353
	46,978	892,582	19	401,662	41,844	1,649,166
	24,753	866,355	35	389,860	26,106	748,173
	3,239,914	70,017,604	21.6	$31,507,922	3.229,445	108,217,209

TABLE III.

OATS.

Statement showing by Counties the Total Acreage sown in Oats in 1887, *the Total Product and Average Yield Per Acre in Bushels and Value of Crop for the same Period; also, the Acreage and Product for* 1886.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1887.	Product in 1887.	Yield Per Acre.	Total Value of Crop.	Acreage in 1886.	Product in 1886.
Adams	9,142	342,825	37½	$102,848	9,786	397,908
Allen	25,687	899,045	35	259,714	20,973	810,374
Bartholomew	8,545	196,535	23	58,961	7,857	216,102
Benton	35,529	923,754	26	277,126	38,652	1,661,501
Blackford	2,544	89,040	35	26,712	2,080	62,400
Boone	4,551	131,979	29	39,594	3,807	131,876
Brown	6,233	140,242	22½	42,073	6,084	174,340
Carroll	7,478	254,252	34	76,276	6,030	234,562
Cass	7,374	235,968	32	70,790	7,809	252,901
Clark	10,454	198,626	19	59,588	10,399	279,399
Clay	9,963	219,186	22	65,756	9,455	224,756
Clinton	7,612	258,808	34	77,642	7,061	273,116
Crawford	9,389	122,057	13	36,617	7,780	186,083
Daviess	10,575	232,650	22	69,795	10,485	314,945
Dearborn	7,842	266,628	34	79,988	8,056	256,533
Decatur	8,459	236,852	28	71,056	7,339	264,878
Dekalb	13,390	426,480	32	127,944	13,404	492,089
Delaware	5,126	169,158	33	50,747	4,120	156,246
Dubois	10,950	197,100	18	59,130	14,773	302,930
Elkhart	15,207	486,624	32	145,987	14,825	603,444
Fayette	3,628	119,724	33	35,917	3,193	126,630
Floyd	3,454	79,442	23	23,833	3,407	85,175
Fountain	8,436	253,080	30	75,924	6,834	208,850
Franklin	10,097	232,231	23	69,669	9,737	225,354
Fulton	5,684	198,540	35	59,562	7,236	241,391
Gibson	5,740	154,980	27	46,494	5,728	148,260
Grant	5,455	185,470	34	55,641	4,985	168,735
Greene	11,930	274,390	23	82,317	12,582	271,542
Hamilton	5,031	155,961	31	46,788	4,756	200,846
Hancock	4,211	168,440	40	50,532	4,976	186,814
Harrison	14,946	328,812	22	98,644	13,295	378,272
Hendricks	5,750	161,000	28	48,300	4,572	131,322
Henry	7,156	214,680	30	64,404	5,780	193,104
Howard	2,946	88,380	30	26,514	3,000	115,237
Huntington	10,693	363,562	34	109,069	10,651	411,862
Jackson	14,773	280,689	19	84,207	16,358	383,861
Jasper	14,609	336,007	23	100,802	16,679	561,5[illegible]
Jay	8,766	280,512	32	84,154	8,650	279,[illegible]
Jefferson	8,872	159,696	18	47,909	8,289	234,[illegible]
Jennings	7,747	178,181	23	53,454	8,595	200,[illegible]

TABLE III—Continued.

TIES.	Acreage in 1887.	Product in 1887.	Yield Per Acre.	Total Value of Crop.	Acreage in 1886.	Product in 1886.
	4,175	104,375	25	$31,312	4,262	137,386
	6,426	199,206	31	59,762	6,984	198,189
	13,274	438,042	33	131,413	12,500	469,816
	9,818	274,904	28	82,471	8,212	270 523
	26,690	747,320	28	224,196	22,023	810,668
	15,054	466,674	31	140,002	17,432	547,146
	14,395	259,110	18	77,733	13,442	312,470
	5,044	171,496	34	51,449	4,339	137,208
	8,150	236,350	29	70,905	7,203	232,018
	10,145	253,625	25	76,087	12,165	447,644
	7,766	155,320	20	46,596	8,303	237,573
	7,919	245,389	31	73,617	6,081	219,721
	9,389	197,169	21	59,151	8,076	183,298
	8,519	255,570	30	76,671	5,595	190,099
	5,819	174,570	30	52,371	6,147	179,679
	17,490	524,700	30	157,410	23,228	979,396
	15,345	444,420	36	133,326	10,755	456,381
	2,129	51,096	24	15,329	1,634	49,020
	17,708	389,576	22	114,173	16,190	330,760
	9,705	300,855	31	90,256	9,194	233,164
	9,426	282,780	30	84,834	6,040	209,095
	7,573	121,168	16	36,350	7,879	155,041
	9,080	281,480	31	84,444	7,583	195,081
	16,365	474,585	29	142,375	19,379	742,242
	6,600	217,800	33	65,340	5,414	135,639
	7,828	250,496	32	75,149	9,982	363,277
	7,613	190,325	25	57,097	6,065	174,041
	13,586	475,510	35	142,653	10,660	330, 32
	12,697	304,728	24	91,418	12,491	284.328
	7,806	226,374	29	67,912	4,300	172,107
	6,668	127,792	19	38,338	6,209	145,464
	5,671	164,459	29	49,338	5,084	156,619
	9,264	213,072	23	63,922	12,511	287,131
	2,916	64,152	22	19,246	2,649	80,141
	11,482	310,014	27	93,004	11,405	401,228
	9,253	249,831	27	74,949	7,575	245,063
	10,059	201,180	20	6 ,354	13,559	366,490
	6,035	114,665	19	34,399	4,632	130,217
	14,657	484,011	33	145,203	13,822	477,126
	1,706	54,592	32	16,378	1,315	44,600
	3,428	116,552	34	34,956	2,616	95,988
	3,161	101,152	32	30,346	3,485	105,199
	6,724	161,376	24	48,413	5,694	155,651
	13,096	314,304	24	94,291	12,776	420,743
	8,391	335,640	40	100,692	9,733	360,946
	14,600	467,200	32	140,160	17,095	683,510
	9,609	211,398	22	63,419	10,939	307,300
	19,028	399,588	21	119,876	19,284	657,903
	11,903	321,381	27	96,414	11,286	388,164
	6,196	229,252	37	68,776	7,124	272,990
	16,835	420,875	25	126,262	20,580	783,226
	9,727	359,899	37	107,970	9,249	367,806
	886,927	24,378,984	27.7	$7,313,695	872,..	28,330,102

TABLE IV.

BARLEY.

Statement showing by Counties the Total Acreage sown in Barley in 1887, *the Total Product and Average Yield Per Acre in Bushels and Value of Crop for the same Period; also, the Acreage and Product for* 1886.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1887.	Product in 1887.	Yield Per Acre.	Total Value of Crop.	Acreage in 1886.	Product in 1886.
Adams	35	630	18	$400	69	1,005
Allen	101	1,616	16	1,050	216	3,957
Bartholomew	313	5,008	16	3,255	299	5,415
Benton	125	1,875	15	1,219	31	620
Blackford	41	534	14	347	88	2,290
Boone	87	1,566	18	1,008	21	420
Brown	33	561	17	365	44	660
Carroll	64	1,152	18	749	89	1,950
Cass	86	1,290	15	838	98	1,865
Clark	103	1,751	17	1,138	113	1,225
Clay	211	3,798	18	2,469	28	560
Clinton	213	2,982	14	1,938	269	4,478
Crawford						
Daviess	42	714	17	464	58	985
Dearborn	2,180	28,340	13	18,421	2,468	58,081
Decatur	45	810	18	526	66	1,140
Dekalb	157	2,512	16	1,633	128	2,725
Delaware	137	2,055	15	1,336	152	3,040
Dubois	87	1,392	16	905	59	1,350
Elkhart	90	1,350	15	877	52	510
Fayette	40	680	17	442	42	1,500
Floyd	45	810	18	526	52	1,040
Fountain	55	880	16	572	33	61[illegible]
Franklin	2,000	38,000	19	24,700	859	18,02[illegible]
Fulton	35	595	17	387	23	3[illegible]
Gibson	31	465	15	302	47	9[illegible]
Grant	147	3,675	25	2,389	165	4,4[illegible]
Greene	178	4,450	25	2,892	200	3,[illegible]
Hamilton	80	1,120	14	728	191	2,[illegible]
Hancock	181	5,792	32	3,765	239	6,[illegible]
Harrison	131	3,144	24	2,044	147	3,[illegible]
Hendricks	90	1,530	17	994	49	[illegible]
Henry	75	1,650	22	1,072	144	4,[illegible]
Howard	329	6,251	19	4,063	269	5,[illegible]
Huntington	195	4,485	23	2,915	105	2,[illegible]
Jackson	45	675	15	439	85	1,[illegible]
Jasper	75	1,275	17	829	89	1,[illegible]
Jay	145	2,610	18	1,693	110	2,[illegible]
Jefferson	896	17,920	20	11,648	648	17,[illegible]
Jennings	67	871	13	566	75	1,[illegible]

TABLE IV—Continued.

TIES.	Acreage in 1887.	Product in 1887.	Yield Per Acre.	Total Value of Crop.	Acreage in 1886.	Product in 1886.
. . . . .	68	1,156	17	$751	67	1,340
. . . . .	125	2,375	19	1,544	138	2,895
. . . . .	162	2,430	15	1,379	182	3,620
. . . . .	37	629	17	409	44	880
. . . . .	275	4,950	18	3,217	343	6,780
. . . . .	335	5,360	16	3,484	149	3,014
. . . . .	51	765	15	497	45	900
. . . . .	207	3,726	18	2,422	246	4,195
. . . . .	740	22,200	30	14,430	768	15,093
. . . . .	186	3,162	17	2,055	173	3,993
. . . . .	191	3,629	19	2,359	64	1,060
. . . . .	168	5,376	32	3,494	140	3,342
. . . . .	40	560	14	364	59	1,140
. . . . .	115	2,070	18	1,345	153	5,000
. . . . .	237	4,503	19	2,927	199	3,980
. . . . .	83	1,660	20	1,079	112	2,240
. . . . .	44	1,540	35	1,001	58	1,160
. . . . .	360	3,600	10	2,340	392	7,880
. . . . .	96	1,536	16	998	123	1,965
. . . . .	20	380	19	247	21	370
. . . . .	66	1,122	17	729	73	1,410
. . . . .	244	2,928	12	1,903	310	6,200
. . . . .	107	1,498	14	974	118	2,345
. . . . .	236	3,068	13	1,994	272	5,460
. . . . .	47	705	15	458	120	2,340
. . . . .	394	5,910	15	3,341	176	890
. . . . .	96	1,824	19	1,186	134	2,680
. . . . .	398	9,950	25	6,467	588	11,705
. . . . .	44	792	18	515	53	820
. . . . .	97	1,940	20	1,261	117	2,240
. . . . .	33	561	17	365	56	905
. . . . .	1,027	18,486	18	12,016	954	19,136
. . . . .	583	8,745	15	5,684	215	3,789
. . . . .	298	4,768	16	3,099	310	5,120
. . . . .	310	5,890	19	3,828	360	6,710
. . . . .	30	540	18	351	37	725
. . . . .	55	880	16	572	96	1,920
. . . . .	163	2,445	15	1,589	222	4,130
. . . . .	120	2,280	19	1,482	141	2,795
. . . . .	72	1,440	20	936	97	2,585
. . . . .	63	1,575	25	1,024	31	620
. . . . .	27	648	24	421	25	500
. . . . .	98	2,548	26	1,656	90	1,360
. . . . .	217	4,340	20	2,821	278	4,900
. . . . .	149	3,874	26	2,518	236	4,505
. . . . .	116	2,088	18	1,357	150	3,000
. . . . .	40	720	18	468	63	1,235
. . . . .	68	1,292	19	840	71	1,420
. . . . .	442	14,144	32	9,194	340	8,430
. . . . .	54	2,160	40	1,404	75	1,312
. . . . .	42	840	20	546	50	1,100
. . . . .	45	855	19	556	46	1,450
. . . . .	17,311	340,663	18.5	$220,630	13 577	295,374

TABLE V.

RYE.

Statement showing by Counties the Total Acreage sown in R 1887, *the Total Product and Average Yield Per Acre in Bu and Value of Crop for the same Period; also, the Acreage Product for* 1886.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1887.	Product in 1887.	Yield Per Acre.	Total Value of Crop.	Acreage in 1886.	Pro in 1
Adams	255	4,207	16½	$2,356	146	
Allen	2,065	26,819	13	15,019	1,752	
Bartholomew	90	1,080	12	605	137	
Benton	390	6,270	13	3,511	369	
Blackford	196	2,156	11	1,207	272	
Boone	386	6,562	17	3,675	131	
Brown	12	216	18	121	20	
Carroll	50	1,000	20	560	65	
Cass	210	3,360	16	1,882	248	
Clark	210	2,520	12	1,411	236	
Clay	160	2,080	13	1,165	248	
Clinton	228	3,420	15	1,915	145	
Crawford	25	315	13	176	30	
Daviess	340	4,420	13	2,475	345	
Dearborn	326	4,890	15	2,738	481	
Decatur	60	840	14	470	92	
Dekalb	211	3,587	17	2,009	199	
Delaware	236	4,012	17	2,247	317	
Dubois	20	280	14	157	17	
Elkhart	705	9,165	13	4,832	1,858	
Fayette	15	210	14	118	36	
Floyd	180	2,340	13	1,310	218	
Fountain	90	1,620	18	907	194	
Franklin	225	2,025	9	1,134	419	
Fulton	390	5,850	15	3,276	250	
Gibson	386	5,404	14	3,026	305	
Grant	347	6,246	18	3,498	237	
Greene	239	2,649	11	1,483	351	
Hamilton	80	1,600	20	896	34	
Hancock	66	1,155	17½	647	56	
Harrison	132	1,980	15	1,109	206	
Hendricks	60	900	15	504	83	
Henry	49	980	20	549	60	
Howard	87	1,566	18	877	55	
Huntington	800	13,600	17	7,616	1,025	
Jackson	297	2,970	10	1,663	313	
Jasper	1,842	20,262	11	11,347	2,225	
Jay	275	4,675	17	2,618	187	
Jefferson	293	2,637			394	
Jennings	176	1,584	9	887	277	

TABLE V—Continued.

UNTIES.	Acreage in 1887.	Product in 1887.	Yield Per Acre.	Total Value of Crop.	Acreage in 1886.	Product in 1886.
	47	564	12	$316	67	1,005
	207	2,070	10	1,159	229	4,035
	240	2,880	12	1,613	206	3,096
	873	11,349	13	6,355	913	11,377
	1,284	24,396	19	13,662	1,278	26,973
	802	14,436	18	8,084	837	9,210
	136	1,088	8	609	226	3,390
	175	3,675	21	2,058	16	165
	250	4,000	16	2,240	243	4,753
	1,244	12,684	11	7,663	1,001	13,582
	136	1,088	8	609	224	2,786
	139	2,780	20	1,557	120	1,953
	35	525	15	294	43	685
ry	171	3,420	20	1,915	173	2,505
	79	1,106	14	619	66	960
	936	11,268	13	6,310	1,245	18,417
	120	2,400	20	1,344	181	3,030
	586	4,102	7	2,297	698	8,435
	84	672	8	376	76	1,020
	91	910	10	510	94	1,340
	297	4,158	14	2,328	361	5,415
	65	975	15	546	62	930
	83	1,328	16	744	110	1,650
	1,026	17,442	17	9,568	1,004	16,917
	120	1,680	14	941	72	1,090
	1,570	23,550	15	13,188	1,687	23,813
	117	1,638	14	918	113	1,705
	183	3,111	17	1,742	115	1,747
	211	2,110	10	1,182	286	4,290
	42	840	20	470	30	435
	37	518	14	190	75	1,260
	35	455	13	255	57	735
	140	2 100	15	546	66	1,020
	1,657	19,884	12	11,135	1,707	22,063
	440	7,040	16	3,942	365	4,785
	219	2,628	12	1,472	114	1,675
	826	8,260	10	4,628	1,305	16,468
d	2,514	22,626	9	12,671	2,781	33,774
e	544	8,704	16	4,874	384	6,474
	137	2,466	18	1,381	102	2,284
	16	224	14	125	16	240
gh	45	450	10	252	80	1,205
	352	4,928	14	2,760	214	8,084
	694	8,328	12	4,664	797	12,075
	115	2,070	18	1,159	101	1,670
	145	2,030	14	1,137	111	1,845
	62	868	14	486	74	1,110
n	77	693	9	388	99	1,513
	382	5,348	14	2,995	381	5,868
	572	12,012	21	6,727	529	4,715
	1,214	16,996	14	9,518	1,140	14,220
	95	1,425	15	798	151	2,390
	33,871	460,750	13.6	$258,020	36,581	522,321

TABLE VI.

BUCKWHEAT AND FLAXSEED.

Statement showing by Counties the Acreage, Product in Bus and Value of Product of Buckwheat and Flaxseed for 18 *also, the Acreage and Product for* 1886.

COUNTIES.	BUCKWHEAT, 1887.			FLAXSEED, 1887.			BUCKWHEAT, 1886.		FLAXSE 1886.	
	Acres	Product.	Value.	Acres.	Product.	Value.	Acres	Product.	Acres.	P
Adams	48	480	$296	700	3,500	$3,850	76	761	721	
Allen	92	644	451	711	4,977	5,475	183	6,344	747	
Bartholomew	31	217	152	34	272	299	88	916		
Benton	31	217	152	650	3,250	3,575	38	380	950	
Blackford	20	140	98	121	605	666	42	523	78	
Boone	4	16	11	28	196	216	14	171	78	
Brown	20	100	70				27	385		
Carroll	16	80	56	200	600	660	15	138	200	
Cass	395	1,970	1,379	466	2,330	2,563	187	1,888	108	
Clark				9	72	79			15	
Clay	44	220	154				69	592		
Clinton	27	135	95	96	768	867	35	603	103	
Crawford										
Daviess	25	225	158				26	430		
Dearborn	5	35	25				52	720		
Decatur	35	280	196				56	345		
Dekalb	85	425	298	46	322	344	102	1,012	96	
Delaware	30	150	105	360	2,520	2,772	31	325	424	
Dubois										
Elkhart	155	1,860	922				190	2,492		
Fayette				40	280	308			59	
Floyd				10	70	77			12	
Fountain	10	170	119				15	280		
Franklin	44	792	554	90	630	693	49	640	118	
Fulton	147	2,940	2,058	33	231	254	264	3,974	46	
Gibson	42	294	179	26	208	229				
Grant	63	2,079	1,455	1,025	8,200	9,020	54	595	1,034	
Greene	89	890	623	42	294	323	123	1,449	54	
Hamilton	134	1,072	750	11	88	97			100	
Hancock	10	140	98	16	128	141	16	233	23	
Harrison	50	450	315				17	185		
Hendricks	12	96	67				10	110		
Henry	10	110	77	135	1,080	1,188	15	161	122	
Howard	12	240	168	22	176	194	15	150	97	
Huntington	89	890	623	1,724	15,516	17,068	119	1,512	1,834	
Jackson	8	56	39				11	125		
Jasper	277	2,770	1,939	341	2,387	2,626	292	3,765	467	
Jay	53	530	371	268	1,608	1,769	40	465	534	
Jefferson	19	133	93	17		119	20	293	23	
Jennings	77	539	377	21		1,160	81	947	383	

TABLE VI—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Buckwheat, 1887.			Flaxseed, 1887.			Buckwheat, 1886.		Flaxseed, 1886.	
	Acres	Product.	Value.	Acres.	Product.	Value.	Acres	Product.	Acres.	Product.
Johnson	17	102	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Knox	40	320	224	20	160	176	50	675	30	240
Kosciusko	197	1,576	1,103	107	856	942	109	1,090	107	856
Lagrange	178	2,136	1,495	...	...	...	155	2,150	...	...
Lake	650	7,800	5,460	15	120	132	550	13,569	45	246
Laporte	281	2,810	1,967	186	1,488	1,637	359	4,820	214	1,498
Lawrence	10	100	70	...	...	...	18	195	...	...
Madison	20	200	140	251	2,008	2,209	190	3,922	290	2,476
Marion	125	1,250	875	80	640	704	127	1,516	93	585
Marshall	245	2,205	1,543	...	...	...	224	3,025	...	...
Martin	105	1,575	1,103	...	...	...	127	1,516	...	...
Miami	27	270	189	425	2,975	3,272	42	534	633	6,292
Monroe	12	120	84	...	...	...	16	213	...	...
Montgomery	25	225	158	...	...	...	37	475	...	...
Morgan	18	180	126	...	...	...	20	566	...	...
Newton	185	2,220	1,554	725	7,250	7,975	224	4,990	1,256	11,374
Noble	44	308	216	27	189	208	43	471	43	430
Ohio	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orange	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Owen	5	150	105	...	...	...	26	495	...	...
Parke	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	185	...	...
Perry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pike	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Porter	65	715	503	25	75	83	79	1,076	50	399
Posey	12	120	84	...	...	...	21	150	...	...
Pulaski	387	5,805	4,064	67	536	590	436	8,078	140	1,080
Putnam	13	130	91	46	368	405	16	200	...	...
Randolph	44	528	370	1,064	7,448	8,293	50	639	1,400	11,216
Ripley	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	186	28	224
Rush	...	...	...	12	60	66	10	125	22	200
Scott	10	100	70	...	...	...	11	125	...	...
Shelby	18	180	126	16	160	176	21	315	15	135
Spencer	17	255	179	...	...	...	10	110	...	...
Starke	221	2,642	1,849	12	96	106	310	5,120	10	100
St. Joseph	162	1,620	1,134	21	168	185	185	1,968	10	70
Steuben	108	2,160	1,512	...	...	...	90	1,088	...	...
Sullivan	95	950	665	...	...	...	106	1,060	...	...
Switzerland	54	540	378	...	...	...	39	390	...	...
Tippecanoe	44	440	308	38	304	334	68	790	21	168
Tipton	56	560	392	14	112	123	130	1,390	21	208
Union	8	80	56	97	485	534	10	125	74	473
Vanderburgh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vermillion	13	130	91	30	240	264	8	110	50	400
Vigo	85	850	595	...	...	...	96	1,035	...	...
Wabash	131	1,834	1,284	529	4,232	4,655	70	1,402	699	6,322
Warren	12	120	84	36	288	317	...	...	104	734
Warrick	28	280	196	10	80	88	15	160	11	88
Washington	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	214	...	...
Wayne	40	400	280	2,322	16,254	17,879	278	2,895	2,813	20,998
Wells	60	600	420	688	4,816	5,298	90	990	565	4,048
White	313	2,504	1,753	255	2,040	2,244	305	6,585	738	7,880
Whitley	60	900	630	327	2,289	2,518	71	849	317	2,811
Total	6,469	69,375	$48,563	14,872	107,208	$117,929	6,953	105,734	18,268	153,128

TABLE VII.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.

Statement showing by Counties the Product and Value of Cl and Timothy Seed for 1887 *and the Product for* 1886.

COUNTIES.	Clover Seed, 1887.		Timothy Seed, 1887.		Clover Seed, 1886.	Tim Se 18
	Product.	Value.	Product.	Value.	Product.	Pro
Adams	7,693	$32,695	220	$462	9,910	
Allen	157	667	4,145	8,704	2,755	
Bartholomew	3,095	13,154	2,651	5,567	3,060	
Benton	354	1,504	475	997	138	
Blackford	3,374	14,339	239	502	1,031	
Boone	4,492	19,091	205	430	3,963	
Brown	30	127	90	189	25	
Carroll	5,942	25,253	1,675	3,517	4,754	
Cass	2,076	8,823	171	359	1,629	
Clark	1,260	5,355	433	909	1,476	
Clay	1,827	7,765	1,147	2,409	1,368	
Clinton	5,253	22,325	223	468	5,932	
Crawford	20	85	40	84	15	
Daviess	1,400	5,950	1,175	2,467	1,538	
Dearborn	647	2,750	79	166	2,982	
Decatur	3,033	12,990	302	634	2,298	
Dekalb	6,238	26,511	427	897	8,298	
Delaware	3,774	16,039	524	1,100	3,361	
Dubois	4,828	20,524	325	682	3,617	
Elkhart	5,316	22,603	160	336	4,930	
Fayette	2,499	10,621	332	697	1,888	
Floyd	394	1,674	50	105	150	
Fountain	1,362	5,788	371	779	1,114	
Franklin	3,196	13,583	579	1,216	2,297	
Fulton	8,279	35,186	429	901	8,777	
Gibson	6,168	26,214	378	794	5,624	
Grant	4,804	20,417	1,205	2,530	3,885	
Greene	2,766	11,755	2,217	4,656	3,364	
Hamilton	2,064	8,772	681	1,430	1,422	
Hancock	3,141	13,349	219	460	2,279	
Harrison	4,267	18,135	128	269	866	
Hendricks	3,204	13,617	588	1,235	807	
Henry	2,468	10,489	462	970	2,318	
Howard	5,516	23,453	317	466	6,495	
Huntington	4,742	20,153	601	1,262	4,804	
Jackson	976	4,148	220	462	412	
Jasper	632	2,686	626	1,315	790	
Jay	1,857	7,892	1,295	2,719	1,455	
Jefferson	644	2,737	51	107	100	
Jennings	726	3,085	344	722	236	

TABLE VII—Continued.

COUNTIES.	CLOVER SEED, 1887.		TIMOTHY SEED, 1887.		CLOVER SEED, 1886.	TIMOTHY SEED, 1886.
	Product.	Value.	Product.	Value.	Product.	Product.
Johnson	4,880	$20,740	174	$365	3,008	296
Knox	2,295	9,754	398	836	1,929	268
Kosciusko	4,132	17,561	146	307	3,078	156
Lagrange	6,920	29,410	207	435	4,739	214
Lake	621	2,639	243	510	481	189
Laporte	2,751	11,691	267	561	2,777	307
Lawrence	300	1,275	93	195	72	89
Madison	1,336	5,678	107	225	1,205	173
Marion	1,400	5,950	700	1,470	1,249	696
Marshall	5,856	24,888	109	229	3,442	118
Martin	692	2,941	159	334	294	208
Miami	3,548	14,229	181	380	2,443	134
Monroe	639	2,716	204	428	214	262
Montgomery	4,397	18,687	194	407	3,249	161
Morgan	3,197	13,587	359	754	1,365	215
Newton	386	1,640	660	1,386	414	405
Noble	9,875	41,969	207	435	8,305	268
Ohio	100	425	16	33	105	14
Orange	83	353	704	1,478	135	122
Owen	1,634	6,944	460	966	385	762
Parke	2,257	9,592	1,217	2,556	1,719	1,654
Perry	300	1,275	100	210	270	128
Pike	5,586	23,740	40	84	2,740	50
Porter	1,216	5,168	96	202	1,147	114
Posey	4,578	19,456	715	1,501	3,642	815
Pulaski	3,689	15,678	153	321	2,525	163
Putnam	2,506	10,650	280	588	1,530	338
Randolph	2,850	12,112	687	1,443	3,109	826
Ripley	1,808	7,684	460	966	157	276
Rush	4,416	18,768	60	130	2,092	131
Scott	460	1,955	281	590	173	351
Shelby	3,767	11,760	137	288	3,975	159
Spencer	3,930	16,702	486	1,021	2,852	504
Starke	401	1,704	27	57	483	24
St. Joseph	6,020	25,585	275	577	5,772	380
Steuben	6,321	26,864	161	338	4,293	196
Sullivan	1,447	6,150	512	1,075	732	380
Switzerland	393	1,670	193	405	447	196
Tippecanoe	756	3,213	260	546	552	567
Tipton	637	2,707	556	1,168	209	136
Union	1,016	4,318	124	254	506	259
Vanderburgh	1,913	8,130	127	267	1,378	166
Vermillion	477	2,027	110	230	347	200
Vigo	1,479	6,286	900	1,890	542	1,962
Wabash	5,542	23,553	224	470	3,999	441
Warren	44	187	225	472	55	163
Warrick	5,761	24,484	721	1,514	4,319	87
Washington	897	3,812	692	1,453	949	578
Wayne	1,634	6,944	1,007	2,115	1,255	724
Wells	5,348	22,729	627	1,317	6,167	760
White	896	3,808	512	1,075	571	551
Whitley	7,583	32,228	163	342	3,636	173
Total	261,284	$1,110,457	43,515	$91,381	216,515	45,944

TABLE VIII.

CLOVER HAY.

Statement showing by Counties the Acreage sown in Clover in 1887, *number of Tons Produced, Average Per Acre and Value of Crop; also, the Acreage and Product for* 1886.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1887.	Product in Tons 1887.	Average Yield Per Acre.	Value of Crop.	Acreage in 1886.	Product in Tons 1886.
Adams	9,414	14,121	1½	$141,210	10,712	21,455
Allen	20,537	41,074	2	410,740	20,354	27,045
Bartholomew	11,252	11,252	1	112,520	16,194	25,864
Benton	4,076	4,076	1	40,760	3,210	3,780
Blackford	3,712	7,424	2	74,240	3,575	4,263
Boone	18,973	28,460	1½	284,600	19,680	27,205
Brown	883	883	1	8,830	651	732
Carroll	18,787	28,181	1½	281,810	15,732	26,501
Cass	15,179	30,358	2	303,580	15,040	25,659
Clark	4,630	6,945	1½	69,450	4,837	5,524
Clay	6,766	10,149	1½	101,490	8,920	13,837
Clinton	18,643	27,965	1½	279,650	18,710	31,255
Crawford	2,071	2,071	1	20,710	2,177	3,441
Daviess	10,370	15,555	1½	155,550	11,171	13,531
Dearborn	5,847	8,770	1½	87,700	5,284	6,937
Decatur	18,408	27,612	1½	276,120	17,034	24,339
Dekalb	15,566	23,349	1½	233,490	13,864	20,419
Delaware	17,760	26,640	1½	266,400	17,018	26,087
Dubois	8,820	13,230	1½	132,300	8,813	15,104
Elkhart	25,586	38,379	1½	383,790	26,616	40,813
Fayette	12,413	18,620	1½	186,200	12,786	18,792
Floyd	1,821	3,642	2	36,420	1,436	2,261
Fountain	16,221	24,331	1½	243,310	14,850	22,302
Franklin	13,105	19,658	1½	196,580	13,758	22,502
Fulton	15,455	30,910	2	309,100	14,907	27,730
Gibson	23,361	46,722	2	467,220	20,274	39,783
Grant	18,348	27,522	1½	275,220	18,937	37,241
Greene	6,347	6,347	1	63,470	6,088	9,426
Hamilton	20,099	40,198	2	401,980	14,038	22,905
Hancock	17,473	26,210	1½	262,100	15,988	22,911
Harrison	16,159	24,238	1½	242,380	14,187	20,197
Hendricks	16,155	24,232	1½	242,320	13,710	27,917
Henry	23,112	34,668	1½	346,680	23,114	38,173
Howard	11,773	23,546	2	235,460	12,500	27,745
Huntington	17,333	25,999	1½	259,990	16,813	26,536
Jackson	5,220	7,980	1½	79,800	5,363	9,125
Jasper	1,520	1,520	1	15,200	1,181	1,977
Jay	10,502	15,753	1½	157,530	9,273	17,868
Jefferson	7,176	10,764	1½	107,640	4,792	8,778
Jennings	5,827	8,741	1½	87,410	5,506	8,514

TABLE VIII—Continued.

NTIES.	Acreage in 1887.	Product in Tons 1887.	Average Yield Per Acre.	Value of Crop.	Acreage in 1886.	Product in Tons 1886.
	10,608	15,912	1½	$159,120	9,602	15,615
	17,065	34,130	2	341,300	15,740	32,681
	20,141	30,211	1½	302,110	18,730	29,117
	23,878	35,817	1½	358,170	23,254	38,164
	3,144	4,716	1½	47,160	2,748	4,850
	19,660	29,490	1½	294,900	17,903	27,356
	3,597	5,395	1½	53,950	3,167	4,219
	18,519	27,778	1½	277,780	18,712	28,310
	17,500	26,250	1½	262,500	18,285	22,094
	14,594	21,891	1½	218,910	15,277	23,737
	2,930	4,395	1½	43,950	3,208	4,848
	22,461	33,691	1½	336,910	22,321	33,304
	2,193	2,193	1	21,930	2,430	2,642
y	17,563	26,344	1½	263,440	17,065	29,312
	10,022	20,044	2	200,440	8,234	17,564
	2,769	2,769	1	27,690	3,781	4,685
	18,296	27,444	1½	274,440	16,747	23,662
	1,026	1,026	1	10,260	1,203	1,829
	3,111	3,111	1	31,110	3,421	5,069
	3,707	3,707	1	37,070	3,793	5,950
	12,325	18,487	1½	184,870	13,601	25,002
	3,125	4,687	1½	46,870	2,907	4,185
	12,960	19,440	1½	194,400	13,946	19,996
	6,988	10,482	1½	104,820	7,882	12,665
	16,824	25,236	1½	252,360	14,018	26,342
	10,780	16,170	1½	161,700	9,785	18,833
	13,712	27,424	2	274,240	12,747	19,819
	21,945	43,880	2	438,800	18,328	33,423
	2,948	2,948	1	29,480	3,064	3,105
	26,207	39,310	1½	393,100	21,119	23,427
	2,221	2,221	1	22,210	1,692	2,692
	19,022	28,533	1½	285,330	16,626	31,440
	13,092	13,092	1	130,920	10,266	17,784
	2,234	2,234	1	22,340	2,012	2,074
	19,020	28,530	1½	285,300	16,421	38,975
	23,416	35,124	1½	351,240	23,132	36,112
	15,273	15,273	1	152,730	18,852	31,151
	4,279	4,279	1	42,790	2,596	3,705
	13,227	19,840	1½	198,400	13,915	20,558
	7,467	14,934	2	149,340	7,861	14,897
gh.	12,266	18,399	1½	183,990	13,207	22,327
	9,981	14,971	1½	149,710	8,430	13,422
	12,433	18,650	1½	186,500	5,481	10,692
	9,715	14,573	1½	145,730	10,221	22,471
	25,451	38,176	1½	381,760	25,310	45,021
	4,426	6,639	1½	66,390	2,929	7,395
	15,856	15,856	1	158,560	11,586	15,523
	2,983	4,475	1½	44,750	2,072	3,201
	21,250	31,975	1½	319,750	20,900	33,355
	11,839	17,756	1½	177,560	11,571	18,271
	5,881	11,762	2	117,620	5,046	5,681
	12,674	19,011	1½	190,110	11,807	16,243
	1,121,314	1,728,776	. . .	$17,287,760	1,075,717	1,770,528

TABLE IX.

TIMOTHY HAY.

Statement showing by Counties the Acreage sown in Timothy 1887, *Number of Tons Produced, Average Per Acre and Va of Crop; also, the Acreage and Product for* 1886.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1887.	Product in Tons 1887.	Average Yield Per Acre Tons.	Value of Crop.	Acreage in 1886.	Prod in T 18
Adams	13,760	13,760	1	$165,120	15,110	
Allen	23,943	35,915	1½	430,980	24,273	
Bartholomew	14,335	14,335	1	172,020	15,172	
Benton	22,794	22,794	1	272,988	18,086	
Blackford	6,189	9,284	1½	111,408	6,203	
Boone	12,858	12,858	1	154,296	13,696	
Brown	12,063	12,063	1	144,756	11,105	
Carroll	7,534	11,301	1½	125,612	10,462	
Cass	9,190	13,785	1½	165,420	9,364	
Clark	15,592	15,592	1	187,104	16,183	
Clay	18,420	18,420	1	221,040	21,224	
Clinton	15,670	15,670	1	188,040	12,428	
Crawford	10,158	10,158	1	121,896	10,875	
Daviess	11,540	11,540	1	138,480	11,501	
Dearborn	13,198	13,198	1	158,376	19,651	
Decatur	15,350	23,025	1½	276,300	14,970	
Dekalb	10,623	15,935	1½	191,220	11,816	
Delaware	14,501	21,751	1½	261,012	17,018	
Dubois	12,037	12,037	1	144,444	11,698	
Elkhart	11,039	16,568	1½	198,816	15,111	
Fayette	7,932	11,898	1½	142,776	6,752	
Floyd	5,638	8,457	1½	101,484	4,023	
Fountain	12,180	18,270	1½	219,240	15,934	
Franklin	12,926	12,926	1	155,112	13,635	
Fulton	5,401	8,102	1½	97,224	6,064	
Gibson	9,870	14,805	1½	177,660	11,202	
Grant	20,263	30,395	1½	364,740	15,938	
Greene	28,105	28,105	1	337,260	28,863	
Hamilton	11,300	16 950	1½	203,400	14,038	
Hancock	7,015	7,015	1	84,180	8,750	
Harrison	11,935	11,935	1	142,230	11,908	
Hendricks	15,428	15,428	1	185,136	18,085	
Henry	9,371	14,056	1½	168,672	9,250	
Howard	7,285	14,560	2	174,720	8,015	
Huntington	13,855	20,782	1½	249,384	15,069	
Jackson	21,078	21,078	1	252,936	23,997	
Jasper	25,395	25,395	1	303,540	21,280	
Jay	17,382	26,073	1½	312,876	17,794	
Jefferson	17,114	17,114	1	205,368	18,579	
Jennings	23,215	23,215	1	278,580	23,632	

TABLE IX—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1887.	Product in Tons 1887.	Average Yield Per Acre Tons.	Value of Crop.	Acreage in 1886.	Product in Tons 1886.
. . . . .	15,042	15,042	1	$180,504	16,676	32,452
. . . . .	11,500	17,250	1½	207,000	11,030	17,853
ako	13,155	19,732	1½	236,784	12,326	19,230
ge.	6,282	9,423	1½	113,076	7,855	12,642
. . . . .	31,673	31,673	1	380,076	29,161	41,963
. . . . .	13,889	20,833	1½	169,996	22,318	19,160
ice	20,536	20,536	1	164,288	17,270	28,168
n	9,476	14,214	1½	170,560	10,455	18,333
ll	17,850	17,850	1	214,200	18,486	28,996
. . . . .	8,783	13,179	1½	158,148	10,101	15,529
. . . . .	12,878	19,317	1½	231,804	13,695	21,092
. . . . .	8,695	13,043	1½	156,516	9,647	17,637
. . . . .	19,400	19,400	1	232,800	17,319	25,974
mery	16,071	16,071	1	182,852	17,810	24,963
. . . . .	12,767	19,151	1½	229,812	14,230	23,954
. . . . .	20,672	20,672	1	248,064	19,069	23,714
. . . . .	11,026	16,539	1½	198,468	11,391	15,220
. . . . .	6,956	6,956	1	83,472	6,639	8,352
. . . . .	15,817	15,817	1	189,804	11,824	17,989
. . . . .	26,888	26,888	1	312,656	25,263	28,373
. . . . .	13,879	13,879	1	166,548	14,112	29,090
. . . . .	5,465	8,198	1½	98,376	7,047	9,767
. . . . .	11,857	17,785	1½	213,420	10,097	16,872
. . . . .	18,554	18,554	1	222,648	22,364	26,987
. . . . .	5,626	8,439	1½	101,268	7,858	12,106
. . . . .	6,128	6,128	1	73,536	5,829	8,144
. . . . .	18,550	18,550	1	222,600	20,810	26,768
ph	13,222	19,833	1½	237,996	16,907	28,127
. . . . .	30,485	30,485	1	365,820	31,805	31,420
. . . . .	8,159	12,234	1½	146,808	9,700	17,069
. . . . .	7,460	7,460	1	89,520	7,559	7,099
. . . . .	8,268	12,402	1½	148,824	8,655	13,644
. . . . .	13,475	20,213	1½	242,556	14,031	17,874
. . . . .	948	948	1	11,376	863	1,544
. . . . .	7,451	11,177	1½	134,124	9,263	15,870
rph	9,806	14,709	1½	176,508	10,875	18,506
n	20,596	20,596	1	247,152	20,936	27,107
land	16,473	16,473	1	197,676	16,472	15,023
nce	20,504	30,756	1½	369,072	19,113	27,713
. . . . .	6,172	9,258	1½	111,096	6,639	14,355
. . . . .	3,331	4,996	1½	59,952	2,938	4,914
burgh.	11,445	17,168	1½	206,016	10,402	17,024
lton	7,759	7,759	1	$5,808	8,297	12,444
. . . . .	19,505	19,505	1	234,060	18,662	24,219
. . . . .	12,229	12,229	1	146,748	14,890	23,939
. . . . .	11,614	17,421	1½	209,052	12,989	21,767
k	13,612	20,418	1½	245,016	12,540	16,322
gton	30,185	30,185	1	362,220	25,632	26,966
. . . . .	14,028	21,042	1½	252,504	14,812	22,885
. . . . .	18,320	27,480	1½	329,760	15,367	22,877
. . . . .	19,480	29,220	1½	350,640	19,568	28,482
. . . . .	11,846	17,769	1½	213,228	12,041	19,259
otal	1,269,870	1,543,558	. . .	$18,522,696	1,296,710	1,820,241

TABLE X.

IRISH AND SWEET POTATOES.

Statement showing by Counties the Acreage, Product in Bush and Value of the Irish and Sweet Potato Crop for 1887 *and Acreage and Product for* 1886.

COUNTIES.	Irish Potatoes for 1887.			Sweet Potatoes for 1887.			Irish Potatoes, 1886.		Sweet Potatoes 1886.	
	Acreage.	Product.	Value.	Acreage.	Product.	Value.	Acreage.	Product.	Acreage.	Pr u
Adams	647	27,498	$13,749	10	400	$480	556	15,794	12	
Allen	2,956	100,504	50,252	20	600	720	2,819	231,605	35	2
Bartholomew	429	13,728	6,864	63	1,449	1,739	302	31,055	73	1
Benton	522	14,616	7,308	25	1,250	1,500	491	43,629	200	12
Blackford	502	11,546	5,773	14	1,050	1,260	550	62,240	4	
Boone	651	18,228	9,114	10	300	360	763	41,050	3	
Brown	357	11,067	5,533	18	1,134	1,361	369	32,001	28	2
Carroll	518	15,540	7,770	25	1,175	1,410	510	65,610	12	1
Cass	1,937	52,299	26,149	26	812	964	1,049	97,205	11	
Clark	456	13,680	6,840	30	300	360	622	56,510	39	3
Clay	666	16,650	8,325	14	350	420	712	37,296	16	
Clinton	416	11,648	5,824	25	850	1,020	408	36,840	61	4
Crawford	210	4,830	2,415	15	585	703	260	13,655	7	
Daviess	340	7,140	3,570	19	418	502	236	28,860	15	1
Dearborn	1,753	63,108	31,554	15	405	486	1,291	119,745	25	2
Decatur	213	5,112	2,556	9	489	587	245	18,610	21	1
Dekalb	1,054	28,458	14,229	10	440	528	917	49,530	15	1
Delaware	556	16,680	8,340	30	1,540	1,848	596	56,943	38	2
Dubois	595	22,610	11,305	24	1,056	1,267	580	74,815	5	
Elkhart	1,925	60,675	30,337	21	1,008	1,210	1,612	89,929	51	3
Fayette	401	13,233	6,617	7	378	454	333	33,300	11	
Floyd	769	21,532	10,766	37	1,480	1,676	690	20,700	43	2
Fountain	310	8,060	4,030	16	752	902	364	36,095	19	1
Franklin	1,126	39,410	14,705	15	630	756	1,096	74,499	20	
Fulton	1,047	48,115	24,057	11	880	1,056	1,000	102,250	12	
Gibson	446	14,718	7,359	74	1,850	2,220	220	16,950	52	2
Grant	896	37,632	18,816	17	901	961	678	66,500	21	1
Greene	856	24,824	12,412	38	988	1,186	407	25,320	37	1
Hamilton	853	23,884	11,942	11	484	581	655	51,415	10	
Hancock	330	6,930	3,465	17	1,207	1,448	286	27,930	13	1
Harrison	1,594	39,850	19,925	32	608	730	1,230	130,060	23	2
Hendricks	487	8,766	4,383	18	1,368	1,642	616	49,545	7	
Henry	832	28,288	14,144	74	8,510	10,212	717	62,775	110	12
Howard	900	27,000	13,500	25	2,300	2,760	650	38,780	. .	.
Huntington	924	28,644	14,322	17	782	938	842	80,919	27	1
Jackson	530	13,780	6,890	33	2,640	3,168	606	42,600	31	2
Jasper	590	15,340	7,670	40	2,000	2,400	453	31,430	55	1
Jay	893	28,576	14,288	23	2,300	2,760	703	30,015	. .	.
Jefferson	843	26,133	13,067	23	1,380	2,136	760	79,119	54	3
Jennings	443	18,608	9,304	46	2,438	2,926	459	37,880	64	3

TABLE X—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Irish Potatoes for 1887.			Sweet Potatoes for 1887.			Irish Potatoes, 1886.		Sweet Potatoes, 1886.	
	Acreage.	Product.	Value.	Acreage.	Product.	Value.	Acreage.	Product.	Acreage.	Product.
Johnson	204	4,692	$2,346	12	360	$432	321	26,380	10	900
Knox	529	7,935	3,967	39	3,120	3,744	655	58,340	53	3,025
Kosciusko	698	18,846	9,423	16	480	576	941	69,190	17	1,025
Lagrange	1,866	52,248	26,124	12	480	576	1,595	88,760	8	400
Lake	2,686	134,300	67,150	29	1,450	1,740	2,558	151,640	46	2,685
Laporte	1,834	42,182	21,091	15	630	756	1,458	67,420	7	520
Lawrence	166	4,482	2,241	10	470	564	150	15,650	8	600
Madison	153	5,049	2,525	7	539	647	206	22,630	2	175
Marion	3,350	70,350	35,175	450	23,400	28,080	3,168	343,922	334	38,700
Marshall	1,564	34,408	17,204	16	640	768	1,648	80,733	16	1,350
Martin	212	4,240	2,120	31	682	818	209	13,197	10	760
Miami	1,128	30,456	15,238	25	2,500	3,000	932	70,219	26	1,550
Monroe	195	10,530	5,265	12	444	533	209	20,850	15	1,470
Montgomery	500	13,000	6,500	48	2,492	2,990	729	75,725	59	4,475
Morgan	240	8,400	4,200	18	900	1,080	266	29,030	25	2,045
Newton	203	7,308	3,654	10	300	360	281	18,675	. .	. . .
Noble	1,113	26,712	13,356	12	480	576	1,160	46,225	8	640
Ohio	1,075	23,500	11,750	13	390	468	1,035	69,930	5	500
Orange	103	2,266	1,133	8	304	365	79	6,065	16	1,425
Owen	325	9,100	4,550	20	920	1,104	320	27,200	25	2,130
Parke	381	12,192	6,096	15	900	1,080	365	26,100	20	1,860
Perry	1,003	33,099	16,550	20	700	840	752	73,815	28	1,505
Pike	212	5,724	2,862	17	952	1,142	273	26,500	18	1,305
Porter	1,133	26,059	13,030	27	243	292	1,340	78,014	32	1,600
Posey	372	15,252	7,626	16	960	1,152	481	26,396	20	1,350
Pulaski	1,132	21,508	10,754	25	875	1,051	1,336	101,305	30	2,175
Putnam	317	10,461	5,230	16	1,120	1,344	428	30,275	20	1,350
Randolph	642	28,248	14,124	23	1,656	1,987	695	45,765	28	1,830
Ripley	1,332	39,960	19,980	19	817	980	1,303	85,915	19	1,010
Rush	287	9,471	4,735	15	570	684	260	21,290	24	1,940
Scott	250	6,750	3,375	27	1,080	1,296	86	9,300	16	1,293
Shelby	632	20,224	10,112	22	704	845	555	45,630	29	1,775
Spencer	2,477	59,448	29,724	116	3,248	3,898	2,569	129,400	51	2,400
Starke	553	11,060	5,530	14	542	650	491	32,505	5	300
St. Joseph	2,176	65,280	32,640	16	460	552	1,823	101,451	17	1,150
Steuben	1,021	28,583	14,294	13	585	702	1,024	51,160	15	1,200
Sullivan	189	5,670	2,835	10	500	600	198	16,800	11	795
Switzerland	2,561	74,269	37,134	18	1,080	1,296	2,281	157,715	15	1,325
Tippecanoe	1,890	49,140	24,570	26	910	1,092	962	67,125	43	2,075
Tipton	207	4,968	2,484	21	2,310	2,772	248	23,725	23	1,810
Union	109	2,725	1,362	7	539	647	127	14,550	9	700
Vanderburgh	1,824	72,960	36,460	60	3,000	3,600	1,727	85,790	36	2,165
Vermillion	238	6,426	3,213	16	640	768	230	16,610	8	670
Vigo	1,440	34,120	17,060	238	11,662	13,994	895	69,450	122	7,020
Wabash	683	25,271	12,635	27	2,079	2,495	934	111,340	29	2,000
Warren	282	7,896	3,948	17	372	446	216	19,900	2	200
Warrick	2,100	64,000	32,000	393	25,545	30,654	1,895	91,165	127	11,750
Washington	147	3,822	1,961	30	960	1,152	149	19,425	36	2,680
Wayne	724	25,340	12,670	120	11,040	13,248	908	69,506	179	9,885
Wells	967	29,010	14,505	12	312	374	973	77,765	10	800
White	461	13,830	6,915	6	138	166	498	39,995	8	640
Whitley	651	19,530	9,765	12	420	504	676	60,719	12	960
Total	77,306	2,216,130	$1,108,065	3,214	167,387	$200,846	72,055	5,392,021	3,003	222,390

TABLE XI.

TOBACCO.

Statement showing by Counties the Acreage Planted in Tobacco in 1887, *the Product in Pounds, Average Per Acre and Value of Crop; also, the Acreage and Product of* 1886.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1887.	Product in Pounds.	Average Yield Per Acre.	Value of Crop.	Acreage in 1886.	Product in Pounds.
Adams						
Allen					5	2,500
Bartholomew	15	4,500	300	$450	34	160,000
Benton						
Blackford						
Boone						
Brown	100	30,000	300	3,000	100	77,300
Carroll						
Cass						
Clark	200	80,000	400	8,000	156	98,760
Clay						
Clinton	6	1,200	200	120	11	6,211
Crawford	43	12,900	300	1,290	19	13,200
Daviess	14	3,200	300	320	16	9,700
Dearborn	28	8,400	300	840	68	59,475
Decatur						
Dekalb						
Delaware					6	3,000
Dubois	1,032	457,176	443	45,717	1,721	1,418,575
Elkhart						
Fayette						
Floyd	10	1,000	200	100	13	7,800
Fountain						
Franklin						
Fulton						
Gibson	90	18,000	200	1,800	142	89,000
Grant	3	600	200	60	7	3,900
Greene	67	19,100	300	1,910	126	76,750
Hamilton						
Hancock						
Harrison	75	15,000	200	1,500	119	93,800
Hendricks						
Henry	4	1,200	300	120	10	5,500
Howard					19	9,600
Huntington					4	2,000
Jackson					5	2,000
Jasper					5	2,500
Jay					3	1,500
Jefferson	408	204,000	500	20,400	708	613,000
Jennings					12	7,200

TABLE XI—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1887.	Product in Pounds.	Average Yield Per Acre.	Value of Crop.	Acreage in 1886.	Product in Pounds.
on						
	12	3,600	300	$360	22	11,400
usko						
nge						
fe						
nce	3	900	300	90	3	2,000
on					12	7,600
n	50	15,000	300	1,500	23	12,000
all						
n	17	6,800	400	680	23	12,000
i						
e	7	4,550	650	455	7	3,010
omery	11	4,160	100	110	15	9,900
n						
n						
	125	12,500	100	1,250	81	90,800
e	51	15,300	300	1,520	77	45,000
	13	5,200	400	520	16	9,600
	285	85,500	300	8,550	218	179,600
	675	387,500	500	38,750	1,177	896,150
					64	39,000
ki					16	8,000
m	17	5,100	300	510	15	10,500
lph	21	6,300	300	630	61	32,000
					9	4,500
	13	3,900	300	390	22	11,000
y	18	3,600	200	360	59	43,200
er	4,118	1,914,870	465	191,487	8,043	7,002,700
n						
seph						
an	14	2,800	200	280	25	8,300
rland	1,395	697,500	500	69,750	2,117	1,339,400
canoe					5	2,500
a					3	1,500
					4	2,600
rburgh	35	17,500	500	1,750	69	46,400
llion						
	13	5,200	400	520	7	3,500
sh	9	7,200	800	720	24	12,000
n						
ck	3,596	1,798,000	500	179,800	6,458	5,161,720
ington	39	19,500	500	1,950	63	48,500
e	64	51,200	800	5,120	104	76,000
e					10	500
ley						
Total	12,696	6,226,896		$592,689	22,134	17,802,470

TABLE XII.

SORGHUM AND MAPLE MOLASSES, SUGAR, ETC.

Statement showing by Counties the number of Gallons of Map and Sorghum Molasses and Pounds of Sugar Produced in 1887 *also, the number of Stands of Bees Living and the Pounds o Honey Produced, also, Stands of Bees Dying in* 1887.

COUNTIES.	Gallons of Sorghum Molasses.	Pounds of Sorghum Sugar.	Gallons of Maple Molasses.	Pounds of Maple Sugar.	Stands of Bees Living.	Pounds of Honey Produced.	Stands of Bees Dying in 1887.
Adams	7,617	527	470	313	1,435	17,974	[illegible]
Allen	4,982	540	899	730	2,131	28,884	[illegible]
Bartholomew	16,448	2,671	12,439	3,353	1,691	8,433	[illegible]
Benton	1,486	50	. . .	. .	177	1,840	[illegible]
Blackford	2,879	221	430	900	323	3,580	[illegible]
Boone	18,048	521	4,318	698	2,306	29,160	[illegible]
Brown	22,415	600	448	555	384	3,907	[illegible]
Carroll	4,421	299	1,719	435	1,388	17,111	[illegible]
Cass	3,604	367	1,363	902	851	12,646	[illegible]
Clark	10,548	273	453	210	1,056	13,567	[illegible]
Clay	21,630	206	514	435	1,533	16,354	[illegible]
Clinton	13,922	375	2,970	1,266	1,529	25,047	[illegible]
Crawford	20,534	20	225	240	143	1,561	[illegible]
Daviess	30,150	250	950	350	1,500	10,500	[illegible]
Dearborn	9,227	459	605	509	661	6,737	[illegible]
Decatur	9,726	479	3,321	1,557	1,131	11,411	[illegible]
Dekalb	1,547	255	7,203	6,109	969	23,299	[illegible]
Delaware	7,039	592	1,163	489	1,683	21,108	[illegible]
Dubois	28,781	663	471	217	479	5,931	[illegible]
Elkhart	3,071	1,077	6,321	9,011	1,532	25,161	[illegible]
Fayette	2,547	571	4,341	273	1,130	19,980	[illegible]
Floyd	3,721	1,530	334	1,050	345	3,545	[illegible]
Fountain	44,850	550	12,546	3,818	1,397	28,278	[illegible]
Franklin	13,360	165	3,234	442	920	7,771	[illegible]
Fulton	9,551	520	1,612	750	765	10,016	[illegible]
Gibson	23,604	1,033	430	115	1,433	20,800	[illegible]
Grant	4,770	490	1,512	574	1,780	23,256	[illegible]
Greene	27,150	244	718	443	2,094	30,296	[illegible]
Hamilton	15,974	466	3,519	828	1,318	31,434	[illegible]
Hancock	15,507	244	1,470	407	1,076	24,623	[illegible]
Harrison	29,306	146	536	196	1,861	19,748	[illegible]
Hendricks	17,340	413	3,610	473	1,451	32,546	[illegible]
Henry	12,925	444	8,097	803	1,913	22,101	[illegible]
Howard	5,491	1,088	1,149	435	608	10,003	[illegible]
Huntington	8,592	473	3,316	455	1,422	21,693	[illegible]
Jackson	24,128	468	78	200	1,391	9,566	[illegible]
Jasper	9,723	120	40	45	720	12,787	[illegible]
Jay	11,058	473	1,273	234	1,968	23,058	[illegible]
Jefferson	19,640	413	399	690	1,093	15,001	[illegible]
Jennings	22,640	230	577	210	1,222	13,920	[illegible]

TABLE XII—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Gallons of Sorghum Molasses.	Pounds of Sorghum Sugar.	Gallons of Maple Molasses.	Pounds of Maple Sugar.	Stands of Bees Living.	Pounds of Honey Produced.	Stands of Bee Dying in 1887
Johnson	10,052	443	4,161	272	1,203	15,869	669
Knox	10,374	341	894	475	2,240	23,524	918
Kosciusko	7,551	1,408	4,148	1,155	674	13,998	134
Lagrange	2,698	95	1,958	4,451	1,015	16,964	303
Lake	1,406	80	40	....	1,476	10,361	379
Laporte	3,291	17	1,655	2,013	1,145	18,310	574
Lawrence	10,240	72	7,142	9,460	713	11,807	280
Madison	13,173	850	1,569	1,277	918	20,994	469
Marion	12,500	4,500	2,500	3,950	1,750	51,000	250
Marshall	11,714	332	2,185	5,243	1,480	31,085	472
Martin	29,464	182	1,024	979	464	5,235	123
Miami	5,959	134	5,757	498	1,334	24,160	350
Monroe	13,525	176	6,837	3,123	805	7,598	429
Montgomery	10,624	151	15,423	1,842	1,929	38,963	490
Morgan	14,224	152	4,117	1,456	1,322	14,842	660
Newton	6,389	200	....	....	503	5,983	224
Noble	3,417	96	4,047	1,310	796	16,208	153
Ohio	2,639	250	214	150	374	824	701
Orange	25,493	227	2,242	1,637	779	15,972	159
Owen	12,961	100	8,492	2,671	807	12,892	366
Parke	6,950	242	10,186	8,925	1,337	30,805	685
Perry	44,406	772	250	175	565	8,051	270
Pike	38,153	26	2,259	150	834	7,169	254
Porter	18,805	10	204	100	708	45,850	211
Posey	7,007	412	295	300	1,956	20,575	986
Pulaski	12,049	276	101	70	686	6,537	299
Putnam	12,137	426	16,345	8,415	1,603	36,244	658
Randolph	18,609	425	835	612	1,868	30,576	920
Ripley	18,184	332	463	250	1,398	8,581	235
Rush	10,232	230	13,940	610	1,164	26,276	445
Scott	12,875	270	66	....	353	2,217	265
Shelby	22,881	149	2,294	100	817	18,869	203
Spencer	37,771	248	122	100	1,450	9,878	634
Starke	2,882	300	460	275	430	8,741	181
Steuben	2,035	250	4,247	6,465	792	9,806	203
St. Joseph	3,424	168	3,433	5,477	995	36,088	228
Sullivan	16,105	244	2,976	2,837	1,974	26,030	848
Switzerland	9,545	500	157	130	1,323	31,182	420
Tippecanoe	23,130	1,000	240	160	1,342	21,795	871
Tipton	9,632	1,971	433	123	709	9,424	294
Union	4,383	1,904	1,144	220	505	9,321	99
Vanderburgh	8,868	632	222	152	415	8,585	119
Vermillion	7,697	405	2,863	276	989	16,233	601
Vigo	11,665	973	2,649	326	1,393	19,115	870
Wabash	9,298	476	3,750	1,599	1,798	27,550	332
Warren	4,585	212	735	335	909	11,681	473
Warrick	26,353	470	....	....	891	3,669	355
Washington	20,293	407	572	276	1,780	22,627	392
Wayne	20,576	893	5,786	1,005	1,630	30,093	563
Wells	5,977	129	600	140	1,374	17,982	524
White	8,947	700	....	....	690	12,516	336
Whitley	4,405	158	2,848	924	1,516	39,295	359
Total	1,227,505	45,942	249,955	123,149	96,160	1,645,683	28,397

TABLE XIII.

MILK, BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Statement showing by Counties the number of gallons of Milk, pounds of Butter and pounds of Cheese produced in 1887; *also, the same products for* 1886.

COUNTIES.	GALLONS OF MILK.		POUNDS OF BUTTER.		POUNDS OF CHEESE.	
	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.
Adams	1,729,095	1,535,610	338,591	291,484	173,047	111,946
Allen	4,528,513	4,263,969	765,535	809,776	3,959	2,624
Bartholomew	1,247,946	1,265,691	329,024	305,561	1,009	4,087
Benton	791,585	489,770	128,950	123,710	175	50
Blackford	957,085	930,763	196,055	191,770	150	190
Boone	2,659,990	2,501,425	440,388	447,793	727	625
Brown	1,331,931	741,781	184,602	181,275	121	134
Carroll	1,076,865	1,129,136	221,424	297,013	802	6,070
Cass	1,854,025	1,458,697	454,329	311,116	460	501
Clark	2,058,611	2,086,561	212,500	303,018	22,760	43,340
Clay	990,977	1,075,466	293,370	269,098	2,794	2,648
Clinton	2,029,135	1,853,890	522,427	505,410	2,204	918
Crawford	474,086	436,178	165,705	116,239	1,817	3,009
Daviess	1,287,495	1,279,925	340,825	327,397	3,340	3,089
Dearborn	1,274,248	1,346,867	363,966	413,489	3,635	3,773
Decatur	1,199,045	1,182,990	276,722	238,413	1,250	1,053
Dekalb	1,929,800	2,172,149	482,940	489,209	20,410	19,657
Delaware	2,727,802	2,707,083	442,360	459,138	230	303
Dubois	987,808	861,030	160,196	130,837	4,560	3,256
Elkhart	2,369,046	2,412,974	535,881	438,357	758	440
Fayette	1,109,117	969,425	217,841	227,186	4,780	6,766
Floyd	930,454	849,039	175,533	185,420	600	1,050
Fountain	1,387,237	1,120,710	357,217	304,227	872	751
Franklin	1,907,929	1,881,074	373,785	583,569	2,876	2,563
Fulton	1,984,731	1,914,469	422,610	487,751	855	1,025
Gibson	1,477,234	1,091,841	380,035	288,271	3,644	3,450
Grant	1,887,120	1,794,962	380,922	398,883	898	878
Greene	1,971,613	1,814,323	402,553	418,920	10,981	11,472
Hamilton	2,160,929	1,991,982	522,740	432,267	8,978	9,498
Hancock	2,316,780	2,422,587	467,892	482,045	224	105
Harrison	1,931,596	2,086,973	409,144	373,815	1,768	1,895
Hendricks	2,231,501	1,554,979	485,746	373,815	6,368	5,040
Henry	2,550,759	2,061,560	453,011	497,316	715	89
Howard	1,911,491	1,984,735	338,552	446,987	302	498
Huntington	2,452,622	1,804,561	462,933	477,208	5,236	6,953
Jackson	1,411,007	1,413,494	338,107	330,247	3,739	5,307
Jasper	1,825,016	1,763,711	293,153	275,379	1,969	4,331
Jay	2,045,412	2,072,132	471,155	445,444	795	136
Jefferson	1,131,289	1,071,706	257,290	252,267	1,340	866
Jennings	1,308,483	1,287,357	325,826	292,963	1,502	1,448

TABLE XIII—Continued.

NTIES.	GALLONS OF MILK.		POUNDS OF BUTTER.		POUNDS OF CHEESE.	
	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.
. . . . .	1,370,436	1,341,159	383,339	339,974	1,800	1,765
. . . . .	1,264,635	1,144,813	219,625	270,457	896	1,051
. . . . .	3,555,371	3,991,639	499,567	548,229	12,685	10,235
. . . . .	1,951,220	1,525,190	755,810	879,337	680	450
. . . . .	2,606,455	2,549,473	720,015	682,363	37,306	35,269
. . . . .	2,876,126	2,699,064	523,807	612,290	673	900
. . . . .	702,707	783,228	187,284	178,109	609	630
. . . . .	1,517,334	1,686,636	463,956	417,829	12,600	13,749
. . . . .	4,525,975	3,315,362	750,290	644,619	1,500	835
. . . . .	2,708,595	2,290,846	689,924	478,853	240	220
. . . . .	905,780	1,146,053	234,991	254,484	330	2,030
. . . . .	2,085,878	2,098,785	434,897	445,488	11,690	16,419
. . . . .	960,310	877,537	206,402	205,912	1,480	1,107
. . . . .	2,097,796	1,962,986	512,472	417,839	3,641	3,345
. . . . .	1,440,938	1,585,652	272,671	282,864	2,393	3,230
. . . . .	967,099	1,003,588	104,614	182,017	2,842	3,824
. . . . .	2,625,358	2,201,903	606,493	509,198	1,672	1,851
. . . . .	496,245	375,631	84,448	98,116	110	118
. . . . .	990,152	992,403	328,192	298,813	1,792	1,820
. . . . .	1,942,316	1,999,398	229,983	253,445	2,890	3,164
. . . . .	1,428,164	1,279,571	251,614	252,719	1,865	3,698
. . . . .	716,913	569,999	199,259	187,447	420	430
. . . . .	1,234,962	1,185,727	213,829	215,608	980	885
. . . . .	3,583,955	3,571,891	244,309	233,355	94,307	97,979
. . . . .	795,907	635,864	183,796	146,579	2,282	2,171
. . . . .	2,090,501	1,615,687	391,903	304,715	1,754	1,714
. . . . .	1,727,872	1,783,605	297,77[illegible]	292,609	983	228
. . . . .	2,937,315	2,721,234	797,428	746,523	602	620
. . . . .	1,880,071	1,704,103	581,813	510,588	13,130	16,061
. . . . .	2,050,265	1,847,443	499,223	388,261	835	1,017
. . . . .	625,659	592,238	197,388	186,674	176	201
. . . . .	2,204,138	2,290,308	438,942	364,208	1,700	2,425
. . . . .	1,243,560	1,300,049	253,952	258,243	1,008	831
. . . . .	658,021	521,062	133,365	132,359	40	50
. . . . .	1,540,781	1,619,863	450,928	600,202	4,025	1,100
. . . . .	2,785,756	2,630,810	655,911	457,368	1,045	230
. . . . .	1,373,255	1,255,596	344,438	359,874	804	823
. . . . .	1,091,265	1,012,165	248,210	303,015	2,340	2,355
. . . . .	1,824,435	1,886,725	304,638	286,294	1,350	584
. . . . .	1,388,436	1,131,924	289,507	286,431	375	658
. . . . .	841,075	847,285	198,785	189,301	. .	. .
. . . . .	1,027,886	953,975	251,825	199,946	9,660	4,095
. . . . .	808,335	789,117	179,644	162,892	1,900	8,025
. . . . .	1,674,171	1,402,927	371,962	310,481	1,591	688
. . . . .	1,859,954	1,355,338	413,470	450,386	3,276	1,586
. . . . .	672,804	453,407	118,781	108,999	700	800
. . . . .	1,056,306	1,061,626	329,657	720,017	1,402	1,985
. . . . .	1,584,032	1,521,190	449,797	438,567	500	555
. . . . .	2,209,800	1,932,384	521,691	461,122	1,279	2,110
. . . . .	2,114,645	2,138,704	441,205	413,651	69,201	72,801
. . . . .	1,406,802	1,278,006	188,140	182,021	485	405
. . . . .	1,336,603	1,235,141	320,171	346,225	90	75
. . . . .	156,191,778	154,182,493	33,482,802	33,133,140	621,284	601,815

TABLE XIV.

CHICKENS, DUCKS, GEESE, FEATHERS, ETC.

Statement showing by Counties the number of dozens of Chick Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, sold and used in Indiana in 1887; *number of dozens of Eggs sold and used and the numbe pounds of Feathers picked in the same period.*

COUNTIES.	Dozens of Chickens.	Dozens of Turkeys.	Dozens of Geese.	Dozens of Ducks.	Dozens of Eggs.	Pounds of
Adams	3,959	488	462	236	322,553	
Allen	9,083	685	132	203	403,368	
Bartholomew	5,378	1,730	474	399	336,417	
Benton	2,736	448	121	224	59,571	
Blackford	2,398	136	147	150	147,300	
Boone	16,408	802	460	442	272,330	
Brown	4,026	92	92	130	72,951	
Carroll	6,139	567	263	225	194,346	
Cass	3,620	573	400	284	141,812	
Clark	5,065	495	145	280	163,008	
Clay	5,752	394	347	103	184,002	
Clinton	14,810	595	331	224	245,165	
Crawford	2,447	77	114	122	359,252	
Daviess	11,400	400	410	120	210,500	
Dearborn	11,654	535	49	156	415,266	
Decatur	7,460	572	157	279	248,703	
DeKalb	4,467	545	172	271	371,427	
Delaware	7,533	902	286	363	339,326	
Dubois	4,734	168	117	144	281,384	
Elkhart	5,583	261	218	282	311,061	
Fayette	6,603	687	150	187	155,157	
Floyd	2,761	65	153	239	101,727	
Fountain	8,189	508	151	151	193,576	
Franklin	9,486	633	345	212	441,471	
Fulton	7,190	624	124	298	39 ,523	
Gibson	13,665	821	716	202	257,310	
Grant	6 284	586	280	440	402,551	
Greene	14,113	1,069	690	237	420,194	
Hamilton	12,401	735	192	313	448,125	
Hancock	10,081	588	173	235	354,325	
Harrison	8,825	315	129	149	227,701	
Hendricks	19,159	1,290	292	310	460,437	
Henry	11,849	1,455	254	433	525,107	
Howard	8,326	384	109	192	214,221	
Huntington	10,872	934	111	339	445,584	
Jackson	6,079	322	103	177	366,787	
Jasper	8,348	1,026	96	234	245,497	
Jay	11,111	982	456	773	325,394	
Jefferson	5,538	358	288	296	229,320	
Jennings	5,175	349	192	169	284,989	

TABLE XIV—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Dozens of Chickens.	Dozens of Turkeys.	Dozens of Geese.	Dozens of Ducks.	Dozens of Eggs.	Pounds of Feathers.
Johnson	15,534	986	348	232	265,980	3,568
Knox	7,724	577	186	393	218,671	2,385
Kosciusko	4,564	396	296	187	302,321	2,058
Lagrange	5,272	559	151	330	257,526	675
Lake	4,029	326	402	287	244,254	1,275
Laporte	4,519	230	155	184	182,585	213
Lawrence	9,207	687	136	61	495,965	3,270
Madison	3,608	334	603	363	291,677	1,426
Marion	19,000	1,575	4,550	3,750	375,410	10,500
Marshall	9,366	385	185	142	448,135	993
Martin	6,751	179	143	119	216,789	2,275
Miami	8,781	1,096	161	378	386,269	2,341
Monroe	5,697	1,901	260	109	209,620	1,901
Montgomery	15,157	777	236	217	401,847	4,366
Morgan	11,383	736	297	119	322,666	4,623
Newton	5,364	691	131	178	149,075	775
Noble	5,498	543	469	368	211,962	757
Ohio	1,423	62	111	112	56,126	466
Orange	7,469	207	384	145	291,429	2,140
Owen	7,708	493	184	174	261,974	2,357
Parke	5,591	491	234	602	141,239	3,264
Perry	3,316	135	94	107	122,091	1,914
Pike	6,709	301	456	114	145,952	9,520
Porter	1,028	189	236	168	61 368	489
Posey	5,458	339	250	118	144,417	3,386
Pulaski	5,431	1,285	171	219	278,048	2,144
Putnam	16,857	1,142	253	148	389,643	4,373
Randolph	13,295	1,952	893	775	435,277	7,598
Ripley	7,516	640	196	150	312,233	1,050
Rush	17,527	1,512	169	204	215,676	2,073
Scott	4,358	573	291	376	142,612	2,707
Shelby	11,848	640	264	313	336,869	1,627
Spencer	7,179	207	187	26	265,163	1,314
Starke	2,218	68	196	114	76,519	442
Steuben	5,086	475	128	129	258,632	531
St. Joseph	6,226	125	315	236	222,370	1,474
Sullivan	11,172	370	644	219	246.117	7,222
Switzerland	4,991	267	418	240	208,732	1,038
Tippecanoe	6,993	979	138	268	167,694	1,238
Tipton	11,189	788	434	495	301,728	2,807
Union	5,303	462	24	154	114,310	347
Vanderburgh	1,709	107	271	176	50,106	1,107
Vermillion	7,460	599	143	106	130,182	2,837
Vigo	8,300	565	49	229	182,586	1,742
Wabash	10,093	766	366	464	344,629	1,226
Warren	3,383	293	82	178	87,728	1,292
Warrick	10,782	290	139	132	210,136	3,140
Washington	6,210	399	129	139	296,875	2,356
Wayne	16,097	1,799	281	457	313,746	3,861
Wells	8,420	847	495	475	278,321	1,581
White	5,705	1,200	152	167	248,536	1,597
Whitley	4,729	500	446	479	201,841	1,513
Total	720,950	56,941	27,833	29,448	24,096,397	202,734

TABLE XV.

WILD GRASS AND OTHER LANDS—DRAIN TILE.

Statement showing by Counties the number of Acres in Blue and other Wild Grasses, the acreage of Idle Plow and Newly Cultivated Land, the acreage of Timber Land and rods of Drain Tile in operation in 1887; *also, the rods of Drain Tile in* 1886.

COUNTIES.	Acres of Blue and other Wild Grasses, 1887.	Acres of Idle Plow Land, 1887.	Acres of Newly Cultivated Land, 1887.	Acres of Timber Land, 1887.	Rods of Drain Tile in Operation in 1887.	Rods of Drain Tile in Operation in 1886.
Adams	3,421	12,347	1,876	56,084	332,474	292,489
Allen	14,413	7,936	2,631	93,106	441,334	344,561
Bartholomew	22,425	4,497	2,466	37,305	293,614	251,762
Benton	39,741	587	1,815	2,695	287,902	285,920
Blackford	3,231	2,106	875	12,766	236,275	234,560
Boone	21,915	2,584	2,881	54,646	675,209	665,419
Brown	24,994	1,495	1,201	59,857	8,300	8,000
Carroll	3,630	8,693	2,298	40,050	403,247	350,564
Cass	7,386	1,828	2,047	40,703	451,712	435,867
Clark	24,487	8,398	2,154	40,405	6,573	6 471
Clay	17,428	4,954	1,608	29,605	4,872	3,858
Clinton	12,432	2,793	2,958	37,835	815,908	718,602
Crawford	10,118	6,066	1,043	50,477	330	. . .
Daviess	15,540	8,000	1,600	37,500	40,500	39,302
Dearborn	24,457	8,281	1,288	30,120	4,132	3,939
Decatur	22,593	7,707	2,078	33,909	729,022	696,301
Dekalb	5,917	16,522	1,885	48,408	160,111	143,477
Delaware	19,879	4,767	2,511	47,052	387,736	367,337
Dubois	13,147	1,281	2,441	76,586	3,984	3,879
Elkhart	6,805	11,873	1,891	34,403	156,271	152,769
Fayette	15,346	2,840	486	24,270	108,250	107,247
Floyd	6,710	2,682	152	19,012	10,395	8,829
Fountain	27,300	3,178	1,318	41,106	331,052	275,742
Franklin	38,984	3,443	1,057	54,311	286,381	275,483
Fulton	16,888	8,929	2,305	28,759	117,859	113,294
Gibson	2,362	2,994	1,928	48,894	231,254	215,308
Grant	10,593	5,217	2,758	45,428	767,979	660,687
Greene	64,201	4,118	3,581	60,837	32,160	31,151
Hamilton	14,497	3,700	1,770	48,715	596,912	596,805
Hancock	4,816	2,074	1,163	43,976	644,964	583,050
Harrison	17,057	16,356	1,705	73,463	32,376	3,143
Hendricks	56,190	4,114	1,500	41,457	472,243	468,278
Henry	18,433	2,416	1,255	40,568	593,029	569,928
Howard	5,251	1,802	1,415	32,041	633,231	625,507
Huntington	7,673	7,913	1,828	51,127	684,594	464,561
Jackson	20,556	4,448	3,448	79,814	35,962	30,558
Jasper	96,916	1,000	911	40,828	52,718	32,422
Jay	4,390	7,521	2,933	65,780	506,032	472,614
Jefferson	36,204	6,399	1,310	38,244	4,076	3,950
Jennings	44,748	8,422	2,211	60,299	25,474	16,762

TABLE XV—Continued.

)UNTIES.	Acres of Blue and other Wild Grasses, 1887.	Acres of Idle Plow Land, 1887.	Acres of Newly Cultivated Land, 1887.	Acres of Timber Land, 1887.	Rods of Drain Tile in Operation in 1887.	Rods of Drain Tile in Operation in 1886.
	18,127	2,181	1,036	34,819	397,876	393,082
	17,637	2,563	2,096	30,713	73,911	58,481
	20,506	7,589	3,028	45,360	187,731	178,813
	6,891	14,148	970	26,421	25,305	20,498
	38,253	905	508	26,529	16,531	13,313
	27,343	6,993	1,207	22,458	9,108	7,604
	73,198	4,857	1,699	64,796	7,070	6,877
	12,561	5,838	3,304	44,537	460,325	451,275
	16,000	4,500	1,090	37,500	700,500	655,076
	13,393	6,366	2,357	48,913	133,118	103,608
	25,005	6,101	3,327	58,832	9,366	8,269
	8,227	7,797	1,949	53,547	511,015	473,807
	53,278	2,922	1,250	48,388	9,032	8,185
	56,707	2,471	1,849	42,819	364,908	355,405
	40,002	2,411	1,163	47,464	175,309	170,185
	32,759	196	649	8,690	90,550	65,879
	18,243	11,993	1,564	40,313	145 217	127,152
	15,149	581	125	10,492	375	275
	47,694	6,968	1,813	54,001	3,829	3,297
	89,436	1,422	634	38,492	3,908	2,958
	46,670	2,132	956	56,733	173,303	165,098
	6,878	9,965	2,029	66,767	602	522
	6,388	9,444	1,919	35,957	8,213	7,310
	16,416	2,991	804	12,807	8,356	7,901
	3,648	2,720	1,407	20,661	163,388	160,619
	21,693	4,034	3,377	17,776	42,911	32,263
	98,249	5,187	2,739	57,176	147,352	144,977
	12,318	10,868	3,991	65,477	704,102	665,308
	27,633	14,322	1,297	49,501	10,076	9,098
	24,162	1,453	1,305	48,129	648,629	646,048
	9,197	6,847	627	21,460	33,932	24,915
	10,056	2,973	935	36,868	591,275	560,311
	6,916	13,060	1,881	50,536	23,702	21,485
	10,821	1,049	608	7,711	8,056	7,567
	12,760	19,659	854	31,316	84,101	61,264
	13,858	10,956	2,412	30,468	83,889	82,501
	29,108	5,644	1,691	36,918	32,150	23,400
	27,788	2,096	387	18,928	2,265	2,100
	28,241	7,876	2,383	25,720	347,601	337,430
	6,966	2,026	1,895	27,154	439,677	410,789
	4,387	3,649	512	16,206	208,785	169,592
h	2,669	5,664	1,178	19,764	79,460	78,798
	16,479	777	1,219	24,189	152,313	129,403
	13,203	3,247	1,824	29,384	58,505	52,658
	8,405	3,770	1,964	53,471	683,745	655,188
	31,870	444	783	15,701	164,928	153,931
	4,761	12,879	1,751	37,764	61,958	58,318
	52,393	22,653	870	76,643	18,631	17,307
	25,708	8,081	2,341	40,101	334,019	308,928
	7,604	10,275	2,556	59,527	629,478	524,406
	43,865	1,031	4,550	38,028	112,305	93,667
	15,393	11,925	1,899	48,313	238.959	228,893
	2,099,986	540,550	151,683	3,764,679	21,028,087	19,471,282

TABLE XVI.

STONE, LIME, CEMENT AND COAL.

Statement showing by Counties the cubic feet of Sand and stone taken from quarries, bushels of Lime burned and made and the tons of Coal mined in 1887; *also, number of Fire or Potters' Clay mined in* 1887.

COUNTIES.	No. Cubic Feet of Sandstone.	No. Cubic Feet of Limestone.	Bushels of Lime Burned.	Barrels of Cement Made.	Tons of Coal Mined.	
Adams		22,284				
Allen						
Bartholomew	700	5,614	1,000			
Benton						
Blackford		10,000				
Boone						
Brown						
Carroll	15					
Cass	4					
Clark	2,660	1,377,700		718,630		
Clay	12,335		15		209,624	
Clinton						
Crawford			145,000		4	
Daviess						
Dearborn						
Decatur	7,500	978,040				
Dekalb						
Delaware		137,500	2,000			
Dubois	2,730				4,202	
Elkhart	400					
Fayette	18,500					
Floyd	1,260	6,000				
Fountain	4,950				37,400	
Franklin	3,580	425	3,550			
Fulton	600					
Gibson	1,369	11	7	1	201	
Grant	2,424	6,000				
Greene			34	5	362	
Hamilton						
Hancock						
Harrison	40,050	11,000	2,800			
Hendricks						
Henry						
Howard	40,500		500			
Huntington	1,002	802,204	1,086,000			
Jackson	163	7,000				
Jasper						
Jay						
Jefferson						
Jennings	34,960	1,000				

TABLE XVI—Continued.

COUNTIES.	No. Cubic Feet of Sandstone.	No. Cubic Feet of Limestone.	Bushels of Lime Burned.	Barrels of Cement Made.	Tons of Coal Mined.	Tons of Fire or Potters' Clay.
Johnson						
Knox	148		4			
Kosciusko						
Lagrange						
Lake						
Laporte						
Lawrence	100	1,774,800				
Madison	300					
Marion						
Marshall						
Martin					7,450	
Miami	1,200	2,000				
Monroe		430,200	805			
Montgomery						
Morgan						
Newton						
Noble						
Ohio						
Orange	4,958					
Owen	832	140,000	5,000		1,250	250
Parke					372,500	50,000
Perry	400		4		13,200	
Pike	561		12		131,297	
Porter						
Posey						
Pulaski						
Putnam		3,167,000	1,300 000			13
Randolph		12,800	4,500			
Ripley		3,200	1,000			
Rush						
Scott						
Shelby	100	180,000	88,600			2
Spencer	9,207		7	163	3,243	
Starke						
Steuben						
St. Joseph				12,000		
Sullivan	24,150				128,269	
Switzerland						
Tippecanoe						
Tipton						228
Union		200				
Vanderburgh	400	19,607				10,015
Vermillion	6,500		30		94,780	1,000
Vigo	81,000				222,320	
Wabash		37,900				
Warren	500,000				250	
Warrick	10				22,165	
Washington		15,000				
Wayne		17,642				6
Wells						
White						407
Whitley						
Total						

LIVE STOCK.

TABLE I.

HORSES.

Statement showing by Counties and by ages the number of Horses in Indiana in 1887, *the total number in* 1886 *and* 1887 *and the number dying in the latter year.*

COUNTIES.	1 Year Old and Under.	1 to 2 Years Old.	2 to 3 Years Old.	3 to 4 Years Old.	4 Years Old and Over.	Total No. all Ages 1887.	Total No. all Ages 1886.	No. Dying in 1887.
Adams	617	579	475	406	3,416	5,493	5,324	
Allen	1,257	776	749	822	6,541	10,145	11,183	
Bartholomew	524	878	319	654	3,655	6,030	4,703	
Benton	603	690	471	294	5,753	7,811	6,005	
Blackford	199	230	222	115	1,777	2,543	2,784	
Boone	1,069	778	598	474	6,271	9,190	8,669	
Brown	245	213	102	81	1,754	2,395	2,281	
Carroll	614	436	412	304	4,195	5,961	5,433	
Cass	468	461	302	409	3,909	5,549	6,304	
Clark	428	342	311	308	2,813	4,202	4,605	
Clay	439	681	678	744	3,003	5,545	4,346	
Clinton	765	593	538	668	5,943	8,507	8,008	
Crawford	148	175	128	132	1,786	2,369	1,883	
Daviess	501	440	280	317	3,910	5,448	5,391	
Dearborn	360	238	247	275	3,574	4,694	3,908	
Decatur	566	424	313	288	3,819	5,410	5,867	
Dekalb	671	551	425	600	3,679	5,926	5,801	
Delaware	895	619	526	724	5,415	8,179	7,453	
Dubois	368	378	295	190	2,876	4,107	4,089	
Elkhart	737	941	976	1,093	6,432	10,179	9,336	
Fayette	433	428	324	264	2,746	4,195	3,991	
Floyd	125	192	61	89	2,111	2,579	1,458	
Fountain	733	510	356	339	5,379	7,317	5,762	
Franklin	539	443	336	293	3,836	5,447	5,159	
Fulton	451	443	300	328	4,216	5,738	5,714	
Gibson	521	422	317	316	4,366	5,942	5,190	
Grant	837	565	610	588	5,178	7,778	7,508	
Greene	673	533	312	323	4,571	6,412	6,343	
Hamilton	864	798	544	464	6,424	9,094	7,070	
Hancock	528	399	457	405	4,439	6,228	5,949	
Harrison	585	488	423	267	3,877	5,640	5,461	
Hendricks	794	783	528	412	5,195	7,662	6,391	
Henry	1,331	934	681	878	5,067	9,091	7,544	
Howard	640	472	339	410	4,072	5,933	5,611	
Huntington	588	532	452	427	5,135	7,134	6,554	
Jackson	416	357	244	296	3,543	4,856	4,473	
Jasper	517	689	638	559	3,214	5,617	5,216	
Jay	708	615	499	435	4,834	7,091	6,335	
Jefferson	404	335	209	206	4,204	5,358	4,339	
Jennings	419	370	277	265	2,770	4,701	3,884	

TABLE I—Continued.

UNTIES.	1 Year Old and Under.	1 to 2 Years Old.	2 to 3 Years Old.	3 to 4 Years Old.	4 Years Old and Over.	Total No. Ages all 1887.	Total No. Ages all 1886.	No. Dying in 1887.
	766	572	491	319	4,693	6,441	6,514	258
	558	327	394	412	4,958	6,649	5,553	285
	817	786	572	522	5,438	8,135	7,041	124
	647	518	465	355	5,125	7,110	7,060	98
	700	973	796	790	3,633	6,892	6,556	125
	897	657	563	815	5,790	8,722	7,766	271
	529	429	457	481	3,530	5,426	4,035	90
	828	614	542	1,183	4,810	7,977	7,687	218
	510	580	820	880	7,625	10,415	9,893	425
	588	483	440	376	4,476	6,363	5,465	149
	353	340	255	226	2,811	3,985	3,217	88
	704	702	436	445	5,084	7,371	8,758	201
	466	322	296	319	3,141	4,544	3,657	88
y	989	843	611	534	6,866	9,843	8,874	355
	594	511	412	450	4,407	6,374	4,704	173
	736	769	306	270	2,776	4,857	4,351	159
	824	644	550	502	4,404	6,924	6,387	247
	126	77	54	51	884	1,192	1,070	14
	568	395	285	286	3,003	4,637	4,341	106
	510	370	312	311	3,889	5,392	4,008	145
	729	379	363	325	4,650	6,446	5,274	182
	231	227	247	180	2,037	2,922	3,134	175
	437	311	260	308	3,539	4,864	4,150	140
	327	528	548	465	3,541	5,409	6,092	89
	255	282	185	199	4,232	5,153	4,406	141
	627	617	643	614	2,087	4,588	5,312	253
	887	830	583	550	5,753	8,603	6,893	219
	843	745	615	624	6,116	8,943	9,011	264
	481	376	293	216	4,578	5,944	4,741	123
	856	831	622	542	6,116	8,967	7,202	356
	247	160	149	145	1,255	1,956	1,942	61
	590	503	403	441	6,103	8,040	7,440	234
	353	303	312	254	3,302	4,524	4,872	174
	131	72	84	173	860	1,320	1,465	
	494	392	320	393	3,424	5,023	4,446	
	589	564	423	427	5,897	7,900	6,523	291
	922	695	539	575	4,415	7,146	6,623	175
	222	268	212	169	2,319	3,190	3,123	55
	935	768	521	612	6,503	9,339	8,992	450
	691	397	312	390	3,009	4,799	4,448	173
	287	248	188	124	2,179	3,026	2,852	64
zh	186	160	130	430	2,580	3,486	3,520	124
	445	322	220	332	3,324	4,643	4,178	109
	573	495	355	391	5,070	6,884	5,738	254
	662	771	443	684	6,080	8,640	7,423	232
	402	507	283	356	3,505	5,053	4,152	209
	297	380	265	253	4,174	5,369	4,791	199
	892	644	461	632	3,442	6,071	5,522	73
	758	651	534	2,011	4,092	8,046	8,778	275
	780	582	441	397	4,768	6,968	6,267	186
	754	631	472	391	4,220	6,468	5,329	220
	592	509	403	392	3,986	5,882	5,037	165
	53,760	46,741	37,269	39,984	380,377	558,157	512,970	16,727

TABLE II.

MULES.

Statement showing by Counties and by ages the number of Mules in Indiana in 1887, *the total number in* 1886 *and* 1887, *and the number dying in the latter year.*

COUNTIES.	1 Year Old and Under.	1 to 2 Years Old.	2 to 3 Years Old.	3 to 4 Years Old.	4 Years Old and Over.	Total No. all Ages 1887.	Total No. all Ages 1886.	No. Dying in 1887.
Adams	11	20	30	41	51	153	66	
Allen	4	3	6	17	80	110	119	
Bartholomew	70	100	91	178	1,061	1,500	1,392	
Benton	36	39	30	29	309	443	483	
Blackford	5	16	7	10	76	114	102	
Boone	89	84	64	49	199	485	459	
Brown	92	141	81	28	255	597	454	
Carroll	35	24	26	30	364	479	428	
Cass	22	13	18	19	410	482	464	
Clark	80	75	65	99	305	624	701	
Clay	91	88	61	89	275	604	546	
Clinton	14	14	21	55	198	302	329	
Crawford	119	80	59	70	187	515	387	
Daviess	149	140	168	192	380	1,029	1,001	
Dearborn	26	45	38	43	391	543	668	
Decatur	195	208	196	135	453	1,187	1,115	
Dekalb	3	1	2	8	61	75	137	
Delaware	34	36	34	43	237	384	312	
Dubois	129	107	122	99	454	911	803	
Elkhart	5	6	2	39	141	193	236	
Fayette	33	45	126	47	231	482	377	
Floyd	6	. . .	20	14	117	157	119	
Fountain	86	56	64	77	394	677	533	
Franklin	38	60	59	64	396	617	620	
Fulton	5	9	11	11	115	151	183	
Gibson	117	140	130	106	1,434	1,987	1,755	
Grant	16	37	14	92	263	422	369	
Greene	137	150	115	76	324	802	1,256	
Hamilton	69	125	35	92	260	571	489	
Hancock	9	20	30	34	175	268	243	
Harrison	77	81	88	75	308	629	698	
Hendricks	109	97	69	96	413	784	908	
Henry	20	22	13	35	188	278	233	
Howard	26	12	69	32	168	307	384	
Huntington	13	4	11	49	263	340	259	
Jackson	194	234	223	269	1,000	1,920	1,774	
Jasper	6	11	9	23	173	222	211	
Jay	23	10	16	26	168	243	150	
Jefferson	70	10	123	59	419	681	715	
Jennings	66	94	74	96	306	636	614	

TABLE II—Continued.

NTIES.	1 Year Old and Under.	1 to 2 Years Old.	2 to 3 Years Old.	3 to 4 Years Old.	4 Years Old and Over.	Total No. all Ages 1887.	Total No. all Ages 1886.	No. Dying 1887.
	62	63	92	88	530	835	1,065	32
	113	132	103	134	1,061	1,543	1,534	33
	35	12	14	68	108	237	221	10
	6	7	3	7	68	91	89	5
	5	15	4	19	90	133	197	15
	13	14	17	76	252	372	313	8
	156	146	118	123	155	698	695	10
	14	21	26	37	156	254	285	6
	105	160	210	850	1,275	2,600	2,595	60
	9	4	6	10	197	226	254	10
	131	102	86	136	217	672	546	13
	32	23	42	33	322	452	533	7
	153	144	42	41	80	460	416	28
	130	145	95	92	506	968	1,016	17
	173	95	146	143	319	876	827	12
	14	10	21	37	267	349	582	10
	3	3	7	23	108	144	144	10
	8	17	12	18	233	288	289	11
	121	120	134	93	231	699	723	14
	50	109	92	80	196	527	571	25
	155	110	89	50	570	974	936	21
	65	38	43	36	437	619	704	13
	128	106	120	172	411	937	1,089	21
	14	9	10	12	83	128	100	11
	52	57	33	63	1,739	1,944	2,102	23
	121	31	25	107	219	503	471	14
	241	152	93	103	163	752	1,151	26
	48	34	27	52	224	385	367	11
	132	63	44	78	287	604	609	13
	60	131	76	85	201	553	493	13
	88	87	65	59	127	426	413	23
	40	61	97	59	431	688	614	10
	104	133	142	148	904	1,431	1,402	20
	4	3	2	28	69	106	172	11
	4	7	12	15	49	87	89	3
	23	16	8	39	196	282	288	12
	130	79	93	85	278	665	684	10
	30	28	37	31	422	548	498	16
	53	57	60	102	510	782	697	46
	39	34	34	39	192	338	338	21
	2	9	14	12	179	216	239	4
	31	32	42	267	2,010	2,382	2,509	38
	40	28	26	38	403	535	443	18
	86	102	56	120	607	971	953	15
	23	27	30	95	265	440	397	23
	38	53	19	54	198	362	344	16
	137	190	195	161	992	1,675	1,526	26
	189	165	169	160	326	1,009	1,184	13
	36	34	39	62	358	529	563	15
	12	12	9	13	197	243	280	12
	39	60	45	52	253	549	403	13
	10	11	23	17	127	188	242	6
	5,836	5,758	5,467	7,198	32,770	56,989	57,283	1,600

TABLE III.

CATTLE.

Statement showing by Counties and by ages the number of Cattle in Indiana in 1887, *the total number in* 1886 *and* 1887 *and the number dying in the latter year; also, the number of Milch Cows in* 1887.

COUNTIES.	1 Year Old and Under.	1 to 2 Years Old.	2 to 3 Years Old.	3 Years Old and Over.	Total No. all Ages Including Milch Cows in 1887.	Total No. all Ages Including Milch Cows in 1886.	No. Dying in 1887.	No. Milch Cows in 1887.
Adams	4,660	3,521	1,184	4,796	14,161	14,344	255	5,041
Allen	7,421	4,762	2,734	9,313	21,230	24,687	496	10,543
Bartholomew	4,121	2,919	2,228	5,187	14,455	15,702	653	4,469
Benton	3,596	6,846	3,742	5,000	19,184	15,976	201	3,859
Blackford	1,397	1,400	1,008	1,597	5,402	6,897	68	2,296
Boone	6,667	4,239	1,947	6,807	19,660	22,683	287	6,878
Brown	1,888	1,444	522	2,695	6,549	9,197	62	2,479
Carroll	5,477	3,091	1,627	4,935	15,130	19,709	297	5,552
Cass	3,362	3,031	1,914	6,412	14,719	23,001	251	6,090
Clark	2,071	1,702	2,525	5,248	11,546	15,648	496	4,710
Clay	4,525	2,722	1,477	4,468	13,192	17,212	584	4,249
Clinton	5,174	3,162	2,557	7,099	17,992	24,134	674	7,118
Crawford	1,570	899	718	2,999	6,186	8,212	61	2,286
Daviess	3,845	3,785	1,910	4,710	14,250	17,379	370	4,473
Dearborn	2,421	1,638	1,609	5,312	10,980	12,081	146	4,146
Decatur	4,490	3,086	2,367	6,505	16,448	19,473	280	4,770
Dekalb	4,291	2,660	1,230	5,478	13,659	19,409	249	5,462
Delaware	5,448	3,721	2,381	6,078	17,628	21,512	400	5,800
Dubois	4,099	2,888	1,512	4,122	12,621	18,791	493	5,070
Elkhart	6,476	4,520	2,583	6,260	19,839	23,979	126	8,750
Fayette	2,250	1,965	1,347	2,867	8,429	8,977	152	2,870
Floyd	637	491	332	1,947	3,407	4,011	86	2,127
Fountain	5,433	3,017	1,693	5,131	15,274	14,164	305	5,200
Franklin	3,690	2,670	2,162	4,778	13,300	14,003	779	6,010
Fulton	3,993	3,218	2,224	4,720	14,155	13,604	282	5,749
Gibson	4,581	2,879	1,566	5,122	14,148	12,291	475	5,424
Grant	5,541	2,987	1,809	5,519	15,856	15,826	398	6,118
Greene	5,765	4,340	2,557	5,992	18,654	19,777	434	5,546
Hamilton	5,777	3,783	1,716	5,441	16,717	20,505	279	6,418
Hancock	3,695	2,392	1,734	4,852	12,673	16,965	297	4,789
Harrison	2,612	1,703	1,162	5,162	10,639	10,359	222	4,364
Hendricks	5,381	4,741	3,551	7,744	21,417	18,777	271	6,858
Henry	5,130	3,718	2,041	5,734	16,623	14,431	502	5,489
Howard	3,956	2,769	1,309	4,377	12,411	13,914	337	4,748
Huntington	5,689	3,644	1,842	5,707	16,882	16,149	423	5,845
Jackson	3,897	3,046	1,815	4,853	13,611	12,680	251	5,270
Jasper	5,295	5,685	4,403	7,600	22,983	22,677	497	6,935
Jay	4,573	3,669	1,811	4,897	14,950	14,523	345	6,193
Jefferson	2,454	2,367	1,383	5,623	11,832	11,041	117	4,175
Jennings	2,938	2,420	1,458	5,465	12,281	10,039	247	4,624

TABLE III—Continued.

ITIES.	1 Year Old and Under.	1 to 2 Years Old.	2 to 3 Years Old.	3 Years Old and Over.	Total No. all Ages Including Milch Cows in 1887.	Total No. all Ages Including Milch Cows in 1886.	No. Dying in 1887.	No. Milch Cows in 1886.
	3,981	3,744	2,398	4,561	14,684	14,216	270	4,313
	4,809	3,332	2,505	6,254	16,900	13,060	634	4,747
	5,920	4,627	2,844	6,542	19,933	13,148	270	6,714
	4,125	2,733	1,440	4,414	12,712	12,586	180	4,930
	4,088	4,299	1,860	8,520	18,767	17,853	264	9,675
	4,395	4,965	2,809	8,177	20,346	17,968	619	8,543
	2,573	2,920	2,451	5,249	13,193	14,058	262	4,012
	5,239	3,305	2,129	6,113	16,786	16,529	295	6,009
	3,840	3,275	2,750	10,350	20,215	24,248	510	8,110
	5,430	3,944	2,498	5,665	17,537	15,968	360	7,888
	2,713	2,210	1,579	4,100	10,602	10,502	242	3,548
	5,599	4,082	2,561	7,384	19,626	17,041	494	6,444
	3,727	2,569	1,824	3,855	11,915	11,891	184	3,114
y	6,398	5,042	3,027	7,980	22,447	18,786	498	6,347
	4,450	2,707	3,175	4,665	14,997	12,011	281	4,063
	4,208	3,428	2,429	4,359	14,424	15,750	385	4,092
	5,799	4,309	3,127	6,183	19,418	15,840	174	5,893
	512	452	291	1,319	2,574	2,751	40	1,991
	2,757	2,347	1,362	4,327	10,793	11,295	244	3,944
	4,792	4,091	2,757	5,627	17,267	15,555	312	5,115
	4,583	2,981	1,768	4,795	14,127	14,052	303	4,360
	2,058	1,781	1,018	3,657	8,514	7,873	243	3,159
	3,134	2,054	1,670	3,474	10,332	15,258	250	3,781
	5,482	3,854	3,860	7,244	20,440	14,746	197	7,370
	2,932	2,527	1,859	4,240	11,558	7,285	259	3,716
	4,238	3,616	2,837	6,463	17,154	15,102	523	5,942
	6,056	5,358	4,917	8,526	24,887	18,196	359	6,100
	4,847	4,130	3,062	6,919	18,958	18,825	466	7,092
	3,438	2,445	1,277	5,238	12,398	15,711	232	5,841
	4,128	3,491	2,605	6,022	16,246	13,845	273	5,148
	971	644	643	2,255	4,513	4,783	125	2,028
	4,703	2,690	2,004	6,082	15,479	14,370	441	5,521
	2,947	1,980	1,875	4,290	11,092	14,762	340	4,360
	2,269	1,608	842	2,534	7,253	6,865	179	2,576
	3,430	2,086	982	3,984	10,482	12,235	126	4,159
	4,076	3,164	1,493	7,138	15,871	15,444	376	8,177
	5,936	3,933	2,376	6,073	18,338	15,487	442	5,770
	1,402	1,217	664	2,985	6,168	6,273	76	3,046
	4,827	3,963	2,686	6,544	18,020	17,857	427	6,873
	3,580	2,036	824	3,221	9,661	10,975	379	4,187
	2,443	1,778	1,137	2,222	7,580	7,925	96	2,465
h	1,217	911	429	4,721	7,278	5,905	142	4 615
	2,899	1,944	1,136	3,556	9,535	8,226	183	3,266
	3,381	2,731	1,869	3,550	11,531	11,693	341	4,674
	4,660	4,124	2,816	6,616	18,216	15,197	466	6,483
	3,596	3,739	2,931	4,030	14,296	15,175	238	3,083
	2,300	2,089	1,282	4,756	10,427	12,525	479	4,369
	3,919	2,503	1,703	5,959	14,084	13,316	178	5,385
	5,410	3,740	2,721	6,455	18,326	18,363	373	6,706
	5,663	3,851	1,462	6,581	17,567	15,974	242	6,112
	3,659	4,815	4,777	7,100	20,351	19,737	334	5,849
	4,378	2,828	1,719	4,734	13,659	15,224	241	4,771
	370,203	282,502	174,785	486,160	1,313,650	1,251,428	29,075	476,201

TABLE IV.

SHEEP.

Statement showing by Counties the number of Lambs and the n
ber of Sheep in Indiana in 1887, *and the total for* 1887
1886; *also, the total number dying of disease within the s*
periods; also number of pounds of wool clipped in 1886 *and*
estimated number for 1887.

COUNTIES.	No. Sheep.	No. Lambs.	Total No. 1887.	Total No. 1886.	No. Dying of Disease 1887.	No. Dying of Disease 1886.	Pounds of Wool in 1887, Estimated.	Pounds of Wool in
Adams	10,933	6,106	17,039	19,551	418	425	46,965	
Allen	21,591	13,260	34,851	33,055	878	1,043	96,501	
Bartholomew	4,295	3,227	7,522	6,729	696	1,102	27,808	
Benton	4,266	2,532	6,798	5,045	123	12	6,460	
Blackford	6,359	3,952	10,311	8,996	267	194	39,720	
Boone	10,494	3,870	14,364	10,646	282	440	62,091	
Brown	3,818	2,199	6,017	6,706	205	373	24,544	
Carroll	9,571	4,529	14,100	7,572	231	300	22,884	
Cass	9,884	4,406	14,290	16,024	276	319	55,553	
Clark	7,382	4,225	11,607	11,912	598	615	26,529	
Clay	7,222	2,774	9,996	8,626	276	341	28,09	
Clinton	7,572	2,670	10,242	8,258	243	380	40,97	
Crawford	5,509	2,913	8,422	5,960	237	280	12,17	
Daviess	9,120	5,460	14,580	14,445	560	530	42,92	
Dearborn	7,520	4,469	11,989	9,444	210	605	17,79	
Decatur	9,998	5,257	15,255	10,442	572	445	52,90	
Dekalb	25,211	10,877	36,088	30,738	670	1,350	99,59	
Delaware	12,905	6,138	19,043	11,930	515	475	71,78	
Dubois	15,084	6,478	17,562	12,134	541	704	38,29	
Elkhart	34,319	14,470	48,789	34,064	606	644	90,80	
Fayette	6,860	4,859	11,719	8,411	335	252	33,41	
Floyd	2,334	993	3,327	3,545	188	140	8,74	
Fountain	16,935	9,064	25,999	27,418	763	986	83,49	
Franklin	7,602	3,748	8,350	8,682	351	321	24,93	
Fulton	10,066	5,034	15,100	18,870	442	670	55,67	
Gibson	7,506	4,252	11,758	10,266	425	500	25,37	
Grant	15,065	6,255	15,320	6,022	526	610	62,54	
Greene	21,425	12,229	33,654	32,305	1,261	2,053	82,91	
Hamilton	10,447	5,692	16,139	14,196	529	499	63,15	
Hancock	5,111	3,486	8,597	8,435	164	188	29,31	
Harrison	8,316	4,688	13,004	10,894	436	521	45,02	
Hendricks	19,920	8,449	23,369	27,932	428	487	40,76	
Henry	7,764	3,779	11,543	10,125	640	420	59,61	
Howard	4,495	2,111	6,606	7,015	171	361	24,20	
Huntington	6,702	4,205	10,907	10,263	270	258	41,45	
Jackson	8,150	4,045	9,195	13,343	1,415	1,245	46,19	
Jasper	4,765	2,188	6,953	2,062	59	54	16,66	
Jay	12,706	6,927	19,633	17,952	390	479	69,17	
Jefferson	7,872	4,143	12,015	12,244	536	524	31,21	
Jennings	7,737	4,195	11,932	12,424	786	649	27,82	

TABLE IV—Continued.

IES.	No. Sheep.	No. Lambs.	Total No. 1887.	Total No. 1886.	No. Dying of Disease 1887.	No. Dying of Disease 1886.	Pounds of Wool in 1887, Estimated.	Pounds of Wool in 1886.
. . . .	8,981	4,289	13,270	10,215	302	247	43,301	45,247
. . . .	6,498	3,800	7,298	9,835	327	419	22,115	23,673
. . . .	16,173	6,962	23,135	21,765	336	551	75,255	79,878
. . . .	32,312	14,901	47,213	44,859	867	1,116	119,962	134,887
. . . .	2,448	1,536	3,984	3,764	42	103	13,642	13,461
. . . .	10,384	6,159	16,543	17,848	532	614	49,659	55,422
. . . .	10,907	6,602	17,509	18,214	382	508	25,935	27,442
. . . .	10,063	5,513	15,576	17,076	228	369	64,317	66,357
. . . .	8,340	5,110	13,450	12,416	550	531	63,750	68,925
. . . .	14,703	6,910	21,613	17,031	429	516	46,746	51,947
. . . .	9,415	4,505	13,920	14,404	944	860	40,440	42,552
. . . .	7,434	3,292	10,726	11,898	249	360	40,418	43,719
. . . .	12,722	5,321	18,043	18,482	581	708	40,326	39,340
. . . .	28,082	13,682	38,764	29,420	837	1,420	88,656	81,627
. . . .	9,567	4,288	13,855	12,280	337	448	48,492	21,221
. . . .	2,309	619	2,928	1,737	9	7	4,503	1,439
. . . .	25,198	9,242	34,440	33,069	770	959	106,803	101,056
. . . .	4,513	2,661	7,174	7,442	228	417	10,522	11,160
. . . .	14,650	9,183	23,833	14,862	979	1,239	33,649	39,277
. . . .	27,075	12,760	38,835	35,512	1,254	1,286	94,815	96.816
. . . .	17,839	9,942	27,781	27,899	502	923	79,909	88,605
. . . .	4,212	3,506	7,718	7,261	376	458	10,244	12,502
. . . .	7,148	4,185	11,333	11,493	687	687	27,719	34,615
. . . .	6,354	3,030	9,384	9,459	165	220	25,722	26,309
. . . .	3,204	2,026	5,230	5,829	270	187	12,148	14,452
. . . .	7,378	4,894	12,272	12,228	330	412	45,201	41,779
. . . .	25,303	12,569	37,872	23,985	502	380	63,908	63,199
. . . .	10,802	4,407	15,209	15,331	496	555	49,307	48,511
. . . .	9,992	5,308	15,300	15,840	616	516	41,458	40,475
. . . .	11,207	5,684	16,891	13,536	525	439	58,911	56,599
. . . .	4,161	3,259	7,420	7,076	484	596	16,225	18,926
. . . .	5,092	2,710	7,802	5,944	184	168	25,377	26,170
. . . .	7,461	4,434	11,897	12,089	250	468	34,876	36,027
. . . .	681	363	1,044	1,025	15	31	2,978	2,404
. . . .	34,265	5,424	39,689	38,934	894	930	167,398	165,002
. . . .	12,941	8,685	21,626	21,507	447	3,502	78,672	74,173
. . . .	12,459	6,572	19,031	19,324	796	512	50,421	53,259
. . . .	6,640	4,261	10,901	11,835	376	541	33,681	36,833
. . . .	8,967	4,552	13,519	11,489	329	417	47,622	47,484
. . . .	5,228	2,554	7,782	7,865	766	213	22,081	24,035
. . . .	4,291	2,289	6,580	6,153	227	219	20,883	20,829
. . . .	2,314	1,948	4,262	4,239	98	190	12,470	12,504
. . . .	6,297	3,347	9,644	9,194	292	641	29,029	29,332
. . . .	4,935	1,310	6,245	6,512	124	205	22,031	23,867
. . . .	10,464	4,351	14,815	13,454	285	404	52,481	51,601
. . . .	6,062	4,483	10,545	11,248	190	199	40,450	41,919
. . . .	17,170	6,374	23,544	17,096	457	862	46,770	45,320
. . . .	14,780	8,193	22,973	22,873	593	930	68,287	61,931
. . . .	9,365	6,394	15,759	16,287	291	288	45,111	42,154
. . . .	12,088	8,161	20,249	16,707	416	635	46,058	43,785
. . . .	7,344	3,484	10,828	9,698	125	395	44,313	46,338
. . . .	12,382	6,424	18,806	18,282	402	394	64,285	64,328
. . . .	974,431	492,614	1,463,045	1,401,612	41,212	49,321	4,197,000	4,207,155

TABLE V.

SHEEP KILLED BY DOGS.

Statement Showing by Counties the Number of Sheep Killed by Dogs in 1886 *and* 1887, *the Number of Townships in the State, and the Number Reporting Money Paid Out on Account of Sheep Killed by Dogs, and the Average Amount Paid by Each Township so Reporting.*

COUNTIES.	No. Sheep Killed by Dogs in 1887.	No. Killed by Dogs in 1886.	Total No. Townships.	No. Townships Reporting 1887.	Am'nt Paid Out for Sheep Killed 1887.	Average for Township, 1887.
Adams	128	869	12	2	$86	[illegible]
Allen	429	688	20	10	904	[illegible]
Bartholomew	1,110	2,751	14	8	1,132	[illegible]
Benton	89	62	11	3	258	[illegible]
Blackford	245	239	4	3	478	[illegible]
Boone	167	413	12	4	337	[illegible]
Brown	135	169	5	2	163	[illegible]
Carroll	143	587	13	3	270	[illegible]
Cass	217	1,723	14	9	997	[illegible]
Clark	417	1,004	12	8	761	[illegible]
Clay	675	451	11	4	43	[illegible]
Clinton	1,090	157	13	7	253	[illegible]
Crawford	145	225	9	8	384	[illegible]
Daviess	560	582	10	6	524	[illegible]
Dearborn	191	243	14	7	323	[illegible]
Decatur	211	506	9	7	672	[illegible]
Dekalb	235	985	13	9	650	[illegible]
Delaware	464	316	12	7	1,517	[illegible]
Dubois	421	355	12	6	289	[illegible]
Elkhart	445	184	16	13	1,321	[illegible]
Fayette	207	213	9	5	332	[illegible]
Floyd	29	63	5	2	162	[illegible]
Fountain	803	604	11	8	739	[illegible]
Franklin	608	451	13	6	1,155	[illegible]
Fulton	319	303	8	2	400	[illegible]
Gibson	1,019	460	9	4	733	[illegible]
Grant	129	349	13	8	504	[illegible]
Greene	986	558	15	6	479	[illegible]
Hamilton	269	313	9	5	1,092	[illegible]
Hancock	174	275	9	6	1,166	[illegible]
Harrison	419	574	13	6	929	[illegible]
Hendricks	428	307	12	9	1,267	[illegible]
Henry	423	746	13	10	1,059	[illegible]
Howard	163	199	11	6	551	[illegible]
Huntington	998	166	12	10	357	[illegible]
Jackson	381	448	11	8	1,092	[illegible]
Jasper	71	135	13	4	68	[illegible]
Jay	194	567	12	4	376	[illegible]
Jefferson	131	256	10	7	373	[illegible]
Jennings	72	266	11	6	333	[illegible]

TABLE V—Continued.

UNTIES.	No. Sheep Killed by Dogs in 1887.	No. Killed by Dogs in 1886.	Total No. Townships.	No. Townships Reporting 1887.	Am'nt Paid Out for Sheep Killed 1887.	Average for Township, 1887.
	194	140	9	5	$665	$133
	466	133	10	5	453	90
	481	848	17	3	209	69
	154	315	11	10	947	95
	111	565	11	5	280	56
	258	286	19	12	612	51
	550	497	10	6	908	151
	324	347	14	7	810	116
	275	261	9	6	2,019	341
	224	395	10	4	116	29
	599	577	10	9	726	80
	123	106	15	7	306	44
	835	527	12	8	701	87
	706	377	11	7	507	72
	205	234	14	2	156	78
	10	18	10	3	102	34
	104	239	13	7	376	54
	143	33	4	2	35	17
	378	417	10	7	459	65
	404	395	13	10	519	52
	243	330	13	5	465	93
	356	618	6	5	392	78
	856	359	9	5	589	118
	487	238	12	6	255	42
	413	173	10	5	312	62
	109	255	12	6	442	73
	526	382	14	6	826	137
	231	383	12	7	579	83
	248	412	11	7	450	64
	204	188	12	6	710	118
	318	614	5	4	318	79
	164	194	14	6	260	43
	205	349	9	3	286	95
	116	26	9	1	4	4
	177	130	12	8	301	38
	162	374	13	7	575	82
	451	490	9	4	691	173
	163	196	6	6	789	131
	146	279	13	5	804	161
	859	180	6	5	769	154
	279	114	6	4	456	114
	377	194	8	3	226	75
	154	293	5	3	333	111
	122	425	12	4	598	149
	318	224	7	6	1,299	216
	147	332	12	7	412	59
	416	744	10	3	349	116
	373	371	13	9	911	101
	640	354	15	8	994	124
	227	369	9	6	585	97
	273	299	11	4	405	101
	156	299	10	5	616	123
	31,800	36,690	1,011	537	$52,466	

TABLE VI.

HOGS.

Statement showing by Counties the Number of Fatted Hogs and Number of Stock Hogs in Indiana in 1886 *and* 1887, *and Number Dying of Disease for the same periods.*

COUNTIES.	No. Fatted Hogs from June to June each Year.		No. Stock Hogs.		No. Dying fr Disease.	
	1887	1886	1887	1886	1887	18
Adams	25,087	25,445	17,699	21,339	4,448	
Allen	30,652	29,470	24,427	25,876	14,913	1
Bartholomew	32,291	29,359	18,933	17,162	4,180	
Benton	30,984	26,508	18,023	22,690	3,880	
Blackford	13,769	11,683	11,460	13,731	4,296	
Boone	49,660	44,680	36,069	25,970	11,156	
Brown	5,459	4,912	6,191	5,202	649	
Carroll	31,018	27,913	22,346	34,278	10,129	
Cass	30,930	25,150	27,457	17,746	5,786	
Clark	11,846	12,349	8,161	10,693	1,922	
Clay	15 871	16,050	12,392	11,747	1,994	
Clinton	43 613	42,070	30,930	32,175	11,126	
Crawford	5,239	8,500	4,321	4,254	268	
Daviess	22,450	22,350	20,440	20,281	4,600	
Dearborn	7,520	9,709	7,352	8,088	647	
Decatur	27,287	26,933	20,145	19,780	9,567	
Dekalk	23,053	22,436	19,775	23,557	2,451	
Delaware	39,079	41,708	23,583	40,244	14,599	
Dubois	14,992	13,122	11,797	11,605	2,723	
Elkhart	23,293	24,080	20,860	23,882	2,318	
Fayette	13,276	18,649	9,822	12,192	7,642	
Floyd	4,163	3,276	2,707	2,866	191	
Fountain	29,349	30,181	21,594	24,211	11,967	
Franklin	19,132	19,609	15,963	15,262	9,201	
Fulton	18,269	16,409	14,682	15,262	6,926	
Gibson	29,656	26,007	26,394	22,934	10,471	2
Grant	47,232	47,079	30,499	39,384	18,518	1
Greene	25,972	21,814	17,206	23,875	4,738	
Hamilton	45,926	41,353	38,220	28,379	11,177	
Hancock	27,082	37,133	19,560	30,853	11,549	
Harrison	15,965	16,022	13,231	13,516	1,633	
Hendricks	40,618	33,859	31,909	26,286	10,354	
Henry	35,726	51,582	20,483	34,537	10,527	
Howard	53,051	24,550	19,683	31,872	9,240	
Huntington	29,780	30,961	21,731	28,383	12,698	
Jackson	20,323	20,957	16,167	24,454	6,347	
Jasper	23 183	12,492	10,390	9,756	862	
Jay	34,228	24,444	30,346	27,497	2,835	
Jefferson	9,916	10,801	8,045	8,105	684	
Jennings	12,037	11,389	11,170	9,179	1,684	

TABLE VI—Continued.

COUNTIES.	No. Fatted Hogs from June to June each Year.		No. Stock Hogs.		No. Dying from Disease.	
	1887	1886	1887	1886	1887	1886
	25,038	37,661	19,031	23,379	10,096	10,762
	32,617	27,784	23,690	20,896	10,126	8,589
	29,217	28,884	27,726	27,207	436	1,329
	22,229	20,802	19,915	20,115	896	999
	13,130	8,960	8,361	15,664	706	858
	22,557	21,375	14,689	18,265	11,686	2,543
	14,038	13,452	10,648	10,854	1,969	1,243
	33,035	40,413	22,543	34,319	10,789	9,112
	29,410	28,350	22,150	20,419	8,710	8,832
	32,533	20,300	23,946	19,562	3,636	2,058
	13,898	9,748	10,276	9,824	940	1,024
	38,128	33,533	23,430	31,278	17,619	4,717
	10,295	9,169	9,694	8,235	755	1,098
ry	57,864	56,308	40,790	46,059	15,195	5,842
	21,594	28,067	15,644	16,199	7,547	5,235
	10 897	13,398	9,317	8,804	576	1,065
	26,919	24,773	22,038	21,904	2,051	962
	4,177	3,676	3,273	2,500	144	121
	14,115	12,648	12,219	11,609	904	1,079
	14,343	13,772	12,296	15,826	2,231	1,820
	21,492	25,320	17,661	18,640	9,003	5,575
	7,423	7,463	5,775	6,498	822	981
	21,961	18,382	16,911	13,352	3,672	4,514
	12,414	13,862	8,702	11,617	530	1,899
	16,324	17,920	14,551	15,483	5,170	4,072
	12,025	11,658	9,472	9,033	1,013	830
	33,364	29,622	27,652	21,628	3,394	3,198
	48,770	37,286	34,341	32,960	10,190	7,507
	12,475	13,025	11,305	9,001	658	792
	49,226	44,727	28,058	34,201	17,053	9,637
	5,289	5,355	4,550	4,522	462	395
	27,637	34,142	19,406	24,291	8,295	7,366
	13,292	14,367	11,884	13,070	1,489	1,826
	3,186	3,122	2,836	2,821	464	377
	23,901	17,866	17,847	21,065	599	640
	20,374	21,070	13,798	17,313	5,645	1,914
	30,160	26,789	24,107	22,282	5,698	11,116
d	6,230	6,831	5,981	5,201	317	113
e	35,697	29,608	22,293	24,444	5,556	9,978
	38,240	24,136	17,510	18,749	5,451	7,329
	15,552	17,848	9,298	13,008	5,995	2,887
rgh	7,784	7,849	6 838	6,392	1,384	1,563
	16,892	15,137	12,901	12,052	4,948	6,438
	19,498	18,195	12,540	12,817	4,576	10,228
	38,762	35,258	25,489	32,676	8,857	5,961
	26,319	18,132	16,401	13,207	5,188	3,623
	13,028	14,814	12,235	12,793	3,209	2,214
n	17,954	17,878	14,235	13,316	1,649	2,756
	42,211	39,847	27,152	31,165	11,479	7,730
	34,025	30 675	26,773	32,293	6,402	4,032
	18,105	13,466	12,923	11,436	2,838	796
	21,341	18,977	20,515	20,317	2,778	1,861
l	2,196,068	1,965,884	1,605,180	1,761,529	512,692	402,164

TABLE VII.

SLAUGHTERED ANIMALS.

Statement showing by Counties the Number of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep Slaughtered in Indiana in 1886 *and* 1887.

COUNTIES.	Cattle Slaughtered.		Hogs Slaughtered.		Sheep Slaughtered.	
	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.
Adams	913	704	7,216	8,349	356	442
Allen	2,799	3,538	13,882	14,567	1,927	3,746
Bartholomew	678	559	8,187	8,268	1,511	1,713
Benton	222	396	2,543	3,357	321	172
Blackford	436	384	3,053	3,600	253	252
Boone	444	347	9,990	8,303	110	184
Brown	110	169	3,804	3,667	239	220
Carroll	1,161	522	7,781	7,193	369	256
Cass	4,921	5,079	6,011	8,112	2,112	2,687
Clark	1,381	1,562	4,877	5,755	741	975
Clay	904	880	6,099	7,335	643	769
Clinton	957	529	10,913	9,890	721	978
Crawford	126	167	3,146	3,201	127	126
Daviess	400	317	10,500	9,111	650	675
Dearborn	1,951	3,030	4,525	5,743	1,764	1,537
Decatur	1,399	1,565	9,977	10,390	960	1,139
Dekalb	1,875	1,509	7,957	9,161	951	1,236
Delaware	3,891	3 678	10,130	10,558	2,252	2,868
Dubois	1,681	803	12,310	9,621	921	1,084
Elkhart	2,781	2,496	12,428	10,687	2,617	3,317
Fayette	1,038	327	5,073	3,942	240	53
Floyd	1,552	1,298	2,589	2,464	407	996
Fountain	731	1,015	6,817	6,789	531	654
Franklin	2,482	2,540	8,918	9,498	660	738
Fulton	1,744	839	6,096	9,182	218	318
Gibson	1,280	1,000	10,216	7,448	642	838
Grant	1,429	1,581	12,216	14,553	313	449
Greene	453	497	9,016	10,304	1,121	879
Hamilton	1,075	1,309	10,819	8,402	337	218
Hancock	954	1,148	7,224	8,076	230	286
Harrison	898	574	10,639	9,024	237	318
Hendricks	993	1,151	11,033	9,208	1,268	1,720
Henry	2,012	1,875	9,148	9,083	553	699
Howard	1,469	784	8,819	9,861	433	586
Huntington	2,587	2,359	9,874	10,797	503	494
Jackson	376	521	9,650	10,183	626	817
Jasper	765	325	4,394	3,496	345	410
Jay	617	530	9,935	9,799	166	284
Jefferson	786	1,160	5,008	5,123	696	1,141
Jennings	967	755	5,472	5,628	698	925

TABLE VII.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Cattle Slaughtered.		Hogs Slaughtered.		Sheep Slaughtered.	
	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.
	650	591	7,083	9,245	744	196
	1,434	1,504	19,197	17,162	706	880
	1,110	1,255	8,920	8,848	335	287
	1,196	796	6,311	7,315	416	420
	152,810	152,969	3,093	2,772	812	294
	3,012	1,475	7,281	7,636	1,436	2,368
	1,107	1,237	5,511	4,779	238	348
	898	915	7,606	5,062	809	992
	31,038	7,138	498,500	446,551	15,191	3,191
	1,537	907	10,041	12,943	1,031	1,386
	221	154	8,905	5,359	269	558
	3,757	3,829	9,630	14,175	622	958
	235	296	3,601	3,947	803	1,096
y	1,980	2,055	13,278	13,012	503	741
	798	929	6,153	6,866	294	369
	729	737	2,750	2,618	257	276
	1,137	1,544	8,638	6,369	264	255
	473	491	3,054	3,403	653	625
	813	327	9,587	8,268	312	602
	706	728	6,336	6,110	492	494
	845	819	6,947	7,128	547	517
	724	1,102	8,057	11,945	723	659
	511	210	10,687	9 791	347	474
	1,737	1,573	2,964	2,504	287	397
	1,675	919	9,688	7,502	500	607
	1,104	1,008	8,803	8,944	976	942
	1,510	2,130	8,845	8,549	921	1,215
	2,192	1,274	13,289	11,406	446	202
	1,187	963	6,233	6,178	487	563
	1,085	610	10,262	8,471	548	543
	495	343	3,668	3,018	233	196
	584	466	9,441	10,028	497	536
	1,130	1,769	9,562	11,286	932	1,207
	108	176	2,006	1,787	238	80
	1,571	2,011	8,912	9,531	549	546
	2,580	1,547	8,574	6,952	1,097	1,432
	470	468	8,650	7,865	313	249
i	765	695	3,773	4,610	413	177
	2,515	2,082	16,847	18,527	3,717	3,613
	488	520	5,220	6,057	276	220
	606	527	2,636	3,052	221	167
gh	2,662	2,010	16,761	8,159	1,878	1,585
	627	584	5,828	4,828	271	111
	3,568	4,467	10,875	12,123	1,889	1,959
	2,896	3,018	27,472	29,817	981	857
	258	229	4,265	4,971	761	800
	1,908	1,682	8,447	1,223	846	928
n	591	475	8,344	7,171	482	489
	2,060	2,185	9,211	8,894	1,278	1,264
	831	946	9,921	10,996	470	572
	655	691	5,890	5,774	813	805
	900	1,063	9,666	10,095	1,231	1,552
	299,617	268,385	1,245,596	1,198,288	81,134	75,958

SOCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE I.

INMATES OF POOR ASYLUMS.

Statement showing by Counties the Number and Nature of Disability of Persons Confined in the Poor Asylums of Indiana in 1887.

COUNTIES.	Males over 16 Years.	Females over 16 Years.	Males under 16 Years.	Females under 16 Years.	Number Died During Year.	Blind.	Deaf and Dumb.	Idiotic.	Insane.	Deformed or Crippled.	Infirm from Old Age.	No. Sent to Asylum for Treatment.	Total in Asylum.
Adams	7	7	2	1	2	1	...	3	3	1	3	...	17
Allen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bartholomenw.	13	25	7	2	2	5	1	1	15	5	13	2	47
Benton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blackford	2	9	5	1	1	...	1	5	1	6	1	2	17
Boone	12	20	9	5	2	...	...	7	4	6	3	4	46
Brown	2	5	...	1	3	...	1	3	...	1	1	...	8
Carroll	10	9	...	5	1	...	...	1	8	2	4	...	24
Cass	30	13	2	2	6	1	1	6	8	4	10	25	47
Clark	20	10	2	1	8	1	...	6	6	4	3	4	35
Clay	14	14	2	2	6	1	1	4	3	...	8	16	49
Clinton	14	15	6	5	5	1	...	7	3	3	4	5	45
Crawford	12	3	5	2	3	1	...	1	2	1	...	3	20
Daviess	17	11	1	4	5	...	1	9	4	2	17	4	53
Dearborn	40	13	10	6	7	3	3	3	7	...	12	6	80
Decatur	20	23	1	1	2	...	...	4	2	3	34	...	65
Dekalb	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware	23	16	1	...	3	...	1	10	8	3	4	4	69
Dubois	8	9	4	1	3	...	...	4	1	2	3	5	32
Elkhart	24	14	2	1	5	...	...	7	4	4	8	2	41
Fayette	16	14	8	9	3	2	1	2	1	7	...	4	47
Floyd	30	37	3	1	6	3	...	4	14	3	9	41	71
Fountain	13	12	3	1	3	...	...	1	10	...	2	6	29
Franklin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fulton	11	8	2	5	2	...	...	1	5	1	9	1	26
Gibson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greene	10	14	4	4	6	2	...	13	4	4	...	4	61
Hamilton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hancock	17	13	7	8	1	1	3	4	4	2	1	2	45
Harrison	17	6	4	3	5	1	...	6	6	1	10	...	39
Hendricks	20	12	4	4	1	4	...	7	9	7	8	5	49
Henry	26	15	4	6	2	2	1	2	5	6	9	1	51
Howard	16	13	3	3	3	...	1	8	3	1	5	...	35
Huntington	18	10	1	1	4	2	2	4	3	...	4	1	30
Jackson	7	12	5	...	1	1	...	4	6	3	1	...	24
Jasper	10	2	2	...	1	...	...	4	5	...	2	1	14
Jay	13	12	3	2	2	1	1	4	7	3	6	1	39
Jefferson	26	35	1	3	3	...	...	1	24	10	15	...	68
Jennings	16	14	6	4	8	2	...	10	10	3	7	4	4
													6

TABLE I—Continued.

TIES.	Males over 16 Years.	Females over 16 Years.	Males under 16 Years.	Females under 16 Years.	Number Died During Year.	Blind.	Deaf and Dumb.	Idiotic.	Insane.	Deformed or Crippled.	Infirm from Old Age.	No. Sent to Asylum for Treatment.	Total in Asylum.
	10	10	3		3	1	1		5	3	5	8	23
	17	12	1	3	3	1		6	7	2	3		33
	18	16		1	2	1		7	6	7	9		35
	11	7		1	1	3	1	3	3	4	8		19
	17	4	3	2	6	1			10	1	7	6	26
	19	16			6	2		8	8	3	12	2	35
	12	7	6	3	6	1		1	5	1	5	6	28
	147	42	4	1		9	2	1	60	17	85		194
	15	7	1		3	1		8	5	4	3	1	23
	9	12	5	5	3	1	2	3	4	4	6		31
	13	8	2	2	1	1		2	3	2	6	2	25
ery	25	13			10	1		6	7	4	3		38
	13	11	7	1	1	2	1	6		4			32
	1		2		1			1	1	1			3
	16	11	3	1	3		1	2	3	6	2	1	31
	4	3						3	2		2		7
	15	9		8	2	2		4	5	4	6		32
	10	18	4	2		2		7	10	4	1		34
	13	17	2	1	5	2	2	5	8	2	6		33
	6	6	3	8	2			2	2	2	1		28
	41	10	5	2	7	1	2	4	8	5	7	15	58
	7	9	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	3	25	19
	3	1			1						2		4
	24	15	2	4	2	4		2	6	4	18	13	45
	13	14	4		4			3	7	10	7	20	31
	11	11	2		2	1	3		3	2	5		24
	4	3						2	1	1	1		7
	14	17	16	5	2		4	10	6	10	4		52
	8	10	1	4		1	3	3	6	2	1	2	23
	2	1	2		1	1			1	1			5
	31	5			4	1			9	3	9	1	36
	3	1	1		6			3	1		1	1	5
nd	14	10	4	4	1	3	1	10	5	2	5	6	32
be.													
	6	5	4	3	5			3	3	1	1	31	18
	9	4		1				5			4	1	14
rgh	36	20	1	2	13	3		4	14	14	14		59
n.	10	8	1	1	2	1			5	2	4	5	20
	21	17	3	4	3	1	1	8	6	3	5	3	45
	9	8	1		2	1		3	5	3	3	1	18
on	14	19	11	7	5	2	1	11	3	3	9	5	51
	31	24	5	1	7	1	1	2	12	8	3	63	65
	18	16	6	6	2	2	2	2	4	3	6		40
	17	9	4	1	4	4	1	3	5	4	2	5	31
	1,279	911	245	179	247	97	49	310	417	258	500	371	2,614

TABLE II.

DIVORCES.

Statement showing by Counties the Number of Divorces Granted and Ground of Complaint, for the Year Ending June 30, 1887.

COUNTIES.	No. Granted.			Ground of Complaint.						
	To the Wife.	To the Husband.	Total.	Adultery.	Impotency.	Abandonment.	Cruel Treatment.	Drunkenness.	Failure to Provide.	Criminal Conviction.
Adams	10	5	15	3	...	2	8	...	2	...
Allen	20	8	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bartholomew	11	6	17	5	...	4	4	1	2	1
Benton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blackford	6	3	9	2	5	...	...	1	1	...
Boone	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brown	7	2	9	...	...	2	1	...	6	...
Carroll	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clay	35	12	47	7	...	12	19	5	4	...
Clinton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crawford	7	5	12	...	...	10	...	2	...	...
Daviess	11	1	12	...	...	8	1	2	1	...
Dearborn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decatur	11	4	15	...	...	7	...	4	4	...
Dekalb	21	5	26	2	...	18	4	1	1	...
Delaware	14	6	20	4	...	6	2	3	5	...
Dubois	8	...	8	1	...	5	2	...	...	...
Elkhart	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fayette	7	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Floyd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fountain	17	3	20	2	...	9	4	2	3	...
Franklin	4	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Fulton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gibson	8	5	13	3	...	6	1	1	1	1
Grant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greene	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamilton	13	8	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hancock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harrison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hendricks	5	1	6	...	...	5	1	...	...	...
Henry	18	4	22	1	...	10	5	2	3	...
Howard	13	3	16	...	...	4	8	2	2	...
Huntington	18	2	20	1	...	12	3	...	3	...
Jackson	19	7	26	1	...	15	2	2	1	...
Jasper	7	2	9	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Jay	12	7	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jefferson	12	4	16	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jennings	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE II—Continued.

COUNTIES.	No. Granted.			Ground of Complaint.						
	To the Wife.	To the Husband.	Total.	Adultery.	Impotency.	Abandonment.	Cruel Treatment.	Drunkenness.	Failure to Provide.	Criminal Conviction.
	12	3	15	1		11	1	1		1
so	30	14	44							
e										
	10	2	12			7	3	1		1
ce										
l										
	13	4	17	2		10	2	2	1	
nery										
	13	9	22	2		6	5	4	4	1
	20	5	25	1		4	12		8	
	3	3	6			6				
	4	2	6			3	1	1	1	
	11	4	15	2		10	1	1	1	
	15	5	20	4		7	4	2	3	
	17	8	25							
	9	4	13	2		4	5		2	
	14	8	22	4		4	10	3	1	
h										
	6	3	9							
	10	7	17	5		10	2			
	3	2	5	1	1	2		1		
	19	10	29	8		8	3	3	6	1
	4	2	6	1		2	2			1
	10	7	17	8	1	4	2		2	
h	21	6	27				7			
	12	8	20	1		10			2	
and										
noe	48	9	57	6	1	18	20	3	7	2
	20	3	23							
	4	3	7	3		1	1	1	1	
urgh										
on	10	4	14			8	2		4	
	19	8	27	4		15	6	1	1	
	3	5	8	2		4	2			
	21	12	33							
tion	5	6	11	1		7			3	
	13	6	19			15	3		1	
	11	10	21	1		12	3	2	3	
	4	1	5							
	12	3	15		6	6	1	1		
tal	742	292	1,034	95	15	356	182	58	95	13

TABLE III.

NATURALIZATION.

Statement showing by Counties the Number and Nationality of Persons Naturalized in Indiana for the Year Ending June 30, 1887.

COUNTIES.	Austria.	British America and Canada.	Denmark.	England.	France.	Germany.	Ireland.	Italy.	Russia.	Sweden and Norway.	Switzerland.	All other countries.	Total.
Adams				1		1							1
Allen					1	20	4			1		1	26
Bartholomew		1				14							15
Benton													
Blackford													
Boone													
Brown													
Carroll													
Cass													
Clark													
Clay	18			47	1	3	17	4				23	135
Clinton						2							2
Crawford													
Daviess					1		2				1		4
Dearborn													
Decatur						5							5
Dekalb	1	2			1	16	1				1		22
Delaware		1						1			1		3
Dubois						15					1		16
Elkhart													
Fayette		1											1
Floyd													
Fountain				5		2	3			1		1	12
Franklin				1		5					1		7
Fulton													
Gibson		1			1	7					1		10
Grant													
Greene													
Hamilton													
Hancock													
Harrison													
Hendricks		1											1
Henry													
Howard						1							1
Huntington						6							6
Jackson				1							1	2	4
Jasper			3	1		8	3				1	4	20
Jay				1		4	1						6
Jefferson				1		3							4
Jennings													

TABLE III—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Austria.	British America and Canada.	Denmark.	England.	France.	Germany.	Ireland.	Italy.	Russia.	Sweden and Norway.	Switzerland.	All other countries.	Total.
nson												1	1
ox													
ciusko						2	1			1	2		6
range													
te		3		2		64	2			9	1	3	84
orte													
rrence													
dison													
rion													
rshall													
rtin													
mi													
aroe								2				2	4
ntgomery		6				1						2	9
rgan						3				1			4
rton													
ble				1	1	10					1		13
o													
nge							1						1
en													
ke													
ry													
e				1	1	5	2					1	10
ter		2	1	3	1	30	3			32		1	73
ey				1		15							16
aski	1					9							10
nam							1						1
dolph													
ley													
sh						1	3					1	5
tt													
lby				2		4				1	1		8
ncer													
rke	6			3		13			4			6	32
uben													
Joseph													111
livan						3							3
itzerland													
pecanoe	1	1		4		26	2		5	11	6	12	68
ton						1							
ion													
nderburgh													
rmillion				2			1					6	9
ro													
bash						1							
rren		2				1		2		1			6
rrick				4		1							5
shington						3							3
yne				2		20	1		2			1	26
lls													
lite		3	1			8				1		5	18
litley				2	1	5	1		1	1			11
Total	27	24	5	85	9	338	49	9	12	60	19	72	834

ECONOMIC STATISTICS.

TABLE I.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

Amounts paid County Officers, Grand and Petit Jurors, Bailiffs, Coroners' Inquests, Enumerating, Assessing, Appraising, Road Viewing, Surveying, and County Superintendent and Institutes for the year ending May 31, 1887.

COUNTIES.	County Officers, except County Superintendent 1887.	Grand and Petit Jurors and Bailiffs, 1887.	Coroners' Inquests, 1887.	Enumerating, Assessing and Appraising, 1887.	Road Viewing and Surveying, 1887.	County Superintendent and Institute, 1887.
Adams	$3,9[illegible]0	$1,704	$82	$2,277	$79	$1,[illegible]85
Allen	13,139	6,970	695	5,554	1,249	1,[illegible]96
Bartholomew	6,561	2,215	351	4,379	627	1,[illegible]12
Benton	4,356	2,024	142	1,395	740	1,[illegible]48
Blackford	2,959	2,688	107	1,140	873	[illegible]30
Boone	6,564	2,688	223	3,050	261	1,[illegible]90
Brown	3,604	759	160	1,152	61	7[illegible]0
Carroll	3,725	331	106	2,006	355	1,[illegible]02
Cass	10,034	4,863	510	3,537	478	1,[illegible]15
Clark	4,294	4,700	235	4,367	134	1,[illegible]38
Clay	5,899	3,425	222	4,416	321	1,[illegible]71
Clinton	5,172	5,755	141	3,338	210	1,[illegible]36
Crawford	3,768	1,498	143	1,236	42	7[illegible]5
Daviess	4,506	1,381	113	3,499	403	1,[illegible]84
Dearborn	5,548	1,212	263	3,191	4,236	1,[illegible]85
Decatur	5,038	2,918	125	2,419	50	1,[illegible]20
Dekalb	4,507	5,310	139	2,730	208	1,[illegible]17
Delaware	6,407	2,311	70	2,675	87	1,[illegible]46
Dubois	3,987	1,959	224	2,354	111	1,[illegible]03
Elkhart	7,887	3,440	143	3,515	214	1,[illegible]13
Fayette	3,368	1,632	52	1,402	45	1,[illegible]78
Floyd	5,487	3,709	287	3,200	4	9[illegible]9
Fountain	6,607	1,930	160	3,596	166	1,[illegible]25
Franklin	5,064	2,358	121	2,180	482	1,[illegible]30
Fulton	4,765	1,961	73	2,196	831	1,[illegible]25
Gibson	4,410	3,735	69	2,774	350	1,[illegible]82
Grant	6,734	3,325	59	3,966	222	1,[illegible]97
Greene	4,521	6,194	337	3,099	243	1,[illegible]38
Hamilton	6,114	5,710	254	2,780	572	1,[illegible]21
Hancock	6,457	2,863	60	2,313	55	1,[illegible]90
Harrison	3,202	2,486	28	2,735	122	[illegible]34
Hendricks	4,394	2,887	292	3,155	46	1,[illegible]74
Henry	5,898	3,313	77	3,403	1,009	1,[illegible]86
Howard	5,322	5,344	191	2,940	256	1,[illegible]73
Huntington	7,882	3,650	100	2,955	311	9[illegible]6
Jackson	3,479	1,581	942	3,322	756	1,[illegible]18
Jasper	3,865	3,329	90	1,983	92	1,[illegible]05
Jay	9,961	3,180	. . . . .	2,483	2,322	1,[illegible]38
Jefferson	4,473	4,582	234	3,686	10	1,[illegible]72
Jennings	3,897	3,964	58	2,936	194	9[illegible]8

TABLE I—Continued.

NTIES.	County Officers, except County Superintendent, 1887.	Grand and Petit Jurors and Bailiffs, 1887.	Coroners' Inquests, 1887.	Enumerating, Assessing and Appraising, 1887.	Road Viewing and Surveying, 1887.	County Superintendent and Institute, 1887.
. . . . .	6,343	2,129	173	3,091	714	1,115
. . . . .	6,945	6,231	173	2,909	580	1,262
. . . . .	5,022	3,786	76	2,954	1,019	1,244
. . . . .	3,030	1,286	17	1,483	305	1,056
. . . . .	6,319	3,098	325	1,762	710	1,023
. . . . .	6,137	2,722	513	3,643	°1,286	1,162
. . . . .	4,196	2,888	15	2,136	25	1,232
. . . . .	6,997	6,194	170	3,436	47	1,358
. . . . .	13,282	27,696	4,137	24,869	970	1,362
. . . . .	2,874	2,014	279	2,999	453	1,286
. . . . .	3,329	4,114	37	1,637	226	1,301
. . . . .	4,997	3,518	422	3,636	227	1,274
. . . . .	4,850	2,448	41	2,277	1,611	1,202
. . . . .	5,956	3,938	277	4,011	308	1,315
. . . . .	4,996	5,619	107	3,293	168	1,235
. . . . .	3,831	1,008	67	1,575	91	1,152
. . . . .	5,152	2,032	117	2,076	307	1,280
. . . . .	2,778	712	38	554	400	430
. . . . .	2,777	1,242	15	1,618	81	1,254
. . . . .	3,755	3,509	17	2,046	3	1,090
. . . . .	6,471	2,449	172	2,582	102	1,242
. . . . .	3,781	1,215	51	1,930	154	828
. . . . .	3,383	2,173	167	2,066	188	1,060
. . . . .	3,297	1,648	101	2,197	2,950	1,189
. . . . .	3,063	2,378	257	3,002	928	846
. . . . .	4,942	1,743	. . .	1,876	613	1,178
. . . . .	6,444	3,046	71	2,553	122	1,093
. . . . .	5,912	2,500	23	3,236	1,340	1,038
. . . . .	6,306	4,728	29	2,521	72	1,334
. . . . .	6,353	2,441	102	2,737	182	1,253
. . . . .	2,567	559	21	954	11	714
. . . . .	6,813	3,713	484	2,717	59	1,186
. . . . .	4,600	2,248	158	3,226	213	1,166
. . . . .	3,474	1,530	74	1,711	135	702
. . . . .	3,124	3,332	87	1,774	192	1,010
. . . . .	5,802	†4,848	757	3,709	423	1,574
. . . . .	5,119	3,191	95	3,861	261	1,074
. . . . .	3,814	2,989	58	1,208	57	956
. . . . .	12,763	5,620	671	5,403	6,780	1,270
. . . . .	5,779	2,649	68	1,986	188	1,026
. . . . .	3,668	882	74	734	72	890
. . . . .	11,438	13,914	2,182	8,227	449	1,316
. . . . .	2,668	723	68	1,820	153	722
. . . . .	17,339	12,985	1,020	5,172	‡	1,200
. . . . .	5,983	5,847	106	3,679	82	1,194
. . . . .	5,869	1,484	54	2,324	690	1,252
. . . . .	5,294	1,895	50	3,005	375	1,330
. . . . .	3,414	1,300	9	2,158	287	674
. . . . .	10,939	3,871	154	9,614	295	1,146
. . . . .	6,021	a5,030	45	2,001	b4,837	c
. . . . .	3,281	2,403	3	2,154	144	852
. . . . .	3,530	2,276	22	1,586	1,235	1,113
. . . . .	$504,512	$318,843	$21,893	$280,162	$51,997	$103,402

Highways and Bridges,
Circuit Court expenses.
in amount paid for new bridges and repairs.
court expenses.
ditches.
in amount paid county officers.

STICS.

TABLE II.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

Amounts paid on Account of Prisoners and Criminals, County Poor, Benevolent and Reformatory Institutions, Public Buildings and Repairs, and Interest on County Bonds, for the Year Ending May 31, 1887.

COUNTIES.	Prisoners and Criminals for 1887.	County Poor for 1887.	Benevolent and Reformatory Institutions for 1887.	New Public Buildings for 1887.	Repairs of Public Buildings for 1887.	Interest on County Bonds for 1887.
Adams	$835	$2,771	$669	. . . .	. . . .	$4,320
Allen	10,161	40,327	1,918	. . . .	$2,722	10,000
Bartholomew	59	4,328	166	. . . .	1,720	. . . .
Benton	239	[illegible]6,088	54	. . . .	611	4,618
Blackford	458	2,741	314	. . . .	365	240
Boone	2,208	7,876	844	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Brown	568	1,560	98	. . . .	56	300
Carroll	531	7,977	184	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Cass	3,405	14,599	1,463	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Clark	2,990	10,312	669	. . . .	2,353	1,800
Clay	960	4,994	16	. . . .	679	3,718
Clinton	1,721	6,478	419	2,200	2,640	5,040
Crawford	1,115	753	100	. . . .	44	. . . .
Daviess	615	5,501	356	232	. . . .	3,540
Dearborn	1,510	5,133	950	. . . .	. . . .	1,200
Decatur	1,772	9,986	890	. . . .	1,761	. . . .
Dekalb	1,504	6,496	980	. . . .	769	. . . .
Delaware	1,679	6,810	641	81,716	1 397	7,770
Dubois	1,102	4,229	191	. . . .	539	. . . .
Elkhart	1,909	18,632	2,342	24,059	690	625
Fayette	870	5,598	295	. . . .	1,078	1,560
Floyd	1,709	13,063	1,507	. . . .	1,269	1,200
Fountain	1,667	9,824	2,068	. . . .	1,035	2,100
Franklin	539	[illegible]9,102	517	1,500	826	370
Fulton	798	5,408	2	. . . .	771	. . . .
Gibson	788	9,969	547	. . . .	1,960	5,400
Grant	1,171	6,197	565	. . . .	648	5,900
Greene	60[illegible]	4,706	366	16,618	. . . .	. . . .
Hamilton	693	16,915	453	. . . .	699	5,262
Hancock	1,016	5,411	355	. . . .	. . . .	2,040
Harrison	108	1,751	254	. . . .	980	2,400
Hendricks	402	10,819	206	. . . .	537	1,278
Henry	1,237	18,287	826	. . . .	. . . .	419
Howard	1,480	3,062	1,478	1,890	1,262	1,425
Huntington	1,468	6,886	1,658	. . . .	4,500	800
Jackson	561	4,105	430	. . . .	2,808	. . . .
Jasper	553	4,279	66	1,101	. . . .	. . . .
Jay	224	3,865	52	. . . .	1,837	1,825
Jefferson	1,567	10,349	1,942	. . . .	2,503	. . . .
Jennings	167	7,151	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	921

TABLE II—Continued.

NTIES.	Prisoners and Criminals for 1887.	County Poor for 1887.	Benevolent and Reformatory Institutions for 1887.	New Public Buildings for 1887.	Repairs of Public Buildings for 1887.	Interest on County Bonds for 1887.
	$1,209	$7,482	$775	. . . . .	$1,525	$4,100
	1,120	7,651	1,362	. . . . .	3,240	1,200
	1,997	13,139	800	. . . . .	546	5,728
	312	6,470	1,396	. . . . .	†1,658	. . . . .
	575	2,457	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
	1,696	7,549	171	$28,953	2,012	1,000
	. . . . .	7,455	295	. . . . .	319	. . . . .
	1,543	14,458	811	8,139	. . . . .	5,871
	11,333	39,145	8,234	. . . . .	. . . . .	44,394
	851	7,894	314	700	2,516	790
	664	3,093	727	. . . . .	158	. . . . .
	1,731	7,687	282	1,675	1,071	1,442
	2,449	5,231	761	. . . . .	802	2,640
	2,506	12,203	1,583	. . . . .	2,076	. . . . .
	777	10,551	304	. . . . .	2,659	1,600
	722	1,510	. . . . .	1,108	. . . . .	420
	380	5,862	114	. . . . .	2,039	. . . . .
	148	2,793	107	. . . . .	156	. . . . .
	704	2,809	67	. . . . .	561	730
	208	963	93	. . . . .	2,833	. . . . .
	2,566	10,342	151	. . . . .	1,949	4,080
	1,021	1,697	442	. . . . .	317	. . . . .
	785	5,860	196	. . . . .	64	2,575
	574	6,197	132	. . . . .	559	. . . . .
	1,342	11,949	273	. . . . .	504	2,800
	656	1,994	197	. . . . .	240	1,320
	. . . . .	2,789	166	. . . . .	. . . . .	270
	114	9,991	984	. . . . .	5,764	. . . . .
	. . . . .	5,769	315	. . . . .	63	. . . . .
	2,892	‡9,819	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,593
	15	1,460	12	. . . . .	26	. . . . .
	2,245	13,636	752	. . . . .	1,161	. . . . .
	1,031	4,887	205	. . . . .	622	. . . . .
	297	2,825	20	. . . . .	236	. . . . .
	222	2,010	1,395	. . . . .	972	1,380
	1,599	20,172	1,091	. . . . .	1,531	1,400
	1,074	3,437	1,192	. . . . .	634	810
	479	5,361	336	. . . . .	. . . . .	975
	2,905	16,197	1,427	. . . . .	. . . . .	11,866
	617	5,609	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
	82	4,024	151	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
	5,951	28,724	4,058	. . . . .	4,377	3,030
	266	4,925	492	274	32	608
	8,602	5,423	3,455	. . . . .	3,137	16,040
	2,404	‖12,927	403	. . . . .	1,015	. . . . .
	189	9,226	606	38,665	. . . . .	. . . . .
	844	6,966	312	2,473	603	1,500
	527	3,590	499	30,600	561	. . . . .
	2,186	19,363	1,022	. . . . .	1,505	4,307
	648	3,373	1,318	. . . . .	1,293	600
	256	2,440	61	. . . . .	2,766	1,770
	768	1,497	126	. . . . .	418	. . . . .
	$126,984	$736,039	$65,936	$241,903	$93,979	$201,129

amount paid on account of Insane.
amount paid for fuel.
Superintendent County Asylum's salary.
in amount paid grand and petit jurors and bailiffs.
amount paid for Children's Home.

TABLE III.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

Amount Paid on Account of Books and Stationery, Interest Gravel Road Bonds, County Orders, Printing and Advertis New Bridges and Repairs of Bridges for the Year Ending 31, 1887.

COUNTIES.	Books and Stationery for 1887.	Interest on Gravel Road Bonds for 1887.	Interest on County Roads for 1887.	Printing and Advertising for 1887.	New Bridges 1887.	Repair of Bridges
Adams	$1,458	$1,020	$1,554	$420	$3,542	
Allen		4,095	14	4,300	25,475	
Bartholomew	2,793		557	709	12,415	
Benton	893	1,605		402	1,049	
Blackford	646	1,217		112	4,000	
Boone	2,558	9,000		330	7,109	
Brown	714			288		
Carroll	3,019			824	5,944	
Cass	3,506				9,500	
Clark	2,555		2,557	681		
Clay	1,331			541	2,100	
Clinton	2,713	5,690			5,400	
Crawford	935		1,635	629		
Daviess	1,364				1,314	
Dearborn	1,801			857	10,784	
Decatur	2,266	449		336	550	
Dekalb	2,716		3,971	‡	4,064	
Delaware	1,780	2,160	182	†	7,100	
Dubois	1,714			430		
Elkhart	1,563		60	755	24,583	
Fayette	710			214		
Floyd	1,722	1,164		‡		
Fountain	2,471	1,485		1,010	71,622	
Franklin	478	176		314		
Fulton	1,520			304	5,999	
Gibson	671			521	2,372	
Grant	1,863	6,000		959	5,648	
Greene	1,600			277		
Hamilton	1,491	5,585	1,260	914	9,557	
Hancock	2,188	1,647		308	15,748	
Harrison	2,957		458	778		
Hendricks	1,670			241		
Henry	1,152	337		508	3,835	
Howard	919	3,148	172	462	12,229	
Huntington	3,180	6,484	5,526	698	11,473	
Jackson	1 520			839		
Jasper	1,264		1	409	5,500	
Jay	2,619	6,286	1,217	697	33,640	
Jefferson	846			383	8,685	
Jennings	1,432			657	9,918	

TABLE III—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Books and Stationery for 1887.	Interest on Gravel Road Bonds for 1887.	Interest on County Orders for 1887.	Printing and Advertising for 1887.	New Bridges for 1887.	Repair of Bridges for 1887.
Johnson	$1,549	$1,293	....	$656	$1,000	$296
Knox	2,331	.....	.....	†	.....	1,000
Kosciusko	2,030	.....	$743	1,376	1,500	702
Lagrange	910	.....	.....	249	.....	.....
Lake	1,275	.....	726	450	8,112	575
Laporte	1,677	.....	.....	2,364	28,953	2,012
Lawrence	1,474	.....	16	353	7,296	.....
Madison	*	5,757	.....	2,220	10,550	.....
Marion	9,780	471	....	336	.....	7,619
Marshall	1,668	.....	.....	176	4,261	‡
Martin	1,256	.....	.....	366	7,105	.....
Miami	1,810	5,460	371	1,118	8,000	208
Monroe	1,663	4,300	3,772	303	.....	806
Montgomery	4,530	.....	.....	932	.....	2,280
Morgan	1,819	580	.....	607	.....	5,111
Newton	783	.....	.....	280	.....	504
Noble	1,033	.....	.....	796	4,438	500
Ohio	595	.....	.....	178	1,650	276
Orange	1,453	.....	103	†	.....	63
Owen	*	.....	.....	879	.....	832
Parke	2,421	5,707	827	1,183	2,694	1,000
Perry	815	.....	7,411	524	4,176	.....
Pike	*	.....	164	1,724	700	250
Porter	782	.....	.....	492	762	.....
Posey	1,181	.....	.....	591	2,000	1,058
Pulaski	1,014	.....	463	392	.....	158
Putnam	1,891	8,992	.....	434	.....	1,000
Randolph	938	11,400	.....	462	12,120	2,004
Ripley	1,928	794	‡2,157	†	1,440	.....
Rush	2,608	.....	.....	272	.....	.....
Scott	696	.....	.....	202	60	.....
Shelby	1,966	.....	.....	414	.....	5,209
Spencer	1,364	.....	8,208	206	3,096	.....
Starke	1,489	.....	898	524	1,078	513
Steuben	774	.....	.....	633	678	58
St. Joseph	*	.....	.....	1,433	†	7,983
Sullivan	1,638	.....	538	273	12,882	.....
Switzerland	718	.....	.....	434	.....	3,130
Tippecanoe	*	6,060	.....	4,905	††	8,647
Tipton	1,389	4,980	60	280	3,417	.....
Union	551	.....	.....	392	8,690	290
Vanderburgh	2,131	¶1,971	.....	1,103	12,588	3,453
Vermillion	832	4,050	.....	381	1,359	.....
Vigo	3,146	1,415	.....	587	‡	**21,973
Wabash	*	8,532	.....	1,929	3,533	1,550
Warren	1,776	3,396	.....	816	3,962	.....
Warrick	735	.....	.....	794	4,259	.....
Washington	808	....	87	412	5,240	23
Wayne	5,015	.....	.....	2,784	20,813	7,508
Wells	2,171	.....	.....	‡	17,941	‡
White	1,864	1,980	....	.....	2,331	.....
Whitley	2,009	1,960	35	‡	.....	2,624
Total	$150,937	$136,626	$45,743	$60,306	$529,837	$113,039

* Included in Printing and Advertising.
† Includes Repairs of Bridges.
‡ Included in Books and Stationery.
‡ Included in New Bridges, and includes New Bridges, Surveying, Road Viewing, etc.
¶ Includes Redemption of County Orders.
¶ Gravel Road Orders.
** Includes New *Bridges, etc.*
†† Included in Repairs of Bridges.

TABLE IV.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

Amounts Paid out by the Several Counties on Account of the Redemption of County Bonds, Free Gravel Road Bonds, Unclassified Expenditures, and the Total Expenditures for 1887, *Compared with* 1886.

COUNTIES.	Redemption of County Bonds—1887.	Redemption of Free Gravel Road Bonds—1887.	Unclassified Expenditures (all Other Expenses), 1887.	Total Expenditures, 1887.	Total Expenditures for 1886.
Adams	.....	$4,500	$17,297	$47,614	$80,5[illegible]
Allen	.....	9,500	22,043	160,926	166,2[illegible]
Bartholomew	.....	.....	.....	38,121	72,1[illegible]
Benton	$25,000	.....	2,282	52,666	24,[illegible]
Blackford	4,000	8,700	2,348	35,144	27,6[illegible]
Boone	.....	24,000	.....	67,903	60,8[illegible]
Brown	4,000	.....	1,130	15,435	12,[illegible]
Carroll	.....	.....	.....	26,035	171,[illegible]
Cass	.....	.....	.....	53,310	76,5[illegible]
Clark	16,000	.....	10,379	60,026	61,1[illegible]
Clay	5,000	.....	5,395	39,629	42,4[illegible]
Clinton	.....	11,100	17,027	76,410	64,8[illegible]
Crawford	.....	.....	4,706	13,309	19,5[illegible]
Daviess	7,000	.....	75,287	106,200	89,3[illegible]
Dearborn	10,200	.....	21,181	69,864	52,4[illegible]
Decatur	.....	1,500	11,660	43,137	52,2[illegible]
Dekalb	.....	.....	24,219	58,739	58,5[illegible]
Delaware	6,000	21,000	.....	152,969	3[illegible]
Dubois	.....	.....	2,225	23,150	26,9[illegible]
Elkhart	.....	.....	1,685	93,343	74,0[illegible]
Fayette	.....	.....	1,411	23,405	24,7[illegible]
Floyd	5,000	.....	6,423	46,981	49,1[illegible]
Fountain	15,000	11,000	3,502	137,093	72,5[illegible]
Franklin	10,000	1,300	1,322	39,832	47,5[illegible]
Fulton	.....	.....	7,485	33,597	27,7[illegible]
Gibson	15,000	.....	12,224	61,874	76,9[illegible]
Grant	.....	25,000	36,490	105,944	76,8[illegible]
Greene	.....	.....	4,586	48,500	114,9[illegible]
Hamilton	.....	24,600	20,776	104,988	241,5[illegible]
Hancock	5,000	7,100	3,512	57,262	55,6[illegible]
Harrison	.....	.....	.....	19,211	53,7[illegible]
Hendricks	5,000	.....	9,052	41,387	38,1[illegible]
Henry	9,000	2,000	7,653	61,210	56,1[illegible]
Howard	.....	32,600	34,362	109,866	238,9[illegible]
Huntington	10,000	18,150	63,407	151,342	110,5[illegible]
Jackson	.....	.....	8,210	30 033	32,[illegible]
Jasper	.....	.....	4,893	23,291	29,5[illegible]
Jay	10,000	32,000	24,978	138,404	97,1[illegible]
Jefferson	.....	.....	4,646	44,558	45,8[illegible]
Jennings	1,200	.....	4,660	35,625	30,4[illegible]

TABLE IV—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Redemption of County Bonds —1887.	Redemption of Free Gravel Road Bonds, 1887.	Unclassified Expenditures (all other Expenses), 1887.	Total Expenditures, 1887.	Total Expenditures for 1886.
Johnson	$35,000	$17,200	$9,805	$95,455	$87,717
Knox	20,000	.....	10,144	66,149	77,951
Kosciusko	.....	42,665	16,911	102,241	63 502
Lagrange	.....	.....	6,543	24,716	24,086
Lake	6,000	.....	9,492	42,898	34,767
Laporte	.....	.....	8,114	68,999	61,370
Lawrence	3,845	.....	1,000	32,546	31,570
Madison	.....	21,150	13,003	101,703	139.979
Marion	.....	7,000	78,668	279,295	310,500
Marshall	3,000	.....	12,200	44,277	32,307
Martin	.....	.....	2,505	26,519	30,813
Miami	15,000	20,000	16,401	96,330	110,287
Monroe	6,000	1,000	3,878	46.065	92,322
Montgomery	.....	.....	57,502	98,956	257,476
Morgan	10,000	1,600	5,672	56,697	49,061
Newton	3,000	.....	4,316	20,397	22,194
Noble	.....	.....	7,947	34,072	46,771
Ohio	.....	.....	1,120	11,936	11,285
Orange	100	.....	3,137	16.714	19,812
Owen	.....	.....	.....	10,226	23,605
Parke	6,000	30,000	3,605	85,146	78,965
Perry	.....	.....	7,344	31,706	28,137
Pike	.....	.....	3,956	25 310	42,238
Porter	.....	.....	66,315	87,195	127,630
Posey	.....	.....	19,228	51,403	44,202
Pulaski	8,000	.....	5,999	30,819	22,087
Putnam	.....	40,000	5,909	74,780	91,492
Randolph	.....	45,500	3,564	106,893	75,017
Ripley	6,500	2,500	5,181	41,639	.....
Rush	26,000	.....	.....	56,254	100,804
Scott	1,500	.....	2,651	10,848	21,210
Shelby	.....	.....	19,245	59,901	80,584
Spencer	.....	.....	7,527	38,752	38,201
Starke	.....	.....	2,805	18,311	15,541
Steuben	7,000	.....	8,475	33,147	27,496
St. Joseph	.....	.....	11,962	64,283	60,639
Sullivan	17,500	.....	6,565	60,145	32,781
Switzerland	8,000	.....	3,200	31,716	30,506
Tippecanoe	.....	16,000	7,585	108,599	112,839
Tipton	7,000	15,000	29,086	69,132	45,870
Union	.....	.....	3,292	23.792	31,830
Vanderburgh	25,000	.....	23,677	153,592	154,161
Vermillion	.....	15,000	2,860	87,234	53.072
Vigo	11,027	6,950	382,185	501,459	221,811
Wabash	.....	31,000	4,687	84,872	74,093
Warren	.....	.....	4,951	75,260	.....
Warrick	.....	.....	1,654	32,089	33.222
Washington	.....	.....	4,080	54,044	28,453
Wayne	.....	.....	.....	90,524	159,386
Wells	5,000	.....	9,718	55.151	40,099
White	.....	11,000	23,278	56.583	185,957
Whitley	.....	4,000	6,571	29,769	27,794
Total	$386,872	$561,615	$1,433,379	$6,110,302	$6,696,751

TABLE V.

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP INDEBTEDNESS.

Statement showing the Indebtedness of the Several Counties and Townships of the State for the Year ending June 30, 1887, as reported by County Auditors.

COUNTIES.	Bonded Debt.	Float'g Debt.	Gross Debt.	Sinking Fund.	The Net Debt.	Towns'p Indebt-edness.
Adams	$40,000	$13,872	$53,872	.....	$53,872	$400
Allen	240,000	118	200,118	$147,405	52,713	481
Bartholomew	92,000	.....	92,000	.....	92,000	1,333
Benton	25,000	.....	25,000	.....	25,000	450
Blackford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	492
Boone	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,800
Brown	4,000	.....	4,000	.....	4,000	.....
Carroll	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Cass	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,466
Clark	20,000	43,159	63,159	6,258	56,901	233
Clay	40,000	7,555	47,555	7,580	39,975	1,495
Clinton	94,000	.....	94,000	31,988	62,012	369
Crawford	.....	25,210	25,210	7,894	17,316	8,368
Daviess	58,000	.....	58,000	.....	58,000	2,400
Dearborn	10,000	23,500	33,500	.....	33,500	1,185
Decatur	.....	28,183	28,183	.....	28,183	4,000
Dekalb	.....	27,852	27,852	.....	27,852	2,625
Delaware	171,000	300	171,300	.....	171,300	825
Dubois	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145
Elkhart	25,000	.....	25,000	.....	25,000	8,583
Fayette	26,000	.....	26,000	14,516	11,484	5,079
Floyd	20,000	9,802	29,802	.....	29,802	.....
Fountain	65,000	.....	65,000	.....	65,000	1,825
Franklin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,875
Fulton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000
Gibson	75,000	.....	75,000	.....	75,000	5,700
Grant	115,000	.....	115,000	.....	115,000	841
Greene	90,000	4,000	94,000	5,471	88,529	4,805
Hamilton	77,500	26,903	104,403	18,312	86,091	1,200
Hancock	29,000	31,500	60,500	.....	60,500	3,648
Harrison	40,000	9,457	49,457	.....	49,457	150
Hendricks	10,000	6,642	16,642	.....	16,642	15,311
Henry	7,000	.....	7,000	.....	7,000	4,591
Howard	115,500	1,360	116,860	21,814	95,046	4,962
Huntington	65,000	31,041	96,041	30,934	65,107	.....
Jackson	12,000	.....	12,000	12,000	.....	8,435
Jasper	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,175
Jay	19,000	20,000	39,000	.....	39,000	247
Jefferson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	869
Jennings	2,875	.....	2,875	.....	2,875	565

TABLE V—Continued.

NTIES.	Bonded Debt.	Float'g Debt.	Gross Debt.	Sinking Fund.	The Net Debt.	Towns'p Indebt-edness.
						$1,950
	$81,000		$81,000	$16,000	$65,000	678
	100,000		100,000		100,000	
						1,500
						4,100
	20,000		20,000		20,000	3 024
	55,000	$14	55.014		55,014	3,533
	96,000	10,000	106,000		106,000	1,550
	900,000		900,000		900,000	7,182
	9,000		9,000	3,397	5,603	
	7,500		7,500		7,500	2,221
	10,009		10,000		10,000	3.215
	44,000	36,548	80,548		80,548	1,129
	20,000		20,000		20,000	2,687
	20,000		20,000		20,000	100
						1,003
						258
	5,000		5,000		5.000	98
	2,000		2,000		2,000	954
						512
	6,200		6,200		6,200	2,699
		94,981	94,981		94,981	1,158
	46,500		46,500		46,500	150
	112,000		112,000		112,000	
	40,000		40,000	19,888	20,112	4,450
	14,000	25,401	39,401	2,042	37,359	1,097
	12,000		12,000		12,000	2,751
						1,565
	44,000	1,897	45,897	1,223	44,674	300
						1,953
	12,000		12,000	9,977	2,023	1,653
						4,011
		95.074	95,074		95,074	5,500
		1,573	1,573		1,573	3,500
	12,000		12,000		12,000	
	48,000		48,000		48,000	1,700
	17,000	727	17,727		17,727	2,000
	10,500	24,837	35,337		35,337	102
	295,500	20,000	315,500		315,500	1,571
		380	380		380	9,500
	25,000		25,000		25,000	1 207
	10,000		10,000		10,000	
	380,000		380,000		380,000	6,440
						1,800
	35,000	10,000	45,000		45,000	400
	25.000	63,912	88,912	25,724	63,188	
	55,750		55,750		55,750	
	64,000		64,000		64,000	4,281
		2,506	2,500		2,500	90
	47,000		47,000		47,000	270
		2,823	2,823		2,823	14,500
	$4,228,825	$701,121	$4,929,946	$382,423	$4,547,523	$218,275

0 in Gravel Road Bonds outstanding.

TABLE VI.

TRANSFERS.

Statement showing by Counties the number of Transfers by Guardians, Sheriffs, Auditors and others in 1887.

COUNTIES.	VOLUNTARY TRANSFERS.		EXECUTORS' ADMINISTRATORS' AND GUARDIANS' TRANSFERS.		SHERIFFS' TRANSFERS.		AUDITORS' TRANSFERS.		TAX TITLE TRANSFERS.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Am't.	No.	Am't.
Allen	. . .	. . . . .	. .	. . . . .	. .	. . . . .	. .	. . . .	. .	. . . .
Blackford	439	$482,204	20	$5,790	13	$13,959	. .	. . . .	11	$1,417
Boone	979	886,656	50	47,852	16	14,941	. .	. . . .	6	161
Clark	525	329,384	11	5,297	14	16,347	. .	. . . .	8	233
Clay	964	2,475,450	98	88,498	22	24,000	6	$940	32	1,459
Crawford	502	118,410	5	1,735	4	1,492	5	466	2	156
Daviess	900	544,978	16	7,982	24	32,048	. .	. . . .	12	125
Dekalb	856	282,527	53	37,809	21	29,256	. .	. . . .	7	135
Dubois	695	350,399	19	9,463	6	2,898	3	516	6	49
Fountain	. . .	. . . . .	13	5,115	21	13,250	10	. . . .	10	. . . .
Fulton	630	608,182	15	11,468	24	22,800	1	140	13	332
Jackson	726	. . . . .	4	. . . .	17	. . . . .	. .	. . . .	5	. . . .
Jennings	300	. . . . .	20	. . . .	12	. . . .	1	. . . .	25	. . . .
Johnson	630	599,116	21	9,666	3	5,144	. .	. . . .	3	37
Newton	285	357,880	20	4,483	9	8,290	. .	. . . .	5	92
Ohio.	122	85,985	3	2,755	1	1,800	. .	. . . .	3	9,800
Owen	629	297,000	5	3,300	6	2,810	3	595	3	75
Pike	580	. . . . .	20	. . . .	6	. . . .	. .	. . . .	12	. . . .
Posey	500	. . . . .	20	. . . .	19	. . . . .	. .	. . . .	6	. . . .
Randolph	965	1,293,353	49	61,108	27	13,649	. .	. . . .	25	161
Scott	266	132,277	4	1,177	4	1,893	. .	. . . .	10	150
Starke	477	279,090	9	2,670	24	17,453	. .	. . . .	7	920
Steuben	550	275,000	30	1,500	17	15,922	. .	. . . .	4	55
Union	183	289,470	15	35,116	.	10,647	4	184	1	34
Washington	381	. . . . .	28	. . . .	4	. . . .	2	. . . .	2	. . . .
Whitley	221	613,375	8	9,748	5	2,144	2	48	9	713
Total	13,305	$10,300,736	557	$352,532	317	$256,773	37	$2,889	297	$16,095

TABLE VII.

MORTGAGES AND SATISFACTIONS.

Statement showing by Counties the number of School and other Real Estate Mortgages and Satisfactions for 1887.

COUNTIES.	School Mortgages.		Satisfactions.		Other Real Mortgages.		Satisfactions.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Allen	35	$12,162	30	$10,162	900	$630,000	780	$611,
Blackford	21	6,021	17	4,379	215	122,484	157	85,947
Boone	24	10,180	22	7,319	495	312,829	334	260,228
Clark	18	5,092	16	5,704	206	429,200	135	213,166
Clay	22	5,340	17	5,076	370	179,678	173	110,450
Crawford	9	1,953	14	1,804	72	18,699	27	6,828
Daviess	16	2,728	23	3,545	308	293,273	250	211,382
Dekalb	10	5,950	. . .	. . . . .	369	368,584	. . .	. . . . .
Dubois	31	8,120	27	5,288	199	14,605	105	61,011
Fountain	. . .	. . . . .	. . .	. . . . .	23	9,545	6	1,680
Fulton	40	10,175	. . .	. . . . .	378	282,461	. . .	. . . . .
Jackson	12	5,053	7	2,300	303	171,034	201	141,044
Jennings	50	15,000	25	7,000	200	40,000	50	15,000
Johnson	11	3,935	3	1,700	261	284,516	193	150,930
Newton	16	4,840	15	4,500	143	145,806	128	131,355
Ohio	15	6,396	4	2,650	55	55,725	13	4,550
Owen	35	6,091	1	100	172	108,710	14	3,500
Pike	. . .	. . . . .	. . .	. . . . .	20	2,935	. . .	. . . . .
Posey	. . .	. . . . .	. . .	. . . . .	300	150,000	45	25,000
Randolph	45	22,129	3	1,250	568	402,161	43	14,190
Scott	13	2,306	6	1,109	65	27,557	39	9,604
Starke	6	1,028	4	575	123	45,757	126	59,903
Steuben	9	3,550	6	1,750	350	175,000	175	85,500
Union	8	3,607	8	7,875	110	149,341	82	89,654
Washington	23	5,976	. . .	8,096	108	51,594	. . .	75,363
Whitley	43	9,132	45	11,334	285	146,165	230	168,195
Total	512	$156,762	293	$93,516	6,598	$4,617,659	3,306	$2,545,480

TABLE VIII.

MORTGAGES, LIENS, SATISFACTIONS, ETC.—Continued.

Statement Showing by Counties the Number of Chattel Mortgages, and Satisfactions and Mechanics' Liens and Satisfactions for 1887.

COUNTIES.	CHATTEL MORTGAGES.		SATISFACTIONS.		MECHANICS' LIENS.		SATISFACTIONS.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Allen	204	$122,400	57	$36,000	24	$7,200	15	$8,812
Blackford	71	9,383	28	3,818	15	446	3	115
Boone	160	42,951	21	9,745	21	9,697	3	219
Clark	32	10,411	8	4,565	8	700	...	...
Clay	100	31,148	19	1,840	23	1,981	4	240
Crawford	12	3,289	...	...	2	43	...	...
Daviess	119	28,454	44	14,331	4	3,100	4	3,100
Dekalb	135	36,490	...	...	29	5,126	...	...
Dubois	57	17,038	8	1,715	20	1,514	4	401
Fountain	619	173,960	43	15,050	61	2,318	...	117
Fulton	118	39,389	...	...	56	2,310	...	...
Jackson	79	21,485	29	9,600	19	1,308	6	900
Jennings	25	250	...	...	5	100	...	...
Johnson	103	29,450	45	15,046	17	4,016	3	1,625
Newton	134	44,060	43	21,500	6	379	1	80
Ohio	12	2,235	...	...	6	26,070	3	148
Owen	67	14,574	12	2,570	12	2,949	5	1,580
Pike	100	13,680	13	2,127	10	70	2	23
Posey	400	60,000	50	7,500	25	2,000	10	750
Randolph	294	83,649	33	21,070	29	1,748	6	238
Scott	14	4,048	4	1,020	...	...	...	...
Starke	74	9,361	...	...	8	472	...	...
Steuben	130	13,000	10	1,000	3	127	...	...
Union	53	14,881	7	1,167	8	577	6	409
Washington	28	7,645	...	8,106	4	520	...	245
Whitley	87	27,075	17	2,720	6	92	...	...
Total	3327	$860,316	491	$180,490	451	$74,366	75	$18,802

TABLE IX.

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS AND BUSINESS.

Statement showing the Several Judicial Circuits in Indiana and the Business Transacted in each for the Year ending June 30, 1887.

CIRCUITS.	Civil Cases Commenced During Year.	Criminal Cases Commenced During Year.	Indictments Returned.	Indictments Pending at Close of Year.	Convictions in Criminal Cases.	Convictions for Misdemeanors.	State Cases Pending at Close of Year.	Administrations Pending at Close of Year.	Letters of Adm'r Issued During Year.	Guardianships Pending at Beginning of Yr.	Guardianships Issued During Year.	Executions Issued During Year.	Foreclosure Decrees Entered During Year.
First Judicial Circuit—													
Vanderburgh	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Posey	340	201	180	27	....	203	27	....	49	....	29	117	20
Total	340	201	180	27	....	203	27	....	49	....	29	117	20
Second Judicial Circuit—													
Perry	130	60	48	35	5	29	38	21	16	83	2	34	13
Spencer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Warrick	261	106	....	....	35	27	47	33	23	....	24	78	35
Total	391	166	48	35	40	56	85	54	39	83	26	112	48
Third Judicial Circuit—													
Crawford	85	225	200	360	105	95	300	50	30	32	21	106	22
Harrison	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	85	225	200	360	105	95	300	50	30	32	21	106	22
Fourth Judicial Circuit—													
Clark	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Floyd	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE IX—Continued.

CIRCUITS.	Civil Cases Commenced During Year.	Criminal Cases Commenced During Year.	Indictments Returned.	Indictments Pending at Close of Year.	Convictions in Criminal Cases.	Convictions for Misdemeanors.	State Cases Pending at Close of Year.	Administrations Pending at Close of Year.	Letters of Adm'r Issued During Year.	Guardianships Pending at Beginning of Y'r.	Guardianships Issued During Year.	Executions Issued During Year.	Foreclosure Decrees Entered During Year.
Fifth Judicial Circuit—													
Jefferson	300	286	259	....	8	120	4	112	38	160	40	35	32
Switzerland	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	300	286	259	...	8	120	4	112	38	160	40	35	32
Sixth Judicial Circuit—													
Ripley	197	....	52	99	18	14	32	....	27	....	14	43	18
Scott	67	73	49	16	18	1	1	12	8	15	11	17	13
Jennings	69	42	42	9	3	14	2	40	15	99	6	1	22
Total	333	115	143	114	39	29	35	52	50	114	31	61	53
Seventh Judicial Circuit—													
Ohio	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dearborn	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Eighth Judicial Circuit—													
Rush	274	141	133	57	50	48	57	94	35	195	22	153	20
Decatur	181	109	75	48	7	23	48	67	32	129	18	72	15
Total	455	250	208	99	57	71	105	161	67	324	40	225	35
Ninth Judicial Circuit—													
Brown	75	37	11	42	1	8	42	17	8	52	8	35	1
Bartholomew	314	73	36	72	16	12	72	71	32	175	27	70	12
Total	389	110	47	114	17	20	114	88	40	227	35	105	13

Orange													
Total	304	20	12	58	5	13	58	116	33	204	20	80	28
Eleventh Judicial Circuit—													
Dubois	122	199	77	28	65	59	29	35	20	81	11	36	8
Pike	167	29	26	58	19	15	28	32	13	173	22	192	26
Gibson	319	73	60	27	33	14	29	....	36	....	46	197	54
Total	608	301	163	113	117	88	86	67	69	254	79	425	88
Twelfth Judicial Circuit—													
Knox	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thirteenth Judicial Circuit—													
Clay	317	92	79	488	5	8	47	40	17	31	16	61	22
Putnam	203	70	49	23	24	18	36	73	30	450	18	34	13
Total	520	162	128	511	29	26	83	113	47	481	34	95	35
Fourteenth Judicial Circuit—													
Greene	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sullivan	291	87	52	164	35	35	37	70	28	192	26	88	34
Total	291	87	52	164	35	35	37	70	28	192	26	88	34
Fifteenth Judicial Circuit—													
Morgan	220	62	25	9	21	21	9	....	37	....	32	328	28
Owen	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	220	62	25	9	21	21	9	....	37	....	32	328	28
Sixteenth Judicial Circuit—													
Johnson	301	192	177	33	5	40	36	46	26	....	45	51	14
Shelby	302	15	65	30	21	37	30	88	54	295	41	107	6
Total	603	207	242	63	26	77	66	134	80	295	86	158	20
Seventeenth Judicial Circuit—													
Wayne	420	124	....	182	103	53	182	94	80	147	40	....	195
Total	420	124	....	182	103	53	182	94	80	147	40	....	195

TABLE IX—Continued.

CIRCUITS.	Civil Cases Commenced During Year.	Criminal Cases Commenced During Year.	Indictments Returned.	Indictments Pending at Close of Year.	Convictions in Criminal Cases.	Convictions for Misdemeanors.	State Cases Pending at Close of Year.	Administrations Pending at Close of Year.	Letters of Adm'r Issued During Year.	Guardianships Pending at Beginning of Yr.	Guardianships Issued During Year.	Executions Issued During Year.	Foreclosure Decrees Entered During Year.
Eighteenth Judicial Circuit—													
Hancock	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Henry	418	153	107	. . .	43	33	19	17	46	. . .	39	59	36
Total	418	153	108	. . .	43	33	19	17	46	. . .	39	59	36
Nineteenth Judicial Circuit—													
Hendricks	152	161	159	220	41	37	138	. . .	23	. . .	22	34	16
Marion	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Total	152	161	159	220	41	37	138	. . .	23	. . .	22	34	16
Twentieth Judicial Circuit—													
Boone	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Total	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Twenty-First Judicial Circuit—													
Warren	155	19	8	12	3	2	. . .	47	7	150	15	95	13
Fountain	234	25	10	14	8	6	14	86	41	179	25	40	18
Total	389	44	18	26	11	8	14	133	48	328	40	135	31
Twenty-Second Judicial Circuit—													
Montgomery	308	80	59	85	. . .	. . .	23	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Total	308	80	59	85	. . .	. . .	23	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Twenty-Third Judicial Circuit—													
Tippecanoe	511	122	89	13	12	36	46	146	49	332	44	255	60
Total	511	122	89	13	12	36	46	146	49	332	44	255	60

Twenty-Fifth Judicial Circuit—													
Randolph	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Twenty-Sixth Judicial Circuit—													
Adams	216	61	38	13	4	28	16	50	24	194	12	64	11
Jay	333	29	29	24	3	9	24	70	31	186	40	268	32
Total.	549	90	67	37	7	37	40	120	55	380	52	332	43
Twenty-Seventh Judicial Circuit—													
Miami	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wabash	225½	75	58	17	13	32	17	106	40	227	17	51	21
Total.	225	75	58	17	13	32	17	106	40	227	17	51	21
Twenty-Eighth Judicial Circuit—													
Huntington	310	80	78	34	26	19	34	87	29	76	20	273	37
Wells	256	52	43	35	13	35	35	66	24	147	29	62	18
Total.	566	132	121	69	39	54	69	153	53	223	49	335	55
Twenty-Ninth Judicial Circuit—													
Cass	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thirtieth Judicial Circuit—													
Jasper	136	73	64	21	15	12	21	....	20	....	10	44	20
Benton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Newton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total.	136	73	64	21	15	12	21	....	20	....	10	44	20
Thirty-First Judicial Circuit—													
Lake	223	173	78	78	43	33	91	61	17	94	14	35	68
Porter	280	12	29	16	8	7	2	87	22	172	14	109	53
Total.	503	185	107	94	51	40	93	148	39	266	28	144	121

TABLE IX—Continued.

CIRCUITS.	Civil Cases Commenced During Year.	Criminal Cases Commenced During Year.	Indictments Returned.	Indictments Pending at Close of Year.	Convictions in Criminal Cases.	Convictions for Misdemeanors.	State Cases Pending at Close of Year.	Administrations Pending at Close of Year.	Letters of Adm'r Issued During Year.	Guardianships Pending at Beginning of Y'r.	Guardianships Issued During Year.	Executions Issued During Year.	Foreclosure Decrees Entered During Year.
Thirty-Second Judicial Circuit—													
St. Joseph	246	50	21	....	....	....	....	....	55	....	24	143	....
Laporte	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total.	246	50	21	....	....	....	....	....	55	....	24	143	....
Thirty-Third Judicial Circuit—													
Whitley	240	16	1	9	8	5	13	223	33	273	20	128	13
Kosciusko	309	27	11	....	11	....	....	....	39	....	19	179	29
Total.	549	43	12	9	19	5	13	223	72	273	39	307	42
Thirty-Fourth Judicial Circuit—													
Elkhart	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lagrange	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thirty-Fifth Judicial Circuit—													
Dekalb	202	126	121	12	89	86	12	55	32	153	15	41	16
Noble	220	137	137	61	74	73	61	101	34	161	27	56	20
Steuben	136	92	101	49	3	50	10	56	20	86	15	28	16
Total.	558	355	359	122	166	209	83	212	86	340	57	125	52
Thirty-Sixth Judicial Circuit—													
Tipton	347	17	59	30	6	21	18	42	27	82	11	83	24
Howard	370	40	40	16	8	8	10	30	12	50	30	108	20
Total.	717	57	99	46	14	27	28	72	39	132	41	191	44

Total	309	61	93	100	32	38	46	91	63	20	43	103	32
Thirty-Eighth Judicial Circuit—													
Allen	485	80	40	10	42	26	12	....	47	....	52	212	33
Total	485	80	40	10	42	26	12	....	47	....	52	212	33
Thirty-Ninth Judicial Circuit—													
Carroll	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
White	215	30	17	4	12	15	4	75	10	50	15	150	30
Total	215	30	17	4	12	15	4	75	10	50	15	150	30
Fortieth Judicial Circuit*													
Forty-First Judicial Circuit—													
Marshall	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fulton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Forty-Second Judicial Circuit—													
Washington	130	61	52	62	32	30	69	69	41	299	51	24	6
Jackson	230	81	53	58	10	31	70	96	32	223	34	179	21
Total	360	142	105	120	42	61	139	165	73	522	85	203	27
Forty-Third Tudicial Circuit—													
Vigo	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Forty-Fourth Judicial Circuit—													
Pulaski	186	20	2	1	13	11	1	66	15	108	8	76	39
Starke	127	22	6	45	2	4	1	68	12	40	8	125	75
Total	313	42	8	46	15	15	2	134	27	148	16	201	112
Forty-Fifth Judicial Circuit—													
Clinton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

* Expired by limitation in 1880.

TABLE IX—Continued.

CIRCUITS.	Civil Cases Commenced During Year.	Criminal Case Commenced During Year.	Indictments Returned.	Indictments Pending at Close of Year.	Convictions in Criminal Cases.	Convictions for Misdemeanors.	State Cases Pending at Close of Year.	Administrations Pending at Close of Year.	Letters of Adm'r Issued During Year.	Guardianships Pending at Beginning of Y'r.	Guardianships Issued During Year.	Executions Issued During Year.	Foreclosure Decrees Entered During Year.
Forty-Sixth Judicial Circuit—													
Delaware	314	182	168	250	14	68	15	300	30	300	32	49	15
Total	314	182	168	250	14	68	15	300	30	300	32	49	15
Forty-Seventh Judicial Circuit—													
Parke	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vermillion	119	....	20	....	....	20	3	38	19	53	10	23	3
Total	119	....	20	....	....	20	3	38	18	53	10	23	2
Forty-Eighth Judicial Circuit—													
Blackford	92	27	47	6	14	9	8	22	8	70	7	45	15
Grant	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	92	27	47	6	14	9	8	22	8	70	7	45	15
Forty-Ninth Judicial Circuit—													
Martin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Daviess	260	57	48	24	5	14	24	99	31	199	26	74	25
Total	260	57	48	24	5	14	24	99	31	199	26	74	25

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

TABLE I.

JAIL STATISTICS.

Statement showing by counties the number, sex, nativity, etc., of persons confined in jails for the year ending June 30, 1887.

COUNTIES.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Unknown.	Wholly Illiterate.	Able to Read and Write.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
Adams										
Allen	686	32	1	1	720					
Bartholomew	140	5	5		150	120		30		
Benton										
Blackford	93	1			94	80	13		4	
Boone	240	11	60		311	120	120			
Brown	17				17				7	
Carroll										
Cass										
Clark	149	7	49	5	210	181	29		50	
Clay	192	6	4	2	204					
Clinton										
Crawford	26	1			27	24	3		3	
Daviess										
Dearborn										
Decatur										
Dekalb	54	6	1		61					
Delaware										
Dubois	42				42	38	4		5	
Elkhart	146	20	2		168					
Fayette	190		4	1	195	2		166		
Floyd	155	7	91	12	265	230	25	10	1	
Fountain										
Franklin	13				13	11	1	1	2	
Fulton	206				206	100	106			
Gibson	60	4	7	1	72	48		24	42	
Grant										
Greene	44	2	1		47	45	2			
Hamilton	128	2	14		144					
Hancock										
Harrison	25		1		26	15	11			
Hendricks	27		1		28	26	2		1	
Henry	163	1	10		174	67	107		13	
Howard										
Huntington	122	2			124	70	50	4	8	
Jackson	53	4	7	4	68	68			2	
Jasper	42	4			46	32	14			
Jay										
Jefferson										
Jennings										

TABLE I—Continued.

COUNTIES.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Unknown.	Wholly Illiterate.	Able to Read and Write.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
n	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .
	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
ako	359	3	. . .	. . .	362	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
ge	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	137	2	2	. . .	143	19	100	22	41	100
e	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
ice	31	3	3	. . .	37	32	3	2	. . .	. . .
n	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
all	102	8	2	. . .	112	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
e	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
omery	16	1	. . .	. . .	17	17	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
n	103	1	2	. . .	106	97	9	. . .	7	99
n	15	. . .	. . .	. . .	15	7	8	. . .	. . .	15
	10	. . .	. . .	. . .	10	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	65	2	2	. . .	69	50	15	. . .	. . .	. . .
	34	1	. . .	. . .	35	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	13	. . .	. . .	. . .	13	13	. . .	. . .	. . .	13
	48	1	1	. . .	50	26	21	. . .	2	25
	25	1	1	. . .	27	18	7	. . .	3	22
	82	6	. . .	. . .	88	70	16	2	. . .	. . .
	28	4	. . .	. . .	32	10	18	4	11	21
	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
i	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
n	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
iph	123	2	25	. . .	150	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	27	2	1	. . .	30	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	194	1	2	. . .	197	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	237	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
r	20	. . .	. . .	1	21	15	6	. . .	. . .	. . .
	8	. . .	. . .	. . .	8	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
n	22	1	. . .	. . .	23	23	. . .	. . .	9	14
eph	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
n	82	. . .	1	. . .	83	70	8	5	1	82
riand	47	2	6	3	58	46	6	6	5	53
anoe	1,120	55	11	1	1,187	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	73	4	1	. . .	78	65	13	. . .	8	70
	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
rburgh	756	. . .	. . .	. . .	756	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
llion	18	1	. . .	. . .	19	17	2	. . .	2	17
	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
h	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
n	14	. . .	. . .	. . .	14	9	5	. . .	. . .	14
k	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
gton	72	. . .	. . .	. . .	72	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	247	22	25	8	302	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	160	1	. . .	. . .	161	45	60	55	. . .	. . .
	9	. . .	. . .	. . .	9	9	. . .	. . .	. . .	9
y	68	3	. . .	. . .	71	50	21	. . .	16	55
al	7,315	276	363	53	8,042	2,178	830	331	286	1,469

TABLE II.

JAIL STATISTICS—Continued.

Statement Showing by Counties the Crimes Charged Against Persons Arrested and Incarcerated in Jails in 1887.

COUNTIES.	Arson.	Assault and Battery.	Burglary.	Bribery.	Bigamy.	Embezzlement.	Forgery.	Grand & Petit Larceny.	Murder.	Manslaughter.
Adams										
Allen	1	28	1			2		34		
Bartholomew		25					1	5		
Benton										
Blackford	2	5						6	5	
Boone		30	60				11	78	6	
Brown		6						2		
Carroll										
Cass										
Clark		42	1			1	2	27	3	
Clay		49	2					27	1	
Clinton										
Crawford		3					1	4	2	
Daviess										
Dearborn										
Decatur										
Dekalb		7	1		1		1	18		
Delaware										
Dubois		4						13	6	
Elkhart		4			1	4		27		
Fayette		4			2		1	20		
Floyd		72			1	1		42	2	
Fountain										
Franklin		1								
Fulton		4				1	1	9	1	
Gibson		7	2		1	1	1	20	3	
Grant										
Greene		8	3					5	1	
Hamilton	2	13				1		16	3	
Hancock										
Harrison					2					
Hendricks	4		1					5		
Henry		6		1			6	12	2	
Howard										
Huntington		15					2	20	2	
Jackson		15	3				1	11		
Jasper		4	1					8		
Jay										
Jefferson	1	26						15	1	
Jennings										

TABLE II—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Arson.	Assault and Battery.	Burglary.	Bribery.	Bigamy.	Embezzlement.	Forgery.	Grand & Petit Larceny.	Murder.	Manslaughter.
o		10	4			1	1	5	1	
		9	2			2		5	1	
e		3	1					7	3	
		11						7	3	1
nery			1				2	12		
		10	1				1	9		
		1	3		1		1	2		
	2	1						5		
								1	1	
		1	1			1		5		
		3						3	1	
		5	1					9	1	
		6			1	1		1	2	1
		19	1		1	1	1	14	1	1
		6						1		1
h		15	4			1		15	1	
		1						7		
	3	8						5	2	
	1	31					1	25		1
		5						2	1	
		1						3		1
			1					2		
ph										
	4	5				1	1	7	1	
land		1				1		5		
noe		40	2		1	2		37	3	
		10						4		
burgh		84	3			2	5	80	5	
lion		4	1			1		2		
		1						1		2
gton		5						6		
		24	8				5	22	1	
		8						3		
		1	2				2	2		
		27	6				2	8	2	1
l	20	734	121	1	12	25	51	746	68	16

TABLE III.

JAIL STATISTICS—Continued.

Statement Showing by Counties the Crimes Charged Against Persons Arrested and Incarcerated in Jails in 1887.

COUNTIES.	Rape.	Robbery.	Riot.	Perjury.	Malicious Trespass.	Receiving Stolen Goods.	Obstructing Railroads.	Horse Stealing.	All Other Crimes.	Misdemeanors.
Adams										
Allen					1				1	
Bartholomew										
Benton										
Blackford					2				1	
Boone		18	12			15		10	6	
Brown										
Carroll										
Cass										
Clark				1	1			1	6	
Clay	7	10	3		4			2		
Clinton										
Crawford	1				1			1		
Daviess										
Dearborn										
Decatur										
Dekalb				1						
Delaware										
Dubois				1						
Elkhart				1	1					
Fayette	1								115	
Floyd	3								55	
Fountain										
Franklin	2								1	
Fulton	1			1					160	
Gibson	4				1		1		21	
Grant										
Greene	1	2							12	
Hamilton	1		1					1		
Hancock										
Harrison										
Hendricks	7								11	
Henry		5			2				98	
Howard										
Huntington	1									
Jackson		1	6						8	
Jasper	1									
Jay										
Jefferson		1			4				60	
Jennings										

TABLE III—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Rape.	Robbery.	Riot.	Perjury.	Malicious Trespass.	Receiving Stolen Goods.	Obstructing Railroads.	Horse Stealing.	All Other Crimes.	Misdemean'rs.
Johnson										
Knox										
Kosciusko		2				2			30	306
Lagrange										
Lake	1	2						1		118
Laporte										
Lawrence					1	1			3	16
Madison										
Marion										
Marshall			2						48	40
Martin										
Miami										
Monroe										
Montgomery						1			1	
Morgan	1			1		2			1	80
Newton	1								2	4
Noble									1	1
Ohio									1	66
Orange	2	2	4						19	
Owen								1		5
Parke	2	2							7	23
Perry					2				5	9
Pike	1			1					2	18
Porter									7	16
Posey										
Pulaski										
Putnam										
Randolph						2		1	10	99
Ripley		3	5			2			10	3
Rush	1							1	4	173
Scott										
Shelby	1		2				1		9	165
Spencer			1					1		11
Starke										3
Steuben				2					4	14
St. Joseph										
Sullivan									13	51
Switzerland	1	6							12	27
Tippecanoe									1	100
Tipton							3		5	56
Union										
Vanderburgh	1	1							3	572
Vermillion	2							1		8
Vigo										
Wabash										
Warren	1	4							5	
Warrick										
Washington										
Wayne	3							4	34	201
Wells	4	1								145
White									2	
Whitley	2		8					2	13	
Total	54	60	44	9	20	25	5	29	812	4,208

FRUITS AND FRUIT TREES.

TABLE I.

BEARING FRUIT TREES.

Statement Showing by Counties the Number and Varieties of Bearing Fruit Trees in Indiana in 1887.

COUNTIES.	Apple Trees.	Peach Trees.	Pear Trees.	Plum Trees.	Quince Trees.	Cherry Trees.	Siberian Crab Trees.	Grape Vines.
Adams	47,554	669	3,225	134	28	11,414	1,930	1
Allen	140,013	906	6,978	116	45	21,813	2,412	3
Bartholomew	69,223	6,170	2,236	4,278	563	3,983	1,493	
Benton	12,569	82	121	153	37	2,780	518	
Blackford	13,421	82	597	164	50	3,017	660	
Boone	38,616	887	3,313	856	127	4,359	1,271	1
Brown	61,860	39,237	691	6,480	113	2,280	59	
Carroll	33,097	426	736	342	117	2,786	388	1
Cass	41,499	203	1,081	200	13	3,837	668	1
Clark	82,362	35,838	3,816	3,421	719	4,577	839	
Clay	36,737	2,163	1,868	995	91	3,810	436	1
Clinton	35,633	833	1,280	1,073	73	6,425	1,007	1
Crawford	98,332	12,526	1,693	1,417	323	3,922	337	1
Daviess	40,727	7,426	783	496	301	3,167	741	1
Dearborn	62,450	9,059	4,212	1,014	766	6,127	768	4
Decatur	31,948	2,873	2,789	1,383	181	4,217	551	
Dekalb	89,720	1,371	2,849	141	49	15,987	1,068	1
Delaware	33,079	2,381	4,022	1,273	35	9,148	1,034	
Dubois	61,662	8,030	1,650	1,354	212	2,563	977	1
Elkhart	116,878	2,405	4,268	1,628	110	7,943	457	8
Fayette	16,165	1,029	2,589	1,949	261	4,152	385	
Floyd	90,763	6,753	2,369	1,958	620	3,620	559	1
Fountain	35,202	1,892	875	1,168	37	3,348	1,748	1
Franklin	58,807	5,502	4,052	1,903	530	7,426	1,006	2
Fulton	40,940	419	1,062	212	36	5,277	1,125	2
Gibson	44,772	10,286	2,432	1,582	1,264	4,463	837	1
Grant	41,953	658	2,447	638	65	10,847	1,314	1
Greene	76,771	16,121	1,348	2,198	269	5,858	729	1
Hamilton	39,509	557	2,920	855	95	6,018	851	
Hancock	17,356	709	1,943	1,273	106	4,137	1,212	
Harrison	193,605	46,565	5,393	7,065	1,889	13,089	2,731	1
Hendricks	44,237	2,468	3,059	925	405	5,238	515	1
Henry	42,315	1,523	4,655	2,506	171	10,961	1,117	1
Howard	65,810	488	1,576	368	16	7,224	619	1
Huntington	68,856	932	4,281	518	36	15,133	2,147	1
Jackson	68,264	2,134	1,887	3,467	338	3,549	1,209	2
Jasper	12,253	614	258	108	13	2,055	674	
Jay	37,322	894	3,076	484	76	12,230	2,002	4
Jefferson	93,541	14,024	4,007	4,946	512	4,587	454	2
Jennings	66,593	1,008	2,257	3,197	365	4,248	552	1

TABLE I.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Apple Trees.	Peach Trees.	Pear Trees.	Plum Trees.	Quince Trees.	Cherry Trees.	Siberian Crab Trees.	Grape Vines.
Johnson	30,950	1,682	2,409	2,411	148	3,735	653	7,422
Knox	57,202	8,593	2,357	2,485	443	5,702	557	26,582
Kosciusko	109,340	1,320	3,638	95	233	7,755	1,288	17,144
Lagrange	67,974	4,041	2,887	333	52	9,212	582	35,589
Lake	47,983	167	1,389	122	25	5,715	1,590	5,957
Laporte	79,631	1,634	3,090	167	70	5,277	991	10,595
Lawrence	84,880	7,467	1,400	1,694	115	3,745	49	7,722
Madison	23,991	200	1,885	455	45	4,015	664	5,569
Marion	44,861	1,963	7,281	1,291	1,133	6,423	1,207	94,693
Marshall	113,528	650	2,553	321	77	6,203	1,598	28,009
Martin	50,620	12,181	864	1,686	149	4,164	281	10,204
Miami	60,285	1,329	2,215	299	29	7,117	1,168	10,252
Monroe	42,365	3,033	1,009	1,954	126	3,224	293	7,377
Montgomery	48,483	2,205	1,615	1,288	169	4,872	1,083	9,655
Morgan	41,873	2,319	2,583	1,388	163	3,760	430	9,228
Newton	18,291	1,845	665	140	50	1,174	649	10,965
Noble	104,075	754	4,175	287	139	14,643	1,187	9,880
Ohio	17,105	1,045	1,004	256	238	1,693	255	5,562
Orange	70,944	14,943	1,388	1,877	407	1,485	244	3,450
Owen	52,711	5,424	1,791	1,434	191	5,829	514	7,485
Parke	47,135	1,309	1,408	1,639	168	4,732	494	9,462
Perry	108,452	16,288	1,610	1,206	428	1,898	1,164	29,720
Pike	44,785	10,617	1,425	3,667	782	5,228	322	5,536
Porter	48,519	182	974	108	20	3,770	346	7,306
Posey	43,466	4,130	1,263	2,865	577	2,151	306	14,367
Pulaski	32,429	953	149	588	18	3,366	1,837	14,237
Putnam	49,732	2,395	3,437	3,361	267	6,748	608	5,619
Randolph	36,787	1,377	4,775	772	160	16,522	1,582	17,631
Ripley	148,960	1,719	3,746	885	365	5,627	6,045	16,120
Rush	19,492	1,849	3,338	3,350	170	6,796	900	7,640
Scott	39,633	2,055	881	1,911	251	2,134	1,016	39,655
Shelby	21,282	1,512	2,561	1,733	237	4,974	1,451	6,399
Spencer	77,858	9,913	2,512	3,779	558	3,592	486	37,677
Starke	8,344	1,324	142	42	106	1,135	255	4,855
Steuben	99,932	1,332	3,159	536	140	13,689	396	8,294
St. Joseph	104,238	448	3,830	153	36	3,922	1,301	41,795
Sullivan	59,524	3,421	2,170	2,308	186	6,453	467	16,711
Switzerland	77,406	1,909	2 660	616	992	5,324	278	10,371
Tippecanoe	68,970	1,982	883	891	123	3,758	779	37,011
Tipton	26,847	1,165	676	62	684	2,639	789	4,806
Union	12,458	822	1,823	945	363	2,982	373	2,690
Vanderburgh	50,973	8,135	2,880	2,317	1,715	3,479	3,739	45,935
Vermillion	20,948	759	549	804	74	2,569	725	6,336
Vigo	60,262	3,367	1,989	2,702	393	5,451	579	46,794
Wabash	68,940	1,309	3,519	337	43	8,334	1,434	14,597
Warren	16,188	391	313	109	13	2,700	284	6,941
Warrick	62,142	20,750	1,932	4,090	685	4,998	580	20,083
Washington	104,460	30,553	2,379	2,389	756	5,695	225	7,065
Wayne	35,561	1,216	7,485	2,470	314	14,043	1,259	15,587
Wells	63,475	341	3,532	83	242	13,167	1,790	40,912
White	33,047	781	178	150	50	1,499	667	13,366
Whitley	121,539	496	2,954	158	35	9,237	1,730	11,742
Total	5,252,290	454,738	317,974	131,117	25,010	541,970	89,331	1,579,897

TABLE II.

NON-BEARING FRUIT TREES.

Statement showing by Counties the number and varieties of Non-bearing Fruit Trees in Indiana in 1887.

COUNTIES.	Apple Trees.	Peach Trees.	Pear Trees.	Plum Trees.	Quince Trees.	Cherry Trees.	Siberian Crab Trees.	Grape Vines.
Adams	32,809	745	2,347	259	377	6,295	2,016	6,194
Allen	39,589	875	4,339	153	373	5,377	1,338	6,458
Bartholomew	30,706	3,545	1,788	4,550	547	3,037	1,376	2,765
Benton	9,869	958	278	314	36	1,520	333	986
Blackford	12,293	189	618	276	67	908	328	1,581
Boone	27,958	2,451	550	255	257	2,371	1,460	3,561
Brown	18,511	2,462	557	1,328	238	1,030	127	3,152
Carroll	17,221	1,272	1,868	771	345	2,013	686	3,562
Cass	15,731	559	1,140	351	105	3,080	460	2,592
Clark	32,590	22,579	1,198	2,979	1,509	2,736	952	12,764
Clay	19,067	2,163	1,085	1,396	290	1,756	1,514	3,497
Clinton	20,950	1,910	2,461	1,537	279	4,380	1,226	3,895
Crawford	26,880	4,587	764	1,477	548	938	365	9,372
Daviess	22,763	3,722	893	721	961	2,873	424	3,127
Dearborn	17,255	3,053	2,031	752	623	1,979	350	4,318
Decatur	15,013	1,748	1,890	2,359	677	4,227	982	2,408
Dekalb	10,237	1,670	2,301	186	455	5,155	613	4,369
Delaware	34,562	2,271	3,711	2,068	282	5,285	1,066	4,744
Dubois	52,034	7,837	1,483	1,817	547	1,823	1,327	15,166
Elkhart	9,405	2,706	1,499	433	163	1,587	360	6,011
Fayette	11,494	1,982	1,767	2,131	461	2,574	285	1,796
Floyd	22,709	5,030	3,975	1,376	641	1,331	221	4,808
Fountain	12,468	5,380	1,806	1,523	347	2,732	529	1,990
Franklin	26,502	3,205	2,488	1,705	908	4,282	1,217	10,199
Fulton	12,261	4,663	1,680	470	268	2,386	1,047	7,172
Gibson	28,595	8,386	1,653	1,921	1,194	3,245	671	4,808
Grant	30,420	2,104	2,857	1,397	495	6,387	1,723	6,736
Greene	28,297	3,409	856	2,855	580	2,162	2,897	3,201
Hamilton	28,093	559	2,912	1,485	216	5,466	1,190	5,813
Hancock	29,621	1,050	2,527	2,325	335	4,125	1,263	4,739
Harrison	91,766	17,351	3,586	7,600	2,272	5,402	1,111	5,370
Hendricks	32,123	1,002	2,305	1,452	181	3,384	488	2,929
Henry	40,203	2,758	4,151	3,226	515	7,251	1,384	6,131
Howard	21,580	667	2,392	1,330	133	4,228	527	3,472
Huntington	29,713	2,312	2,902	581	709	5,519	1,030	5,105
Jackson	48,241	5,302	1,008	2,635	301	1,953	1,890	6,427
Jasper	12,114	3,541	365	369	52	1,738	585	1,787
Jay	46,982	2,802	3,293	1,095	258	4,871	2,348	6,382
Jefferson	97,263	33,781	1,427	3,916	961	5,371	11,488	4,272
Jennings	36,601	1,902	962	3,254	454	2,233	718	3,580

TABLE II—Continued.

TIES.	Apple Trees.	Peach Trees.	Pear Trees.	Plum Trees.	Quince Trees.	Cherry Trees.	Siberia Crab Trees.	Grape Vines.
. . . . .	21,629	2,437	2,548	7,041	393	4,220	733	3,187
. . . . .	27,315	4,730	1,296	4,197	490	2,889	323	2,369
. . . . .	14,966	2,630	2,443	244	170	3,290	750	5,687
. . . . .	11,099	2,802	2,122	562	194	1,747	1,374	4,058
. . . . .	10,886	1,371	1,351	218	149	771	335	1,651
. . . . .	6,390	968	218	88	18	207	624	1,367
. . . . .	37,234	3,376	650	1,981	253	1,312	315	1,672
. . . . .	31,965	453	2,885	1,557	255	4,034	900	2,798
. . . . .	26,744	2,127	3,528	976	327	3,896	1,423	11,477
. . . . .	16,585	4,054	1,627	372	309	2,531	768	6,962
. . . . .	31,406	3,729	1,142	2,769	447	1,932	263	5,567
. . . . .	23,223	1,315	2,942	697	222	3,986	725	3,306
. . . . .	21,322	2,923	718	1,071	160	1,088	246	1,207
. . . . .	17,949	8,977	1,817	2,041	540	3,248	1,286	4,437
. . . . .	24,508	5,184	3,270	3,105	288	4,016	637	4,350
. . . . .	7,763	2,627	56	234	73	860	449	958
. . . . .	11,251	1,368	2,298	390	331	2,603	488	3,005
. . . . .	3,615	733	245	147	104	426	75	245
. . . . .	32,029	6,992	774	1,981	445	2,934	242	1,737
. . . . .	26,572	6,912	1,529	2,240	482	2,032	388	1,653
. . . . .	10,530	3,098	4,047	3,651	256	4,944	520	3,038
. . . . .	45,455	7,087	1,214	1,839	768	1,432	2,349	11,930
. . . . .	25,354	8,584	978	3,583	803	3,263	1,470	4,175
. . . . .	5,765	386	318	99	19	943	216	929
. . . . .	17,031	5,942	1,098	2,025	574	1,231	3,429	2,942
. . . . .	32,396	1,151	666	836	87	3,051	1,978	10,371
. . . . .	21,127	5,361	1,520	4,880	298	1,037	468	2,463
. . . . .	53,050	1,798	4,438	1,160	471	7,662	1,771	6,118
. . . . .	30,205	454	1,533	782	449	2,105	7,044	2,965
. . . . .	29,951	4,094	3,156	3,613	484	4,434	836	3,314
. . . . .	26,390	3,605	455	2,397	236	1,128	659	3,638
. . . . .	26,206	1,403	2,368	2,561	317	3,635	2,566	5,623
. . . . .	30,114	11,433	1,592	3,899	821	2,862	760	16,783
. . . . .	4,481	738	142	68	21	335	125	846
. . . . .	5,430	1,300	1,656	462	188	1,099	128	2,016
. . . . .	11,632	929	495	215	149	1,142	730	6,278
. . . . .	30,838	3,005	932	3,265	473	2,130	448	2,458
. . . . .	18,896	2,814	2,660	1,114	740	3,224	239	1,785
. . . . .	15,163	4,858	909	1,023	205	2,424	751	4,816
. . . . .	21,915	313	1,909	315	210	2,878	526	2,666
. . . . .	10,931	1,122	1,390	1,882	784	1,847	270	1,432
. . . . .	16,783	5 129	1,288	1,544	927	1,688	2,152	6,186
. . . . .	11,779	4,698	1,291	1,943	183	2,563	473	1,803
. . . . .	13,528	2,563	1,150	2,247	335	1,587	328	3,376
. . . . .	51,694	848	2,436	422	341	4,156	1,024	3,017
. . . . .	8,915	3,697	279	325	1,411	904	132	977
. . . . .	22,116	8,365	1,622	3,666	837	2,320	268	22,130
. . . . .	28,404	8,244	490	1.124	470	1,420	250	1,328
. . . . .	43,564	2,765	5,036	3,895	1,188	9,204	1,419	6,576
. . . . .	34,759	338	2,341	316	135	3,895	1,082	7,062
. . . . .	12,566	2,777	292	145	118	898	498	1,376
. . . . .	15,927	1,279	1,616	250	185	5,051	541	2,616
. . . . .	2,289,835	350,375	162,489	152,085	40,093	269,424	97,709	418,582

TABLE III.

DEATH AND REPLANT OF FRUIT TREES.

Statement showing by Counties the Number of Fruit Trees Dying and the Number Replanted in 1887*; also the Number of Bushels of Apples and Pears Gathered in the same Period.*

COUNTIES.	Apple Trees Dying.	Apple Trees Replanted.	Peach Trees Dying.	Peach Trees Replanted.	Pear Trees Dying.	Pear Trees Replanted.	Bushels of Apples, 1886.	Bushels of Pears, 1886.
Adams	3,133	6,994	181	815	42	733	55,292	
Allen	8,866	7,888	844	356	421	721	136,642	
Bartholomew	2,840	5,861	2,299	2,586	316	1,251	36,709	
Benton	2,051	2,863	132	100	152	185	17,792	
Blackford	428	657	24	37	20	105	16,116	
Boone	3,125	3,143	700	415	151	292	42,418	
Brown	1,344	2,109	563	466	116	221	22,458	
Carroll	7,498	9,256	318	574	116	842	48,433	
Cass	3,560	5,435	42	134	102	324	48,649	
Clark	4,747	8,289	2,928	7,808	297	675	84,502	
Clay	3,147	3,697	993	255	152	203	22,398	
Clinton	5,042	8,399	357	324	165	595	50,293	
Crawford	3,938	3,942	1,419	612	62	253	26,729	
Daviess	7,056	9,763	4,391	3,784	1,423	779	41,870	
Dearborn	2,450	2,082	823	397	162	371	29,780	
Decatur	2,853	4,213	258	285	101	1,279	13,722	
Dekalb	5,319	2,663	399	293	336	860	148,793	
Delaware	2,562	3,914	560	126	126	837	57,375	
Dubois	6,798	8 877	3,007	2,438	186	319	35,750	
Elkhart	4,817	4,972	166	360	67	782	84,527	
Fayette	1,075	1,619	177	140	125	319	18,689	
Floyd	3,580	4,485	1,160	1,299	482	369	57,273	
Fountain	3,935	2,698	421	150	137	170	25,228	
Franklin	4,920	4,783	725	431	201	475	52,628	
Fulton	5,572	4,908	280	477	180	599	60,352	
Gibson	3,953	4,452	1,970	2,014	242	411	22,302	
Grant	4,473	8,029	196	147	329	955	36,065	
Greene	5,765	7,112	1,156	667	275	912	82,202	
Hamilton	2,516	3,411	95	81	74	1,583	41,328	
Hancock	1,635	3,509	156	281	108	429	5,850	
Harrison	10,120	26,402	4,257	4,220	599	654	132,988	
Hendricks	2,879	2,588	295	261	194	587	20,333	
Henry	1,953	4,969	635	604	151	1,123	26,921	
Howard	3,406	4,435	60	142	290	521	50,563	
Huntington	7,454	8,199	329	271	317	675	126,795	
Jackson	2,655	4,032	719	373	209	170	37,702	
Jasper	3,800	4,134	345	271	37	168	7,918	
Jay	4,060	6,267	269	242	93	450	47,536	
Jefferson	2,890	3,575	484	890	101	453	36,864	
Jennings	3,515	7,399	277	358	125	284	82,122	

TABLE III—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Apple Trees Dying.	Apple Trees Replanted.	Peach Trees Dying.	Peach Trees Replanted.	Pear Trees Dying.	Pear Trees Replanted.	Bushels of Apples, 1886.	Bushels of Pears, 1886.
n.	2,551	3,267	656	598	163	550	20,907	488
	5,907	7,283	2,330	2,025	184	880	22,935	591
ko.	6,260	3,553	429	358	378	298	76,378	672
ge	3,030	1,794	186	375	192	1,547	146,909	1,044
	3,716	1,662	121	117	251	235	15,321	211
e	8,465	1,178	612	75	200	159	48,378	608
ice	2,275	4,354	1,513	603	128	195	73,108	263
n.	1,662	3,571	49	256	108	842	43,242	515
	8,432	9,468	2,741	1,856	187	456	50,758	1,267
ll	7,539	2,764	545	411	225	173	82,533	434
	4,059	7,436	745	209	270	199	56,532	397
	7,402	7,637	311	375	399	1,158	109,163	840
	2,940	6,217	2,045	2,642	262	380	33,127	248
mery	4,817	4,730	521	527	647	555	48,973	694
	3,017	3,975	883	766	218	1,400	31,765	1,002
	2,448	1,699	330	51	170	678	13,023	150
	5,594	1,631	403	122	241	370	143,889	765
	514	984	167	282	278	239	18,550	225
	4,398	5,777	783	622	107	255	45,705	420
	4,061	5,769	2,284	2,882	204	1,188	68,690	323
	3,511	3,383	536	192	300	229	46,383	431
	9,761	7,375	2,586	2,692	282	228	38,646	345
	4,617	5,006	1,478	2,182	261	380	25,617	369
	1,679	881	44	62	268	286	51,679	327
	2,647	4,525	1,092	1,603	187	322	49,343	402
i	4,392	4,870	341	253	189	159	23,442	220
n.	4,522	4,242	1,398	378	274	684	41,572	940
ph	2,445	5,595	462	341	216	798	55,148	756
	3,770	3,439	185	310	198	178	83,658	311
	1,654	2,505	426	211	240	1,220	42,382	722
	2,272	2,579	524	555	236	208	16,492	217
	1,344	3,252	415	215	147	364	47,102	493
r.	7,844	5,651	2,658	3,171	192	307	49,228	410
	2,148	1,757	72	6	235	122	15,214	150
n	2,201	1,681	237	321	229	247	168,203	857
ph.	6,118	1,255	716	145	446	847	120,172	1,154
n.	3,688	7,172	900	521	286	408	42,645	404
land	2,146	4,239	490	797	157	148	42,818	352
noe	2,821	5,553	544	682	132	365	79,468	863
	2,759	3,434	48	159	263	277	20,283	403
	750	1,127	159	69	127	212	25,330	497
burgh	3,756	2,270	5,129	694	245	212	35,257	677
lion	3,071	3,186	448	383	223	266	42,920	333
	1,275	2,405	719	521	359	244	60,583	354
h	5 618	5,450	210	110	264	572	165,238	622
	2,404	2,043	681	102	140	276	24,903	319
k.	8,377	4,235	2,367	1,972	739	764	33,051	418
gton	3,667	3,752	830	597	105	400	66,215	485
	1,646	5,867	333	340	252	657	79,900	1,120
	3,514	5,353	47	71	161	426	54,836	520
	4,346	4,923	124	390	194	203	41,563	374
y	3,438	2,443	212	210	172	369	80,471	545
al	365,018	428,224	78,475	70,991	21,313	47,049	4,331,556	52,810

TABLE IV.

DRIED, CANNED AND PRESERVED FRUITS.

Statement showing by Counties the Bushels of Dried Apples, Pears, Plums, Gallons of Dried or Preserved Cherries, and Gallons of Canned Fruits, Berries, Tomatoes, and Corn for 1887.

COUNTIES.	Bushels of Apples.	Bushels of Pears.	Bushels of Plums.	Gallons of Cherries.	Gallons of Canned Fruits.
Adams	209	10	15	623	13,270
Allen	425	53	23	132	14,012
Bartholomew	1,781	98	93	737	11,686
Benton	152	10	10	262	2,417
Blackford	210	45	10	175	6,400
Boone	238	20	20	315	8,325
Brown	1,019	10	10	250	12,600
Carroll	127	17	10	360	11,710
Cass	577	25	24	456	9,230
Clark	400	25	2	403	21,282
Clay	342	12	11	462	13,270
Clinton	130	15	5	244	10,980
Crawford	1,501	10	10	140	3,901
Daviess	1,270	25	25	172	6,257
Dearborn	335	10	25	597	56,077
Decatur	399	41	15	343	25,000
Dekalb	1,274	14	40	209	19,725
Delaware	193	22	17	3,419	42,600
Dubois	1,322	21	13	4,050	50,580
Elkhart	235	25	20	1,077	18,584
Fayette	235	28	13	450	20,180
Floyd	125	10	25	4,223	10,800
Fountain	350	25	8	475	11,920
Franklin	440	12	16	343	22,400
Fulton	1,183	9	76	325	14,750
Gibson	374	14	21	361	41,538
Grant	363	23	10	576	21,200
Greene	3,333	28	12	336	26,758
Hamilton	435	28	24	457	18,000
Hancock	430	27	20	403	18,700
Harrison	2,482	27	25	276	34,710
Hendricks	213	20	20	496	17,400
Henry	108	26	7	328	37,200
Howard	156	10	15	486	16,920
Huntington	786	11	3	436	25,000
Jackson	1,464	11	10	218	19,362
Jasper	108	5	5	114	19,000
Jay	219	21	15	439	16,700
Jefferson	996	25	23	549	23,000
Jennings	985	23	20	112	9,200

TABLE IV—Continued.

NTIES.	Bushels of Apples.	Bushels of Pears.	Bushels of Plums.	Gallons of Cherries.	Gallons of Canned Fruits.
	132	29	25	402	455,672
	343	22	10	435	24,803
	237	46	10	540	10,584
	790	4	10	122	28,510
	44	10	10	182	11,804
	125	25	300	237	17,883
	1,249	8	25	380	25,605
	467	20	28	550	7,164
	475	47	164	220	200,428
	902	21	50	193	22,511
	3,072	15	21	125	18,872
	590	10	20	196	26,700
	789	34	10	174	12,031
	475	30	25	449	22,419
	564	19	16	443	17,328
	159	10	5	119	3,767
	1,358	13	20	149	23,869
	148	15	10	122	2,699
	3,665	14	20	205	27,763
	2,019	14	21	470	23,559
	592	15	30	404	14,343
	3,069	14	25	128	11,277
	1,178	13	20	191	26,841
	315	15	118	239	8,866
	253	7	105	216	12,499
	199	8	29	202	9,388
	312	14	40	496	27,400
	496	25	42	1,470	24,470
	1,315	16	96	1,183	21,002
	517	25	44	267	26,249
	786	44	10	104	17,528
	388	29	32	426	14,873
	1,242	96	22	483	34,710
	168	5	10	112	2,949
	2,633	12	14	414	21,559
	386	25	40	520	20,437
	567	6	30	475	24,692
	1,228	14	25	372	23,758
	229	30	75	204	40,727
	261	10	20	230	4,116
	250	10	20	375	12,578
	267	20	150	530	42,754
	109	11	16	230	15,059
	183	21	75	451	49,209
	351	15	42	355	23,227
	127	11	30	294	7,240
	1,196	13	10	383	54,627
	2,034	44	20	380	30,182
	540	40	20	1,324	37,983
	203	32	18	488	19,086
	242	15	17	375	9,210
	257	12	12	229	21,198
	67,170	1,964	3,769	44,972	2,553,780

TABLE V.

CIDER, VINEGAR AND WINE.

Statement showing by Counties the Gallons of Cider, Vinegar and Wine Produced in Indiana in 1887; *also the same product for* 1886.

COUNTIES.	Gallons of Cider.		Gals. of Vinegar.		Gallons of Wine.	
	1887	1886	1887	1886	1887	1886
Adams	48,097	29,561	5,647	3,713	2,536	185
Allen	261,478	175,286	17,474	12,214	1,435	313
Bartholomew	26,347	7,008	6,300	2,513	1,851	1,342
Benton	2,450	211	415	20		
Blackford	14,300	11,767	1,215	1,219	140	
Boone	7,060	3,011	1,636	845	58	112
Brown	2,687	1,123	612	285	135	104
Carroll	46,298	10,263	3,167	8,252	430	1,075
Cass	89,873	88,606	9,006	3,967	263	153
Clark	78,753	69,599	17,110	35,375	1,340	1,469
Clay	19,493	18,172	4,223	2,581	838	694
Clinton	50,615	51,071	3,066	5,081	532	36
Crawford	3,261	1,918	1,050	463	5,020	56
Daviess	12,250	8,394	5,960	4,212	6,025	5,532
Dearborn	56,037	22,219	11,421	4,349	2,966	1,765
Decatur	7,598	3,714	3,587	1,170	98	213
Dekalb	161,089	132,442	16,387	15,025	807	612
Delaware	69,984	62,945	4,871	5,114	341	154
Dubois	30,586	17,075	2,295	1,458	4,417	2,293
Elkhart	262,979	165,369	9,816	4,946	270	225
Fayette	23,899	5,161	2,262	2,375	86	85
Floyd	27,074	21,078	9,730	8,716	895	993
Fountain	7,736	14,497	1,660	4,864	89	224
Franklin	114,357	41,125	9,193	10,634	2,401	2,597
Fulton	101,377	98,937	6,124	11,436	337	873
Gibson	20,175	20,627	4,675	5,454	1,157	463
Grant	45,195	41,504	4,610	4,898	168	170
Greene	18,069	14,104	2,824	2,834	496	440
Hamilton	15,699	3,204	6,589	573	5,017	183
Hancock	3,404	4,224	1,424	1,074	28	20
Harrison	43,414	29,600	12,408	12,705	1,226	1,286
Hendricks	16,523	6,335	1,472	713	53	125
Henry	25,292	22,666	5,941	3,345	45	50
Howard	41,694	28,496	6,438	38,864	134	316
Huntington	209,345	58,282	14,354	5,469	508	917
Jackson	26,453	11,178	14,357	3,160	1,027	844
Jasper	24,196	23,293	976	1,076	120	130
Jay	28,773	7,777	5,876	4,425	566	556
Jefferson	36,006	22,432	11,969	10,652	1,681	1,426
Jennings	14,399	6,975	3,510	3,259	194	168

TABLE V—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Gallons of Cider.		Gals. of Vinegar.		Gallons of Wine.	
	1887	1886	1887	1886	1887	1886
Johnson	10,520	7,507	3,367	2,108	87	120
Knox	14,490	12,830	6,826	5,061	866	600
Kosciusko	69,918	59,359	5,641	5,961	455	504
Lagrange	207,166	126,570	13,256	3,095	1,120	121
Lake	20,589	24,300	1,296	1,300	90	83
Laporte	93,115	58,738	4,716	3,703	45	80
Lawrence	12,194	3,718	3,243	1,641	1,689	34
Madison	5,724	2,091	1,729	225	50	45
Marion	15,490	7,225	79,820	59,857	1,500	110
Marshall	201,641	28,425	16,826	3,376	350	157
Martin	2,766	1,262	714	5,116	2,242	257
Miami	181,649	31,993	24,096	7,749	229	85
Monroe	6,023	1,111	2,334	340	172	188
Montgomery	12,085	1,590	5,404	1,141	272	230
Morgan	16,258	4,634	4,348	1,272	159	359
Newton	11,806	10,081	1,686	1,555	127	.....
Noble	255,764	127,470	20,476	11,849	119	99
Ohio	9,422	2,300	1,286	310	144	122
Orange	9,684	4,650	3,642	1,955	122	44
Owen	46,164	6,650	5,792	2,803	836	2,680
Parke	17,311	5,654	3,115	1,933	72	100
Perry	36,452	29,362	7,830	6,346	4,282	4,994
Pike	4,864	3,796	1,361	743	328	402
Porter	28,922	18,915	2,324	1,678	41	85
Posey	51,398	34,805	7,538	5,999	2,033	1,253
Pulaski	16,473	1,942	2,823	1,126	420	340
Putnam	17,017	3,571	3,527	2,698	223	229
Randolph	32,450	11,035	6,437	5,526	1,002	47
Ripley	31,505	22,103	4,369	3,463	511	596
Rush	5,910	9,141	4,856	3,155	163	76
Scott	5,690	5,039	1,827	1,896	81	242
Shelby	13,485	3,533	4,082	1,376	156	147
Spencer	47,306	34,898	9,605	11,251	4,820	4,009
Starke	6,123	2,000	533	260	124	200
Steuben	187,872	45,814	12,301	2,788	167	59
St. Joseph	104,807	70,797	13,990	8,778	694	479
Sullivan	24,692	4,739	2,861	2,426	1,822	1,662
Switzerland	36,797	28,146	3,544	2,939	2,118	3,126
Tippecanoe	60,878	51,890	16,116	18,228	950	793
Tipton	23,868	1,128	728	599	70	152
Union	19,250	1,832	2,235	4,055	.....	.....
Vanderburgh	46,710	37,961	13,965	7,818	7,205	2,987
Vermillion	4,130	467	2,149	255	293	100
Vigo	10,339	5,961	2,841	2,546	463	12,299
Wabash	145,738	137,973	7,073	6,300	276	508
Warren	12,239	8,555	2,720	3,380	260	130
Warrick	40,593	21,699	8,179	7,662	6,766	7,408
Washington	13,116	7,654	4,137	3,116	102	742
Wayne	98,254	2,358	6,085	2,760	354	66
Wells	81,547	44,377	7,639	4,298	1,195	156
White	36,912	15,155	1,169	915	50	.....
Whitley	42,816	160,971	10,969	11,621	132	291
Total	4,596,187	3,343,978	635,046	498,728	93,587	79,566

RAILROAD STATISTICS.

TABLE I.

RAILROADS.

Statement Showing the Different Railroads Reporting and the Earnings in Passenger Department for the Year Ending June 30, 1887.

RAILROADS.	From Local Passengers.	From Through Passengers.	From Express and Baggage.	From Mail.	From Other Sources.	Total.
Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago	. . . . .	$605,433	. . . . .	$54,100	. . . . .	$660,233
Chicago & Atlantic	$140,540	219,272	$17,031	13,892	$3,372	394,109
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	251,080	100,381	61,444	22,377	3,024	438,308
Chicago & Grand Trunk	374,261	481,589	40,891	25,852	1,200	923,795
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis	132,843	49,563	11,600	8,109	2,953	205,070
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago	361,055	363,129	56,515	100,231	48,960	929,892
Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne	87,968	23,212	5,366	6,493	. . . . .	123,541
Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan	161,261	2,998	4,069	10,700	. . . . .	179,029
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis	518,932	357,211	87,046	106,673	. . . . .	1,069,863
Evansville & Indianapolis	52,103	1,135	9,375	6,304	. . . . .	68,918
Evansville & Terre Haute	91,223	107,867	28,218	16,238	. . . . .	243,547
Grand Rapids & Indiana	533,179	150,467	29,183	37,272	. . . . .	750,102
Indiana, Bloomington & Western	. . . . .	*803,626	64,454	59,346	38,275	965,702
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	8,406	667	1,069	6,549	. . . . .	16,692
Indianapolis & St. Louis	291,524	183,617	52,091	32,180	. . . . .	559,413
Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield	78,219	41,168	12,877	10,263	. . . . .	142,528
Lake Erie & Western	174,191	39,757	16,282	14,502	. . . . .	244,734
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	3,222,300	1,080,559	478,704	766,645	. . . . .	5,548,210
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis	164,528	100,680	20,305	16,327	900	302,742
Louisville & Nashville	25,103	12,890	3,425	2,051	123	43,594
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago	308,304	138,937	77,014	39,836	11,265	575,357
Michigan Central	3,007,197	829,232	385,597	200,757	7,999	4,430,885
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	230,246	35,427	12,783	23,258	. . . . .	301,686
Ohio & Mississippi	. . . . .	*1,315,309	114,592	150,795	. . . . .	1,580,696
Pennsylvania Company, operating Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh	698,859	371,302	98,354	176,482	. . . . .	1,344,979

Indianapolis & Vincennes			5,974	8,849	. . . . .	125,311
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis	106,080	2,766	21,313	28,642	. . . . .	430,900
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	321,374 1,348,221	61,289 1,060,332	151,432	194,222	. . . . .	2,748,208
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	134,030	21,243	16,296	14,142	500	186,214
Vandalia, Terre Haute & Indianapolis	146,058	152,920	23,893	59,210	1,166	383,249
Vandalia, Terre Haute & Logansport	118,085	19,910	9,360	10,842	100	158,298
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	. . . . .	*676,991	128,224	91,717	25,172	925,105
Total	$13,089,150	$9,400,981	$2,044,657	$2,315,856	$145,009	$27,000,522

*Includes amount from local passengers also.

TABLE II.

RAILROADS—Continued.

Statement showing the different Railroads reporting and the Earnings in Freight Department and from other sources for the year ending June 30, 1887.

RAILROADS.	From Local Freight.	From Through Freight.	From Other Sources.	Total Earnings Freight Department.	From Rents for Use of Roads.	From all Other Sources.	Total Income from all Sources.
Baltimore & Ohio and Chicago	. . . . .	$1,465,299	. . . . .	$1,465,299	. . . . .	. . . . .	$2,125,533
Chicago & Atlantic	$376,975	1,120,843	$98,505	1,596,324	$1,511	$597	1,992,543
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	1,030,557	416,240	43,616	1,490,414	4,517	16,863	1,950,104
Chicago & Grand Trunk	567,749	1,782,062	. . . . .	2,349,811	. . . . .	815	2,274,422
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis	215,320	74,178	. . . . .	289,499	. . . . .	. . . . .	491,570
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago	749,699	845,266	159,865	1,754,830	. . . . .	68,170	2,752,892
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne	36,529	241,391	. . . . .	277,919	. . . . .	5,188	406,649
Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan	202,953	33,221	. . . . .	236,175	. . . . .	5,203	420,408
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & St. Louis	1,139,427	1,905,296	. . . . .	3,044,724	63,060	226,660	4,404,309
Evansville & Indianapolis	50,682	108,294	. . . . .	158,977	. . . . .	2,507	230,402
Evansville & Terre Haute	176,125	331,246	62,535	569,907	12,000	. . . . .	825,455
Grand Rapids & Indiana	438,282	1,053,533	. . . . .	1,491,815	. . . . .	44,517	2,286,435
Indiana, Bloomington & Western	. . . . .	[1]1,661,652	92,283	1,753,935	. . . . .	. . . . .	2,719,638
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	158,929	13,081	. . . . .	172,011	52	2,369	191,125
Indianapolis & St. Louis	620,653	782,998	. . . . .	1,403,652	43,296	. . . . .	2,006,362
Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield	295,915	26,381	13,250	335,547	. . . . .	4,473	482,550
Lake Erie & Western	281,227	160,362	. . . . .	441,590	. . . . .	75,780	762,105
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	9,233,763	2,338,759	177,435	11,749,958	183,965	86,055	17,568,190
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis	425,642	211,829	1,134	638,606	. . . . .	8,081	949,430
Louisville & Nashville	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	86,302	421	42	130,360
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago	1,059,739	492,913	36,870	1,589,524	. . . . .	. . . . .	2,164,882
Michigan Central	5,582,074	3,100,514	. . . . .	8,682,589	. . . . .	131,190	13,244,665
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	1,440,598	2,569,062	. . . . .	4,009,661	. . . . .	3,186	4,314,534
Ohio & Mississippi	. . . . .	[2]2,407,825	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	3,988,433
Pennsylvania Company Operating— Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh	1,734,963	2,222,777	. . . . .	3,957,141	10,100	76,252	5,388,474

Indianapolis & Vincennes	257,466	35 006	. . . . .	297,473	775	4,193	422,753
Indianapolis & Indianapolis	660,264	308,848	. . . . .	969,113	17,195	48,755	1,455,065
Jefferson, Madison & Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	3,503,696	3,543,426	. . . . .	7,049,122	156,808	131,983	10,086,103
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	490,967	108,665	102,575	702,208	. . . . .	. . . . .	688,422
Vandalia, Terre Haute & Indianapolis	350,794	431,930	. . . . .	782,725	2,761	2,996	1,171,783
Vandalia, Terre Haute & Logansport	261,654	83,026	. . . . .	347,681	. . . . .	. . . . .	505,980
Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	. . . . .	*2,074,454	67,662	2,142,116	3,274	. . . . .	3,070,496
Total	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	$61,826,648	. . . . .	. . . . .	$91,675,630

* Includes from local freight also.

TABLE III.

RAILROADS—Continued.

Statement showing the Railroads reporting and the Operating Expenses and taxes for the year ending June 30, 1887.

RAILROADS.	In Maintenance of Way and Buildings.	In Maintenance of Motor Power and Cars.	In Conducting Transportation.	In General Expenses.	In Taxes.	Total Operating Expenses and Taxes.
Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago	$240,928	$900,909	$773,288	$126,730	$66,028	2,107,935
Chicago & Atlantic	128,852	549,627	608,224	102,294	93,417	1,482,416
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	182,301	383,258	391,589	122,898	70,013	1,150,062
Chicago & Grand Trunk	322,792	968,152	958,528	53,339	116,207	2,419,018
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis	85,739	133,948	164,661	28,392	9,230	421,972
Cincinnati, St. Louis & Chicago	363,397	405,351	819,355	53,525	58,984	1,700,596
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne	98,826	82,398	89,889	14,576	8,120	293,811
Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan	95,366	38,152	119,838	39,161	14,257	306,777
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis	574,954	448,259	1,433,893	207,054	113,452	2,777,614
Evansville & Indianapolis	55,264	29,246	39,901	3,698	5,349	133,460
Evansville & Terre Haute	68,037	168,944	126,283	22,230	30,342	415,837
Grand Rapid & Indiana	284,576	555,979	437,797	93,538	46,457	1,418,349
Indiana, Bloomington & Western	335,937	767,803	950,168	148,116	48,177	2,250,102
Indiana, Iowa & Illinois	40,180	14,796	61,620	17,868	11,344	145,811
Indianapolis & St. Louis	353,326	224,773	725,145	187,909	66,763	1,557,919
Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield	59,198	121,473	85,159	22,668	20,066	308,566
Lake Erie & Western	134,322	71,086	227,978	43,496	6,436	473,320
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	1,990,420	1,652,801	5,355,632	831,554	482,946	10,313,354
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis	160,033	200,227	218,084	84,791	27,870	691,007
Louisville & Nashville	20,389	23,571	29,483	11,987	4,775	90,207
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago	242,563	202,806	808,078	209,139	65,321	1,528,902
Michigan Central	2,699,429	1,323,316	4,244,550	686,276	702,462	9,945,034
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	708,630	908,003	1,201,922	80,917	115,856	3,076 329
Ohio & Mississippi	513,050	826,986	1,027,599	157,516	125,408	2,650,480

Pennsylvania Company & Pittsburg	664,262	1,712,361	1,458,269	78,519	[illegible]	413,427
Chicago, St. Louis & Vincennes	127,721	130,769	185,073	8,848	11,015	1,015,345
Indianapolis & Madison	156,307	406,673	395,736	24,671	31,856	6,315,451
Jeffersonville, Indianapolis & Chicago	838,853	2,803,701	2,283,378	92,243	297,279	
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago						
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	100,601	56,211	214,736	48,236	37,425	457,210
Vandalia, Terre Haute & Indianapolis	237,984	286,513	278,510	36,114	27,144	866,267
Vandalia, Terre Haute & Logansport	163,649	148,497	128,635	8,990	13,895	463,668
Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis						
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	469,982	814,706	750,364	69,974	191,689	2,296,717
Total						$62,553,879

TABLE IV.

RAILROADS—Continued.

Statement showing the Railroads reporting, the number of Through and Local Passengers Carried and the Fare Collected for the year ending June 30, 1887.

RAILROADS.	No. Through Passengers Carried.	No. Local Passengers Carried.	Total No. Passengers Carried.	No. Passengers Carried One Mile.	Av'age Am't Received From Each Passenger.	Av'age Rate of Fare per Mile for Through Passengers.	Av'age Rate of Fare per Mile for Local Passengers.	Av'age Rate of Fare per Mile for all Passengers.
Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago	. . . . .	. . . . .	356,215	36,248,110	$1 60	. . . . .	. . . . .	.0170
Chicago & Atlantic	54,916	194,236	249,152	19,778,178	1 44	.0148	.0252	.0181
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	34,786	1,446,886	1,481,672	19,951,550	24	.0237	.0160	.0180
Chicago & Grand Trunk	110,789	471,142	581,931	53,554,796	1 47	.0130	.0226	.0160
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis	27,453	205,591	233,044	8,251,980	78	.0201	.0229	.0221
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago	183,604	778,727	962,331	33,778,236	80	.0228	.0229	.0228
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne	13,221	161,340	174,561	4,213,095	63	.0251	.0275	.0263
Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan	834	265,473	266,307	6,774,220	61	.0210	.0240	.0230
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis	187,923	788,093	976,016	41,325,620	89	.0170	.0254	.0212
Evansville & Indianapolis	811	96,930	49,941	1,584,643	54	.0260	.0260	.0260
Evansville & Terre Haute	43,147	216,040	259,187	7,654,565	77	.0255	.0265	.0260
Grand Rapids & Indiana	88,385	790,194	878,579	27,942,330	77	.0224	.0258	.0244
Indiana, Bloomington & Western	59,621	855,254	914,875	36,118,446	88	.0225	.0225	.0225
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	468	19,597	20,065	327,483	45	.0221	.0283	.0277
Indianapolis & St. Louis	55,984	475,241	531,225	22,227,953	89	.0169	.0256	.0213
Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield	13,228	151,357	164,585	4,829,838	72	.0251	.0245	.0249
Lake Erie & Western	20,589	297,595	318,184	7,997,896	67	.0220	.0280	.0250
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	104,186	3,623,700	3,727,886	197,577,958	1 15	.0192	.0228	.0217
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis	270,002	234,007	504,009	10,802,891	1 01	.0240	. . . . .	. . . . .
Louisville & Nashville	5,181	29,222	34,403	1,497,354	1 14	.0243	.0260	.0254
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago	27,092	590,446	617,447	23,296,689	72	.0206	.0186	.0192
Michigan Central	87,358	2,540,760	2,628,118	174,273,769	1 46	.0183	.0242	.0220
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	16,111	425,093	441,204	15,275,542	60	.0143	.0180	.0174
Ohio & Mississippi	128,672	995,802	1,124,474	64,727,096	1 19	.0209	.0263	.0203

[illegible]	162,947	3,404,035	3,567,082	110,017,780	67	.0203	.0232	.0218
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	14,593	233,302	247,895	5,724,511	62	.0225	.0280	.0271
Vandalia, Terre Haute & Indianapolis	73,363	236,147	233,510	12,146,791	90	.0222	.0278	.0246
Vandalia, Terre Haute & Logansport	18,228	238,735	256,963	5,204,792	54	.0235	.0270	.0265
Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	55,695	604,199	659,894	28,215,327	1 03	.....	.....	.0240
Total	.....	.....	24,633,766	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....

TABLE V.

RAILROADS—Continued.

Statement showing the Railroads reporting the Tons and Mileage of Local and Through Freight and rate per ton, for the year ending June 30, 1887.

RAILROADS.	No. of Tons of Through Freight Carried.	Total Mileage of Through Freight.	No. of Tons of Local Freight Carried.	Total Mileage of Local Freight.
Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago	1,169,415	1,319,557	290,848	1,323,692
Chicago & Atlantic	1,014,406	272,870,542	375,613	46,474,457
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	457,926	66,634,940	1,233,224	146,903,310
Chicago & Grand Trunk	979,668	323,755,306	472,219	57,250,463
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis	148,329	13,785,779	301,480	21,488,751
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago	1,254,679	171,831,194	465,025	35,474,342
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft .Wayne	363,590	23,938,663	36,984	1,257,716
Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan	34,501	5,692,735	254,156	12,485,304
Cleveland, Col., Cin. & Indianapolis	1,724,914	331,190,360	1,021,775	105,867,611
Evansville & Indianapolis	104,632	9,416,880	167,166	3,765,819
Evansville & Terre Haute	405,204	38,501,380	204,763	9,768,472
Grand Rapids & Indiana	757,663	106,764,488	339,857	26,017,711
Indiana Bloomington & Western	1,013,581	. . . . .	1,411,565	. . . . .
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	16,926	1,254,047	208,770	21,422,728
Indianapolis & St. Louis	791,285	144,192,208	817,186	43,216,228
Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield	29,311	2,822,679	200,787	19,911,338
Lake Erie & Western	125,786	19,265,630	263,136	23,425,348
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	707,024	379,790,604	8,277,655	1,359,827,667
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis	234,044	462,861	. . . . .	. . . . .
Louisville & Nashville	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago	282,924	74,004,762	1,211,832	119,996,033
Michigan Central	1,304,467	600,555,825	4,463,257	648,425,980
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	1,280,199	488,078,937	1,004,520	265,128,142
Ohio & Mississippi	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Pennsylvania Company Operating—				
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh	1,943,299	414,673,628	1,434,586	230,283,969
Indianapolis & Vincennes	55,558	4,024,205	349,594	24,999,424
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis	404,421	41,303,605	1,913,948	39,035,961
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	1,418,725	562,139,551	4,491,719	436,777,982
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	164,388	18,402,594	381,036	45,666,177
Vandalia, Terre Haute & Indianapolis	913,298	66,501,470	581,550	20,954,453
Vandalia, Terre Haute & Logansport	99,754	12,156,519	324,559	26,551,179
Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	912,600	. . . . .	513,336	. . . . .

TABLE V—Continued.

RAILROADS.	Total Tons of Freight Carried.	Total Tons Carried One Mile.	Av. Rate per Ton per Mile for Through Freight.	Av. Rate per Ton per Mile for Local Freight.	Av. Rate per Ton per Mile for all Freight.
Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago	1,460,333	272,042,448	. . .	. . .	.00498
Chicago & Atlantic	1,390,019	319,517,999	.00399	.00656	.00469
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	1,691,150	213,538,250	.00625	.00701	.00680
Chicago & Grand Trunk	1,451,887	381,005,769	.00550	.00990	.00620
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis	449,809	35,274,539	.00538	.01002	.00820
Cincinnati, Ind'p'lis, St. Louis & Chicago	1,719,704	207,305,536	.00840	.01570	.00690
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne	400,574	25,196,379	.01009	.02901	.01103
Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan	288,658	18,178,040	.00583	.01620	.01299
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Ind'p'lis	2,746,689	437,057,971	.00575	.01076	.00697
Evansville & Indianapolis	271,798	13,182,699	.01150	.01130	.01200
Evansville & Terre Haute	609,967	48,269,852	.00630	.01320	.01050
Grand Rapids & Indiana	1,097,520	132,782,199	.00987	.01684	.01123
Indiana, Bloomington & Western	2,425,146	235,539,072	.00477	.01090	.00705
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	225,696	22,676,775	.01043	.00742	.00758
Indianapolis & St. Louis	1,608,471	187,408,436	.00543	.01436	.00749
Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield	240,098	22,734,017	.00930	.01490	.01420
Lake Erie & Western	388,922	42,690,978	.00800	.01200	.01000
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	8,894,679	1739618271	.00616	.00679	.00665
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis	692,906	48,002,428	. . .	. . .	.01328
Louisville & Nashville	127,343	8,489,351	. . .	. . .	.01660
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago	1,494,756	194,000,795	.00666	.00883	.00800
Michigan Central	5,767,724	1248981815	.00516	.00861	.00695
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	2,284,719	753,207,079	.00526	.00543	.00532
Ohio & Mississippi	1,800,885	334,245,248	. . .	. .	.00724
Pennsylvania Company Operating—					
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh	3,377,885	644,957,597	.00536	.00753	.00614
Indianapolis & Vincennes	385,152	29,023,629	.00810	.01030	.01010
Jeffersonvillk, Madison & Indianapolis	2,318,369	80,339,566	.00750	.01690	.01190
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	5,910,444	998,917,483	.00630	.00803	.00705
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	545,424	64,068,771	.00680	.00980	.00936
Vandalia, Terre Haute & Indianapolis	1,494,848	87,455,923	.00649	.01647	.00895
Vandalia, Terre Haute & Logansport	424,313	38,707,698	.00683	.00997	.00898
Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	1,425,936	250,828,988	. . .	. . .	.00820
Total	55,411,824	. . . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .

TABLE VI.

RAILROADS—Continued.

Statement showing the Railroads reporting and the number and daily Wages of Employes for the year ending June 30, 1887.

RAILROADS.	Engineers.		Firemen.		Passenger Conductors.		Freight Conductors.		Passenger Brakemen.		Freight Brakemen.	
	No.	Wages.	No.	Wages.	No.	Wages.	No.	Wages	No.	Wages.	No.	Wages.
Baltimore & Ohio	60	$3 50	60	$1 25	15	$3 00	40	$2 75	15	$1 66	80	$1 75
Chicago & Atlantic	72	3 33	72	1 73	9	3 33	35	2 47	9	1 50	88	1 57
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	64	3 00	65	1 65	10	3 20	47	2 45	10	1 65	88	1 65
Chicago & Grand Trunk	110	3 42	105	1 90	21	2 75	70	2 30	166	1 66	* . . .	. . .
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis	15	3 25	15	2 00	6	4 00	7	3 00	6	2 00	13	1 75
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago	105	3 25	104	1 70	53	2 76	. . .	2 69	. . .	1 50	. . .	1 35
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne	a . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan	15	3 50	15	2 50	5	3 65	7	2 50	4	2 10	4	2 00
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis	195	3 25	132	1 75	15	3 25	48	2 60	51	1 50	219	1 50
Evansville & Indianapolis	10	3 00	10	1 50	2	2 50	3	2 25	2	1 00	6	1 90
Evansville & Terre Haute	24	3 75	26	1 87	4	3 00	7	2 50	4	1 00	14	2 00
Grand Rapids & Indiana	89	3 10	91	1 75	20	2 80	43	2 86	29	1 48	101	1 98
Indiana, Bloomington & Western	60	3 86	60	2 50	13	3 86	21	2 50	13	1 80	42	2 00
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	5	3 65	5	1 90	1	2 95	3	2 10	2	1 70	5	1 70
Indianapolis & St. Louis	70	3 25	71	1 45	16	3 25	30	2 60	14	1 61	78	1 85
Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield	13	3 63	15	1 63	3	3 35	5	3 12	13	1 80	. . .	. . .
Lake Erie & Western	84	3 20	84	1 60	14	3 00	30	3 00	14	1 50	68	1 50
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	530	2 60	529	1 70	99	3 55	149	2 60	535	1 68	† . . .	. . .
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis	28	3 66	28	2 00	10	2 88	16	2 80	8	1 66	38	2 00
Louisville & Nashville	25	3 00	25	1 35	7	3 00	13	2 60	14	1 60	39	1 80
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Michigan Central	443	3 00	461	1 75	72	2 90	179	2 75	454	1 75	† . . .	. . .
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	130	3 98	138	2 00	9	3 40	93	3 02	9	1 80	214	2 18
Ohio & Mississippi	165	3 50	135	1 80	24	3 83	80	3 50	26	1 66	124	1 83

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	286	3 15	289	1 78	52	3 18	159	2 41	89	1 72	431	1 85
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	21	4 20	21	2 00	5	3 85	11	3 00	3	1 00	22	2 00
Vandalia, Terre Haute & Indianapolis	58	3 35	69	1 75	13	4 05	55	2 25	16	1 92	165	1 60
Vandalia, Terre Haute & Logansport	24	3 50	32	1 75	4	3 85	30	2 75	4	1 75	73	1 70
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	215	3 50	220	1 85	35	3 15	89	3 10	245	1 85	† . . .	. . . .
Total	3,155	. . . .	3,141	. . . .	583	. . . .	1,409	. . . .	1,803	. . . .	2,218	. . . .

a Included in G. R. & I. report.
* Included in passenger conductors.
† Included in passenger brakemen.

TABLE VI—Continued.

RAILROADS.	Machinists.		Watchmen.		Section Hands.		Station Agents.		Telegraph Operators.	
	No.	Wages.	No.	Wages.	No.	Wages.	No.	Wages.	No.	Wages.
Baltimore & Ohio	35	$2 25	3	$1 08	195	$1 10	23	$1 33	47	$1 20
Chicago & Atlantic	106	1 93	57	2 00	236	1 17	48	2 00	53	1 50
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	49	2 00	9	1 70	245	1 15	56	1 65	30	1 50
Chicago & Grand Trunk	106	1 60	140	2 03	396	1 00	155	1 70	[a]	[a]
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis	1	1 50	4	1 20	90	1 15	17	1 92	6	1 47
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago	62	2 50	97	1 33	585	1 10	83	1 78	49	1 23
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]
Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan	11	2 35	11	1 33	72	1 20	30	1 47	14	1 35
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis	208	2 30	16	1 25	678	1 15	81	2 00	134	1 75
Evansville & Indianapolis	11	1 65	3	1 50	90	1 00	22	1 15	3	1 00
Evansville & Terre Haute	44	1 65	5	1 50	105	1 00	23	1 25	10	1 15
Grand Rapids & Indiana	33	2 48	25	1 25	440	1 10	68	1 65	40	1 40
Indiana, Bloomington & Western	38	2 50	15	1 25	300	1 10	62	1 35	37	1 35
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	5	2 50	4	1 25	66	1 10	14	1 40	5	1 25
Indianapolis & St. Louis	71	2 30	40	1 25	514	1 15	53	2 00	85	1 75
Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield	13	1 42	7	1 28	67	1 10	35	1 47	10	1 50
Lake Erie & Western	25	2 75	52	1 50	407	1 20	105	1 60	51	1 50
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	259	1 98	293	1 25	2,040	1 25	246	2 35	479	1 80
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis	12	2 00	27	1 60	208	90	46	1 30	40	1 40
Louisville & Nashville	2	2 40	2	1 33	55	1 25	2	2 50	7	1 50
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]
Michigan Central	227	1 50	367	1 75	1,040	1 10	253	1 00	170	1 15
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	53	2 56	56	1 13	436	1 15	95	1 85	85	1 56
Ohio & Mississippi	64	2 40	15	1 25	706	1 15	125	1 75	60	1 75

[illegible]ago	189	1 96	118	1 26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	1 20	146	1 15	23	1 45	10	1 31
Vandalia, Terre Haute & Indianapolis	6	2 21	37	1 10	334	1 25	43	1 43	31	1 61
	205	2 44	131	1 42	1,401	1 15	122	2 20	161	1 49
Vandalia, Terre Haute & Logansport	11	1 35	5	1 25	99	1 00	39	1 45	10	1 25
	50	2 50	29	1 45	132	1 10	17	2 90	32	1 80
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	5	2 40	[illegible]	[illegible]	144	1 10	29	1 35	25	1 25
	318	2 20	1,011	1 18	† . .	[illegible]	182	1 75	134	1 75
Total	2,219	[illegible]	3,589	[illegible]	11,896	[illegible]	2,211	[illegible]	1,933	[illegible]

a Included in G. R. & I. report.
* Included in station agents.
† Included in watchmen.

TABLE VII.

RAILROADS—Continued.

Statement showing the Railroads reporting and the number of Employes, Passengers and others Killed and Injured for the year ending June 30, 1887.

RAILROADS.	KILLED.						INJURED.					
	From Causes Beyond Their Own Control.			From Their Own Carelessness.			From Causes Beyond Their Own Control.			From Their Own Carelessness.		
	Passengers.	Employes.	Others.	Passengers.	Employes.	Others.	Passengers.	Employes.	Others.	Passengers.	Employes.	Others.
Baltimore & Ohio				1	1	2	3	80		1		
Chicago & Atlantic	4				1	4	4			1	12	2
Chicago & Eastern Illinois					1						1	
Chicago & Grand Trunk							1	14				1
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis						2		1			8	3
Cin., Ind'p'lis, St. Louis & Chicago		1				3		2			4	5
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne					1							2
Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan											6	
Cleveland, Col., Cin., & Indianapolis					2	2					10	10
Evansville & Indianapolis					1	1					1	
Evansville & Terre Haute					1	2						
Grand Rapids & Indiana					1	2						1
Indiana, Bloomington & Western												
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa					2			12	1			
Indianapolis & St. Louis					1	3				1	7	1
Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield						1						
Lake Erie & Western	1		3	1		3		1			6	1
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern		1			4	11		2		1	12	10
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis				1	1	7	19	7			43	11
Louisville & Nashville					1	4	3	2	1		13	7
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago		4	1		5	9		7		13	17	8
Michigan Central						4			3		17	1
New York, Chicago & St. Louis			1		1	7		3			14	3
Ohio & Mississippi					2	8					28	4
Pennsylvania Company Operating—												
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh								8		3	11	1
Indianapolis & Vincennes					1	2	13				33	2
Jeffersonville Mad. & Indianapolis						5	4	11	2	4		19
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago		2				9	1	10		2	13	7
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville											1	
Vandalia, Terre Haute & Indianapolis					1	5		12			23	11
Vandalia, Terre Haute & Logansport					1	4		5		3	14	5
Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis												
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific							2	46	4			19
Total	5	8	5	3	29	100	50	213	11	29	294	133

PART IV.

GENERAL STATISTICS, 1888.

TABLE 1.

WHEAT.

Statement showing by Counties the Total Acreage sown in Wheat in 1888, *the Total Product and Average Yield per acre in bushels, and Value of Crop for the same period; also the Acreage and Product for* 1887.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1888.	Product in 1888.	Yield Per Acre.	Total Value of Crop.	Acreage in 1887.	Product in 1887.
Adams	23,130	138,780	6	$124,702	26,396	395,940
Allen	50,469	466,838	9¼	429,054	48,362	725,430
Bartholomew	40,557	577,937	14¼	520,143	42,684	512,208
Benton	2,470	37,667	15¼	33,900	1,592	23,880
Blackford	11,507	57,535	5	51,781	12,543	175,602
Boone	40,848	204,240	5	183,816	43,893	702,288
Brown	10,586	105,860	10	95,274	9,278	69,585
Carroll	40,989	204,945	5	184,450	42,320	677,120
Cass	40,266	342,261	8½	308,034	42,605	724,285
Clark	15,524	248,384	16	223,445	15,927	175,197
Clay	22,136	110,680	5	99,612	22,610	248,710
Clinton	51,074	255,370	5	229,833	57,562	1,036,116
Crawford	9,527	119,087	12½	107,178	7,513	60,104
Daviess	39,049	288,112	12½	259,300	40,186	482,232
Dearborn	20,466	368,388	18	331,549	17,664	211,968
Decatur	35,036	376,637	10¾	338,973	35,674	463,762
Dekalb	28,145	351,812	12½	316,331	30,097	421,358
Delaware	43,052	538,150	12½	484,335	42,062	672,992
Dubois	26,414	316,968	12	287,271	24,527	254,270
Elkhart	43,818	788,724	18	709,851	44,896	673,440
Fayette	24,690	320,970	13	288,873	24,791	322,283
Floyd	6,456	148,488	23	133,640	6,153	76,913
Fountain	37,794	264,558	7	238,102	38,022	646,374
Franklin	32,027	288,243	9	259,419	32,268	322,680
Fulton	33,976	509,640	15	458,676	29,903	403,690
Gibson	68,640	1,235,520	18	1,111,968	72,513	870,156
Grant	38,808	291,060	7½	261,954	42,077	673,232
Greene	30,962	433,468	14	390,121	24,943	249,430
Hamilton	49,160	270,380	5½	243,342	52,749	791,235
Hancock	40,984	409,840	10	368,856	40,163	562,282
Harrison	31,916	462,782	14½	416,503	32,263	419,419
Hendricks	39,681	198,405	5	178,565	40,447	606,705
Henry	44,275	575,575	13	518,618	46,335	787,695
Howard	35,759	178,795	5	160,916	37,266	633,522
Huntington	32,639	179,514	5½	161,563	34,888	627,984
Jackson	27,425	287,962	15	259,166	27,584	275,840
Jasper	3,334	40,008	12	36,007	3,546	56,098
Jay	25,433	178,031	7	160,228	29,588	295,880
Jefferson	17,892	313,110	17½	281,799	17,128	171,280
Jennings	17,844	258,738	14½	232,862	16,696	163,324

TABLE I—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1888.	Product in 1888.	Yield Per Acre.	Total Value of Crop.	Acreage in 1887.	Product in 1887.
n	40,233	482,796	12	$434,516	35,583	462,579
	47,798	812,566	17	731,319	48,483	533,313
sko	39,878	677,926	17½	610,133	42,268	507,216
ge	33,540	218,010	16½	196,209	36,903	479,739
	3,874	77,480	20	69,733	2,808	50,544
e	40,642	609,630	15	548,667	43,904	746,368
ace	10,559	184,782	17½	166,304	11,423	125,653
n	50,681	405,448	8	364,903	50,023	800,368
	40,120	361,080	9	324,972	44,796	671,940
ll	33,187	431,431	13	388,288	35,062	385,680
	14,450	166,175	11½	149,531	15,740	141,660
	44,250	298,698	6¾	268,757	44,212	773,710
e	10,147	111,617	11	100,455	9,505	95,050
omery	54,539	350,503	6½	315,453	55,905	1,006,290
a	26,596	145,872	5½	131,285	27,648	387,072
a	1,092	13,104	12	11,294	930	12,090
	37,983	617,220	16¼	555,498	38,797	581,955
	7,482	82,302	11	74,072	7,574	68,166
	13,446	161,352	12	145,217	12,322	129,381
	13,329	66,645	5	59,981	14,343	157,773
	33,523	201,138	6	181,024	33,828	607,248
	11,126	83,445	7½	75,101	12,014	120,140
	30,934	456,275	14¾	410,676	35,698	392,678
	16,648	249,720	15	224,748	15,312	244,992
	59,006	1,091,611	18½	982,450	60,902	913,530
i	17,007	280,615	16½	252,553	19,267	310,806
n	32,139	160,695	5	144,626	33,544	469,616
iph	43,624	479,864	11	431,878	42,821	642,315
	22,549	405,861	13½	365,275	24,179	241,790
	47,525	611,587	13½	595,428	54,998	824,970
	7,915	102,895	13	92,606	7,850	62,800
	56,285	731,705	13	658,535	59,342	830,788
r.	25,442	241,699	9½	217,529	26,797	241,173
	3,965	71,370	18	64,233	3,591	46,683
n.	25,944	181,608	17	163,447	27,414	373,796
eph	37,602	488,826	13	439,943	41,525	622,875
n	29,377	220,327	7½	188,294	33,624	336,240
rland	12,713	158,912	12¼	143,021	11,741	117,410
anoe	53,000	318,000	6	286,200	49,391	790,256
	30,114	150,750	5	135,513	29,510	501,670
	18,573	185,730	10	157,157	19,032	217,900
rburgh	30,919	556,542	18	500,888	29,615	296,150
llion	29,985	179,910	6	161,919	30,274	393,566
	36,157	235,020	6½	211,518	35,738	535,050
h	40,202	201,010	5	180,909	41,109	698,802
n	16,280	113,960	7	102,204	16,352	294,336
k	30,562	305,620	10	275,058	30,088	300,880
ngton	18,465	286,207	15½	258,586	17,245	189,695
	41,018	389,671	9½	348,904	41,800	543,400
	28,437	170,622	6	153,560	32,301	484,515
	18,703	168,327	9	151,494	17,381	250,715
y.	21,789	223,337	10¼	201,004	25,633	410,128
otal	2,726,111	28,750,764	1054	$25,875,688	2,794,196	39,096,657

TABLE II.

CORN.

Statement Showing by Counties the Total Acreage Planted in Corn in 1888, *the Total Product and Average Yield per Acre in Bushels and Value of Crop for the Same Period; also, the Acreage and Product for* 1887.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1888.	Product in 1888.	Yield per Acre.	Total Value of Crop.	Acreage in 1887.	Product in 1887.
Adams	31,417	1,366,139	43½	$478,149	30,257	983,351
Allen	43,775	1,561,954	35¾	547,734	42,094	1,260,120
Bartholomew	46,633	1,983,177	42½	694,112	45,711	548,532
Benton	84,751	3,305,289	39	1,156,851	71,714	1,649,422
Blackford	16,633	748,485	45	261,970	16,000	282,000
Boone	54,363	2,555,061	47	894,271	52,675	1,349,550
Brown	12,521	463,277	37	162,147	13,193	184,702
Carroll	49,331	1,923,909	39	673,368	41,552	1,038,800
Cass	41,162	2,263,910	55	792,368	39,134	1,056,618
Clark	24,251	921,538	38	322,538	23,626	307,138
Clay	28,100	1,194,250	42½	417,987	26,447	1,004,386
Clinton	57,832	2,428,944	42	850,130	55,570	1,500,390
Crawford	14,502	406,056	28	146,120	15,491	108,457
Daviess	39,259	1,570,360	40	549,626	39,472	749,968
Dearborn	20,605	1,081,764	52¼	378,617	19,397	310,352
Decatur	39,411	1,694,673	43	593,136	39,670	555,380
Dekalb	25,474	789,694	31	276,393	22,135	597,645
Delaware	50,454	2,371,338	47	829,968	50,070	1,251,750
Dubois	22,799	755,166	34	271,308	22,042	286,546
Elkhart	36,263	1,232,942	34	431,530	35,145	913,770
Fayette	26,262	1,129,266	43	395,093	26,735	614,905
Floyd	6,582	289,608	44	101,466	7,090	127,620
Fountain	49,573	1,933,347	39	677,771	44,908	808,344
Franklin	32,682	1,339,962	41	467,771	33,470	702,870
Fulton	29,795	1,221,595	41	671,858	25,827	710,247
Gibson	48,280	1,788,360	37	625,006	45,108	947,268
Grant	48,581	2,064,692	42½	722,642	49,225	1,378,300
Greene	35,745	1,537,035	43	537,962	34,141	921,807
Hamilton	51,933	2,285,052	44	799,768	45,794	1,007,468
Hancock	41,035	1,969,680	48	689,388	41,398	703,766
Harrison	33,921	1,017,630	30	356,870	28,447	597,387
Hendricks	47,769	2,030,182	42½	710,564	48,176	1,156,224
Henry	52,385	2,514,480	48	780,068	52,676	1,106,196
Howard	38,433	1,825,567	47½	638,948	35,805	1,145,760
Huntington	40,218	1,608,720	40	663,052	38,145	1,068,060
Jackson	43,007	1,826,797	42½	639,379	42,633	854,229
Jasper	36,774	919,350	25	321,622	33,040	660,810
Jay	40,750	1,874,500	46	656,075	39,856	1,268,932
Jefferson	26,771	963,756	36	337,315	21,842	589,734
Jennings	20,769	789,222	38	276,228	21,918	790,225

TABLE II—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1888.	Product in 1888.	Yield per Acre.	Total Value of Crop.	Acreage in 1887.	Product in 1887.
Johnson	44,136	2 228,868	50½	$780,104	42,576	723,792
Knox	54,001	2,902,553	53¾	1,015,894	47,331	851,953
Kosciusko	41,025	1,692,537	41¼	592,393	40,065	1,322,145
Lagrange	30,252	968,064	32	338,822	28,292	565,840
Lake	29,510	959,075	32½	335,676	30,637	551,466
Laporte	41,345	1,364,385	33½	477,535	39,690	754,110
Lawrence	31,666	1,028,945	32½	360,131	25,228	214,438
Madison	58,591	2,753,777	47	963,822	52,766	949,788
Marion	51,150	2,352,900	46	823,515	46,206	877,914
Marshall	37,134	1,225,422	33½	428,898	33,238	997,140
Martin	20,928	732,480	35	256,368	21,493	160,902
Miami	42,743	1,923,435	45	673,202	42,301	1,353,632
Monroe	16,241	609,037	37½	213,163	16,462	246,930
Montgomery	57,943	2,375,663	41	831,482	59,984	1,319,648
Morgan	35,168	1,652,896	47	579,514	33,604	840,100
Newton	54,524	1,635,720	30	572,507	40,140	1,244,340
Noble	29,915	897,450	30	313,107	29,452	854,108
Ohio	7,251	253,785	35	88,825	7,758	85,338
Orange	25,406	851,101	33½	297,885	26,836	348,868
Owen	17,422	609,770	35	213,419	16,910	439,660
Parke	44,771	1,856,751	41½	649,863	39,751	596,265
Perry	28,886	938,796	32½	328,578	29,652	385,476
Pike	32,062	1,042,015	32½	364,705	30,095	662,090
Porter	27,863	891,616	32	312,066	21,042	483,966
Posey	46,711	2,008,573	43	703,001	38,979	1,052,433
Pulaski	26,232	983,700	37½	344,295	23,686	663,208
Putnam	39,358	1,710,883	43¼	598,809	37,006	703,114
Randolph	60,125	2,615,437	43½	915,403	58,411	1,810,741
Ripley	28,881	1,083,037	37½	379,063	23,705	379,280
Rush	58,110	2,847,390	49	996,586	57,336	1,261,392
Scott	12,363	432,705	35	151,448	13,124	1,183,736
Shelby	60,155	3,067,905	51	1,073,767	58,007	870,105
Spencer	33,618	1,117,598	33¼	391,159	32,382	388,584
Starke	8,633	325,896	37¾	114,064	7,911	134,487
Steuben	21,373	683,936	32	239,378	22,200	399,600
St. Joseph	29,343	958,976	32	335,642	30,698	798,148
Sullivan	45,808	1,603,280	35	561,148	44,109	705,744
Switzerland	19,195	710,215	37	248,575	20,677	248,124
Tippecanoe	82,611	3,965,328	48	1,387,865	79,497	1,351,449
Tipton	33,465	1,673,250	50	585,637	35,753	1,072,590
Union	20,645	929,025	45	325,159	20,689	496,536
Vanderburgh	23,698	900,524	38	315,184	24,892	572,516
Vermillion	35,444	1,240,540	35	434,189	35,549	426,588
Vigo	52,084	1,875,024	36	656,258	50,082	751,230
Wabash	44,080	1,895,440	43	663,404	45,638	1,414,778
Warren	49,351	1,896,636	36	663,823	35,515	568,240
Warrick	34,589	864,725	25	302,654	33,171	563,907
Washington	34,911	1,256,796	36	438,879	30,206	302,060
Wayne	54,982	2,474,190	45	865,966	51,892	1,141,624
Wells	38,609	1,444,242	38	505,485	39,322	1,140,338
White	51,366	1,849,176	36	627,212	46,978	892,582
Whitley	23,503	705,090	30	246,282	24,753	866,355
Total	3,419,377	128,436,284	*37½	$44,952,699	3,239,914	70,017,604

*Average yield per acre.

TABLE III.

OATS.

Statement Showing by Counties the Total Acreage Sown in Oats in 1888, *the Total Product and Average Yield per Acre in Bushels, and Value of Crop for same Period; Also the Acreage and Product for* 1887.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1888.	Product in 1888.	Yield per Acre.	Total Value of Crop.	Acreage in 1887.	Product in 1887.
Adams	16,818	605,448	36	$163,481	9,142	342,825
Allen	27,228	1,034,664	38	279,359	25,687	899,045
Bartholomew	10,581	275,106	26	72,179	8,545	196,535
Benton	36,801	1,565,042	42½	422,561	35,529	923,754
Blackford	3,280	106,600	32½	28,782	2,544	89,040
Boone	5,967	179,010	30	48,333	4,551	131,947
Brown	6,428	179,984	28	48,596	6,233	140,242
Carroll	8,483	288,422	34	77,874	7,478	254,252
Cass	8,209	270,897	33	73,142	7,374	235,968
Clark	9,845	216,590	22	58,479	10,454	198,026
Clay	10,720	281,720	26	76,064	9,963	219,186
Clinton	8,624	275,968	32	74,511	7,612	258,808
Crawford	7,216	137,104	19	37,018	9,389	122,057
Daviess	11,194	324,626	29	87,649	10,575	232,650
Dearborn	8,723	191,906	22	51,815	7,842	266,628
Decatur	9,334	270,686	29	73,085	8,459	236,852
Dekalb	14,249	512,964	36	138,500	13,390	426,480
Delaware	6,257	175,196	28	47,303	5,126	169,158
Dubois	10,168	243,032	24	65,619	10,950	197,100
Elkhart	14,783	665,235	45	179,623	15,207	486,624
Fayette	3,275	81,875	25	22,106	3,628	119,724
Floyd	3,368	94,304	28	25,462	3,454	79,442
Fountain	8,275	281,350	34	75,964	8,436	253,080
Franklin	11,987	251,727	21	67,966	10,097	232,231
Fulton	6,306	195,486	31	52,781	5,684	198,540
Gibson	5,606	134,544	24	36,327	5,740	154,980
Grant	5,593	139,825	25	37,753	5,455	185,470
Greene	12,627	277,794	22	75,004	11,930	274,390
Hamilton	5,019	135,513	27	36,589	5,031	155,961
Hancock	4,290	120,120	28	32,432	4,211	168,440
Harrison	13,087	314,088	24	84,804	14,916	328,812
Hendricks	6,496	201,221	31	54,330	5,750	161,000
Henry	7,686	269,010	35	72,632	7,156	214,680
Howard	3,270	89,925	27½	24,280	2,946	88,380
Huntington	10,990	373,660	34	100,890	10,693	363,562
Jackson	14,135	310,970	22	83,962	14,773	280,687
Jasper	15,747	409,422	26	110,544	14,609	336,007
Jay	9,666	398,306	41	107,703	8,766	280,512
Jefferson	8,196	147,528	18	39,833	8,870	159,660
Jennings	8,563	171,260	20	45,340	7,747	178,181

TABLE III—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1888.	Product in 1888.	Yield per Acre.	Total Value of Crop.	Acreage in 1887.	Product in 1887.
Johnson	4,685	145,235	31	$39,213	4,175	104,375
Knox	6,869	147,683	21½	39,593	6,426	199,206
Kosciusko	14,201	482,834	34	130,365	13,274	438,042
Lagrange	10,285	354,832	34½	95,805	9,818	274,904
Lake	21,026	714,884	34	193,019	26,690	747,320
Laporte	18,033	649,152	36	175,271	15,054	466,674
Lawrence	14,392	316,624	22	85,488	14,395	259,110
Madison	5,840	227,760	39	61,495	5,044	171,496
Marion	8,250	309,375	37½	89,529	8,150	236,350
Marshall	11,095	388,325	35	104,848	10,145	253,625
Martin	8,797	202,331	23	54,629	7,766	155,320
Miami	8,160	285,600	35	76,572	7,919	245,389
Monroe	8,500	246,500	29	66,555	9,389	197,169
Montgomery	9,693	329,562	34	88,982	8,519	255,570
Morgan	6,302	176,456	28	47,633	5,819	174,570
Newton	18,274	621,316	34½	167,765	17,490	524,700
Noble	14,366	459,712	32	124,122	12,345	444,420
Ohio	2,362	20,706	13	5,591	2,120	51,096
Orange	15,246	365,904	24	98,694	17,708	389,576
Owen	10,402	223,643	21½	60,384	9,705	300,855
Parke	9,718	242,950	25	65,596	9,426	282,780
Perry	8,226	271,458	33	73,294	7,573	121,168
Pike	10,154	253,850	25	68,539	9,080	281,480
Porter	17,428	496,698	28½	134,108	16,365	474,585
Posey	7,465	194,090	26	52,404	6,600	217,800
Pulaski	9,407	310,431	33	83,816	7,828	250,496
Putnam	8,194	266,305	32½	71,903	7,613	190,325
Randolph	14,700	499,800	34	134,946	13,586	475,510
Ripley	12,311	430,885	35	116,339	12,697	304,728
Rush	7,795	241,645	31	65,246	7,806	226,374
Scott	5,854	117,080	20	31,612	6,668	127,792
Shelby	5,291	211,640	40	57,143	5,671	164,459
Spencer	10,759	225,939	21	41,004	9,264	213,072
Starke	3,476	125,136	36	33,787	2,916	64,152
Steuben	10,288	349,792	34	91,444	9,253	249,831
St. Joseph	12,170	340,760	28	92,005	11,482	310,014
Sullivan	11,279	248,138	22	66,997	10,059	201,180
Switzerland	5,475	93,075	17	25,130	6,035	114,665
Tippecanoe	15,313	620,176	40½	167,448	14,657	484,011
Tipton	2,700	94,500	35	25,515	1,706	54,592
Union	3,552	101,234	28½	27,333	3,428	116,552
Vanderburgh	3,580	99,840	28	26,957	3,161	101,152
Vermillion	7,710	192,750	25	52,042	6,724	161,376
Vigo	14,327	315,194	22	85,002	13,096	314,304
Wabash	9,892	375,896	38	101,492	8,391	335,640
Warren	15,134	499,422	33	134,844	14,600	467,200
Warrick	10,191	183,438	18	49,528	9,609	211,398
Washington	19,922	508,011	25½	137,163	19,028	399,588
Wayne	12,918	429,409	25½	115,940	11,903	321,381
Wells	8,352	275,616	33	74,416	6,196	229,252
White	17,047	630,739	37	170,300	16,835	420,875
Whitley	10,647	383,292	36	103,509	9,727	359,899
Total	937,143	27,493,851	29⅓	$7,423,340	880,927	24,378,984

TABLE IV.

BARLEY.

Statement showing by Counties the total acreage sown in Barley in 1888, *the total product and average yield per acre, in bushels, and value of crop for the same period; also, the acreage and product for* 1887.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1888.	Product in 1888.	Yield per acre.	Total value of Crop.	Acreage in 1887.	Product in 1887.
Adams	51	1,020	20	$765	35	630
Allen	172	3,268	19	2,451	101	1,616
Bartholomew	195	4,875	25	3,656	313	5,008
Benton	81	1,620	20	1,215	125	1,875
Blackford	140	2,800	20	2,100	41	594
Boone	107	1,926	18	1,444	87	1,566
Brown	27	540	20	405	33	561
Carroll	58	1,044	18	783	64	1,152
Cass	75	1,425	19	319	86	1,290
Clark	83	1,660	20	1,245	103	1,751
Clay	150	3,150	21	2,362	211	3,798
Clinton	159	2,862	18	2,147	213	2,982
Crawford	10	190	19	142		
Daviess	75	1,500	20	1,125	42	714
Dearborn	1,935	59,985	31	43,449	2,180	28,340
Decatur	41	820	20	615	45	810
Dekalb	169	2,873	17	2,155	157	2,512
Delaware	97	1,940	20	1,455	137	2,055
Dubois	128	2,560	20	1,920	87	1,392
Elkhart	78	1,404	18	1,053	90	1,350
Fayette	68	1,292	19	969	40	680
Floyd	118	2,124	18	1,593	45	810
Fountain	60	1,200	20	900	55	880
Franklin	1,804	45,100	25	33,825	2,000	38,000
Fulton	12	240	20	180	35	595
Gibson	116	2,088	18	1,566	31	465
Grant	201	4,221	21	3,166	147	3,675
Greene	84	1,680	20	1,260	178	4,450
Hamilton	81	1,215	15	1,051	80	1,120
Hancock	178	3,560	20	2,670	181	5,792
Harrison	119	2,618	22	1,963	131	3,144
Hendricks	86	1,760	20	1,320	90	1,530
Henry	64	1,024	16	771	75	1,650
Howard	370	7,030	19	5,273	329	6,251
Huntington	186	4,650	25	3,487	195	4,485
Jackson	34	680	20	510	45	675
Jasper	109	1,962	18	1,471	75	1,275
Jay	160	2,720	17	2,040	145	2,610
Jefferson	760	15,200	20	11,400	896	17,920
Jennings	78	1,170	15	878	67	871

TABLE IV—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1888.	Product in 1888.	Yield per acre	Total value of Crop.	Acreage in 1887.	Product in 1887.
	60	1,200	20	900	68	1,156
	163	2,934	18	2,200	125	2,375
o	135	2,295	17	1,621	162	2,430
	55	990	18	743	37	629
	221	4,199	19	3,149	275	4,950
	787	15,740	20	11,805	335	5,360
	79	1,580	20	1,185	51	765
	124	2,480	20	1,860	207	3,726
	725	18,125	25	13,594	740	22,200
	271	4,607	17	3,455	186	3,162
	126	2,394	19	1,796	191	3,629
	188	4,700	25	3,525	168	5,376
	22	396	18	297	40	560
ery	113	1,921	17	1,441	115	2,070
	156	3,120	20	2,340	237	4,503
	176	3,168	18	2,376	83	1,660
	44	880	20	660	44	1,540
	289	8,092	28	6,069	360	3,600
	78	1,560	20	1,170	96	1,536
	43	860	20	645	20	380
	57	1,140	20	855	66	1,122
	366	3,660	10	2,745	244	2,928
	106	1,908	18	1,430	107	1,498
	213	4,260	20	3,195	236	3,068
	39	780	20	585	47	705
	282	5,076	18	3,807	394	5,910
	74	1,554	21	1,166	96	1,824
i.	201	5,025	25	3,769	398	9,950
	84	1,428	17	1,071	44	792
	100	1,800	18	1,350	97	1,940
	35	560	16	420	33	561
	952	19,992	21	14,994	1,027	18,486
	418	10,450	25	7,838	583	8,745
	237	4,266	18	3,200	298	4,768
	317	7,291	23	5,468	310	5,890
h	714	12,138	17	9,104	30	540
	68	1,360	20	1,020	55	880
nd	295	4,425	15	3,319	163	2,445
oe.	129	2,580	20	1,935	120	2,280
	89	1,513	17	1,135	72	1,440
	53	1,060	20	795	63	1,575
urgh	106	2,120	20	1,590	27	648
n	76	1,368	18	1,026	98	2,548
	203	3,451	17	2,588	217	4,340
	73	1,460	20	1,095	149	3,874
	111	1,998	18	1,498	116	2,088
	57	855	15	641	40	720
on	46	552	12	414	68	1,292
	679	12,222	18	8,157	442	14,144
	147	2,646	18	1,985	54	2,160
	173	3,460	20	2,595	42	840
	39	780	20	585	45	855
al	18,913	403,515	21.3	$302,636	17,311	340,663

TABLE V.

RYE.

Statement showing, by Counties, the Total Acreage Sown in Rye in 1888, *the Total Product and Average Yield per Acre in Bushels, and the Value of Crop for Same Period; Also the Acreage and Product for* 1887.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1888.	Product in 1888.	Yield per Acre.	Total Value of Crop.	Acreage in 1887.	Product in 1887.
Adams	249	4,233	17	$2,963	255	4,207
Allen	1,895	30,640	32	42,448	2,085	26,819
Bartholomew	101	2,121	21	1,485	90	1,080
Benton	372	6,696	18	4,687	390	6,270
Blackford	253	2,530	10	1,771	196	2,156
Boone	486	8,748	18	6,124	386	6,562
Brown	41	492	12	344	12	216
Carroll	61	1,098	18	768	50	1,000
Cass	175	1,225	7	858	210	3,360
Clark	135	1,215	9	850	210	2,520
Clay	178	1,780	10	1,246	160	2,080
Clinton	351	6,669	19	4,668	288	3,429
Crawford	13	78	6	55	25	313
Daviess	280	3,640	13	2,548	340	4,420
Dearborn	355	4,970	14	3,479	326	4,890
Decatur	68	680	10	686	60	840
Dekalb	138	2,346	17	1,642	211	3,587
Delaware	298	5,056	17	3,539	236	4,012
Dubois	48	624	13	437	20	280
Elkhart	1,013	19,247	19	13,473	705	9,165
Fayette	49	490	10	343	15	210
Floyd	134	1,608	12	1,126	180	2,340
Fountain	85	1,190	14	833	90	1,620
Franklin	210	1,470	7	1,029	225	2,025
Fulton	267	3,204	12	2,243	390	5,850
Gibson	466	6,990	15	4,893	386	5,404
Grant	316	5,688	18	3,982	347	6,246
Greene	253	2,530	10	1,771	239	2,649
Hamilton	153	3,060	20	2,142	80	1,600
Hancock	107	1,605	15	1,124	66	1,155
Harrison	146	1,332	9	932	139	1,580
Hendricks	71	1,065	15	736	60	900
Henry	65	910	14	637	49	980
Howard	73	876	12	613	87	1,566
Huntington	218	4,796	22	3,357	800	13,600
Jackson	254	3,810	15	2,667	297	2,970
Jasper	1,942	27,188	14	19,032	1,842	20,282
Jay	311	4,976	16	3,483	275	4,675
Jefferson	484	5,324	11	3,727	293	2,637
Jennings	157	2,826	18	1,978	176	1,584

TABLE V—Continued.

NTIES.	Acreage in 1888.	Product in 1888.	Yield per Acre.	Total Value of Crop.	Acreage in 1887.	Product in 1887.
. . . . .	40	760	19	$532	47	564
. . . . .	222	3,330	15	2,331	207	2,070
. . . . .	334	5,678	17	3,975	240	2,880
. . . . .	750	11,250	15	7,875	873	11,349
. . . . .	1,330	19,950	15	13,975	1,284	24,396
. . . . .	772	11,580	15	8,106	802	14,436
. . . . .	208	2,704	13	1,893	136	1,088
. . . . .	248	4,960	20	3,472	175	3,675
. . . . .	245	3,675	15	2,572	250	4,000
. . . . .	1,449	21,735	15	15,215	1,244	13,684
. . . . .	124	1,116	9	781	136	1,088
. . . . .	126	1,764	14	1,235	139	2,780
. . . . .	64	640	10	448	35	525
. . . . .	163	3,260	20	2,282	171	3,420
. . . . .	64	1,024	16	717	79	1,106
. . . . .	1,574	23,610	15	16,527	936	11,268
. . . . .	217	2,170	10	1,519	120	2,400
. . . . .	390	4,680	12	3,276	586	4,102
. . . . .	94	1,880	20	1,316	84	672
. . . . .	82	738	9	517	91	910
. . . . .	256	3,840	15	2,688	297	4,158
. . . . .	79	1,343	17	940	65	975
. . . . .	54	810	15	567	83	1,328
. . . . .	1,593	28,674	18	20,072	1,026	17,442
. . . . .	108	1,404	13	983	120	1,680
. . . . .	1,633	24,495	15	17,147	1,570	23,550
. . . . .	131	1,703	13	1,192	117	1,638
. . . . .	164	2,296	14	1,607	183	3,111
. . . . .	172	2,236	13	1,565	211	2,110
. . . . .	45	540	12	378	42	840
. . . . .	27	324	12	227	37	518
. . . . .	54	1,188	22	832	35	455
. . . . .	160	3,200	20	2,240	140	2,100
. . . . .	1,696	23,744	14	16,623	1,657	19,884
. . . . .	310	4,030	13	2,821	219	2,688
. . . . .	642	6,420	10	4,494	440	7,040
. . . . .	798	7,980	10	5,586	826	8,260
. . . . .	2,399	23,990	10	16,793	2,514	22,626
. . . . .	570	11,400	20	7,980	544	8,704
. . . . .	152	2,432	16	1,702	137	2,466
. . . . .	13	195	15	140	16	224
. . . . .	143	1,859	13	1,301	45	450
. . . . .	439	6,585	15	4,610	352	4,928
. . . . .	557	8,355	15	5,834	694	8,328
. . . . .	183	2,562	14	1,793	115	2,070
. . . . .	136	2,040	15	1,428	145	2,030
. . . . .	144	1,410	10	1,008	62	868
. . . . .	39	468	12	328	77	693
. . . . .	278	4,448	16	3,114	382	5,348
. . . . .	611	9,776	16	6,843	572	12,012
. . . . .	1,079	12,948	12	9,064	1,214	16,996
. . . . .	65	1,170	18	809	95	1,425
. . . . .	35,497	545,425	15.3	$381,797	33,871	460,750

TABLE VI.

BUCKWHEAT AND FLAXSEED.

Statement Showing by Counties the Acreage Product in Bushels and Total Value of Buckwheat and Flaxseed Crops in 1888; *also the Acreage and Product in* 1887.

COUNTIES.	Buckwheat, 1888.			Flaxseed, 1888.			Buckwheat 1887.		Flaxseed, 1887.	
	Acres.	Product.	Value.	Acres.	Product.	Value.	Acres.	Product.	Acres.	Product.
Adams	98	784	$509	620	4,340	$6,293	48	480	700	3,500
Allen	108	1,080	702	600	6,000	8,700	92	644	711	4,977
Bartholomew	16	160	104	14	112	162	31	217	34	272
Benton	81	810	526	715	7,150	10,368	31	217	650	3,250
Blackford	40	720	468	133	798	1,137	20	140	121	605
Boone	22	220	143	24	192	278	4	16	28	196
Brown	12	204	132	. . .	. . .	. . .	20	70	. . .	. . .
Carroll	29	473	307	229	916	1,328	16	80	200	600
Cass	275	2,750	1,788	323	2,296	3,329	395	1,970	466	2,330
Clark	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	9	72
Clay	24	240	156	46	322	467	44	220	. . .	. . .
Clinton	15	160	104	65	455	660	27	135	96	768
Crawford	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Daviess	18	180	117	. . .	. . .	. . .	25	225	. . .	. . .
Dearborn	39	762	495	. . .	. . .	. . .	5	35	. . .	. . .
Decatur	31	372	242	. . .	. . .	. . .	35	280	. . .	. . .
Dekalb	95	1,425	926	27	88	128	85	425	46	322
Delaware	55	550	358	272	1,632	2,366	30	150	360	2,520
Dubois	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Elkhart	134	1,340	871	34	272	394	155	1,860	. . .	. . .
	26	260	169	24	192	278	. . .	. . .	40	280
Fayette	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Floyd	111	1,110	722	46	230	333	. . .	. . .	10	70
Fountain	9	90	69	. . .	. . .	. . .	10	170	. . .	. . .
Franklin	39	390	253	50	350	507	44	792	90	630
Fulton	133	1,995	1,597	23	138	190	147	2,940	33	231
Gibson	. . .	. . .	. . .	12	96	139	42	294	26	208
Grant	30	150	98	714	5,712	8,282	63	2,079	1,025	8,200
Greene	58	580	377	39	273	396	89	890	42	294
Hamilton	117	1,638	1,065	15	105	152	134	1,072	11	88
Hancock	8	120	78	. . .	. . .	. . .	10	140	16	128
Harrison	40	600	390	. . .	. . .	. . .	50	450	. . .	. . .
Hendricks	10	150	98	. . .	. . .	. . .	12	96	. . .	. . .
Henry	10	160	104	125	825	1,196	10	110	135	1,080
Howard	8	75	49	12	96	139	12	240	22	176
Huntington	51	561	365	2,076	14,532	21,071	89	890	1,724	15,561
Jackson	33	396	257	. . .	. . .	. . .	8	56	. . .	. . .
Jasper	201	3,015	1,960	90	720	1,044	277	2,770	341	2,387
Jay	100	600	390	268	2,144	3,109	53	530	268	1,608
Jefferson	24	275	179	14	98	142	19	133	12	108
Jennings	54	648	421	114	570	826	71	559	211	1,055

TABLE VI—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Buckwheat, 1888.			Flaxseed, 1888.			Buckwheat 1887.		Flaxseed. 1887.	
	Acres.	Product.	Value.	Acres.	Product.	Value.	Acres.	Product.	Acres.	Product.
Johnson	12	144	$96	...	...	...	17	102	...	...
Knox	35	665	432	16	92	$133	40	320	20	160
Kosciusko	151	3,322	2,159	113	804	1,166	197	1,576	107	856
Lagrange	135	2,025	1,316	...	...	...	178	2,136	...	...
Lake	721	13,699	8,904	10	80	116	650	7,800	15	120
Laporte	305	4,270	2,776	128	1,024	1,486	281	2,810	186	1,488
Lawrence	15	150	98	...	...	...	10	100	...	...
Madison	16	256	166	145	1,015	1,472	20	200	251	2,008
Marion	112	2,240	1,456	70	560	812	125	1,250	80	640
Marshall	194	970	631	13	91	131	244	2,205	...	...
Martin	84	1,260	819	...	...	...	105	1,575	...	...
Miami	31	434	282	415	3,320	4,814	27	270	425	2,975
Monroe	11	125	81	...	...	...	12	120	...	...
Montgomery	24	240	156	...	...	...	25	225	...	...
Morgan	15	175	114	...	...	...	18	180	...	...
Newton	327	6,540	4,251	927	6,489	9,409	185	2,220	725	7,250
Noble	42	462	300	24	192	278	44	308	27	189
Ohio	14	140	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orange	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Owen	12	180	117	...	...	...	15	150	...	...
Parke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perry	18	180	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pike	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Porter	60	610	416	20	160	232	65	715	25	75
Posey	10	150	98	...	...	...	12	120	...	...
Pulaski	368	4,416	2,870	69	483	700	387	5,805	67	536
Putnam	12	180	117	40	320	464	13	130	46	368
Randolph	38	570	370	812	4,872	7,064	44	528	1,064	7,448
Ripley	21	420	273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rush	...	...	...	10	80	116	...	...	12	60
Scott	7	105	68	...	...	...	10	100	...	...
Shelby	15	150	98	13	91	132	18	180	16	160
Spencer	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	255	...	...
Starke	363	4,356	2,831	34	238	345	221	2,642	12	96
Steuben	122	1,952	1,269	...	...	...	108	2,160	...	...
St. Joseph	138	2,760	1,794	14	112	162	162	1,620	21	168
Sullivan	75	750	488	...	...	...	95	950	...	...
Switzerland	44	660	429	...	...	...	54	540	...	...
Tippecanoe	34	340	221	18	126	183	44	440	38	304
Tipton	45	900	585	22	154	223	56	560	14	112
Union	7	85	55	80	640	928	8	80	97	485
Vanderburgh	7	80	52	10	70	102	...	...	...	...
Vermillion	13	130	85	15	150	217	13	130	30	240
Vigo	75	975	594	...	...	...	85	850	...	...
Wabash	167	2,505	1,628	728	3,640	5,278	133	1,834	529	4,232
Warren	10	150	98	40	240	348	12	120	36	288
Warrick	27	295	192	9	63	91	28	280	10	80
Washington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wayne	185	2,775	1,804	1,923	15,384	22,307	40	400	2,322	16,254
Wells	51	612	398	969	6,783	9,835	60	600	688	4,816
White	300	2,400	1,560	260	1,820	2,639	313	2,504	255	2,040
Whitley	53	530	345	278	1,946	2,822	60	900	327	2,289
Total	6,675	91,406	$59,413	13,949	101,693	$147,455	6,469	69,375	14,872	107,208

TABLE VII.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.

Statement Showing by Counties the Product and Value of Clover and Timothy Seed for 1888, *and the Product of the same for* 1887.

COUNTIES.	CLOVER SEED, 1888.		TIMOTHY SEED, 1888.		Clover Seed, 1887.	Timothy Seed, 1887.
	Product.	Value.	Product.	Value.		
Adams	5,165	$23,242	376	$658	7,693	220
Allen	5,556	25,002	4,107	7,187	157	4,145
Bartholomew	2,475	11,138	2,457	4,300	3,095	2,651
Benton	918	4,131	234	409	354	475
Blackford	1,461	6,575	173	303	3,374	239
Boone	4,588	20,647	343	600	4,492	206
Brown	100	450	38	66	30	90
Carroll	5,262	23,679	1,224	2,142	5,942	1,675
Cass	2,663	11,984	111	194	2,076	171
Clark	1,422	6,399	240	420	1,260	433
Clay	1,667	7,502	933	1,633	1,827	1,147
Clinton	6,128	27,576	124	217	5,253	223
Crawford	40	180	40	70	20	40
Daviess	1,865	8,392	753	1,317	1,400	1,175
Dearborn	1,121	5,045	129	226	647	79
Decatur	2,084	9,378	427	747	3,033	302
Dekalb	10,834	46,753	112	196	6,238	427
Delaware	3,650	16,425	410	717	3,774	524
Dubois	3,585	16,132	419	733	4,828	325
Elkhart	6,402	28,809	406	710	5,316	160
Fayette	2,328	10,476	263	460	2,499	332
Floyd	226	1,017	51	89	394	50
Fountain	2,106	9,477	408	714	1,362	371
Franklin	3,050	13,725	605	1,059	3,196	579
Fulton	9,575	43,088	439	768	8,279	429
Gibson	7,961	35,825	303	530	6,168	378
Grant	5,904	26,568	1,074	1,879	4,804	1,205
Greene	2,655	11,947	1,941	3,397	2 766	2,217
Hamilton	3,136	14,112	444	777	2,064	681
Hancock	3,036	13,662	208	364	3,141	219
Harrison	3,705	16,673	155	271	4,267	128
Hendricks	4,793	21,568	563	985	3,204	588
Henry	3,055	13,748	684	1,197	2,468	462
Howard	5,792	26,064	309	541	5,516	317
Huntington	5,003	22,513	647	1,132	4,742	601
Jackson	811	3,650	231	404	976	220
Jasper	571	2,569	649	1,136	632	626
Jay	2,729	12,181	1,121	1,962	1,857	1,236
Jefferson	576	2,592	142	248	644	51
Jennings	634	2,853	334	584	726	344

TABLE VII—Continued.

UNTIES.	Clover Seed, 1888.		Timothy Seed, 1888.		Clover Seed, 1887.	Timothy Seed, 1887.
	Product.	Value.	Product.	Value.		
	4,305	$19,373	151	$264	4,880	174
	2,993	13,468	348	589	2,295	398
	6,444	28,998	238	416	4,132	146
	8,738	39,321	208	364	6,920	207
	755	3,398	188	329	621	243
	3,663	16,483	236	413	2,751	267
	206	927	163	285	300	93
	2,353	10,589	229	401	1,336	107
	1,500	6,750	850	1,487	1,400	700
	6,064	27,288	144	252	5,856	109
	669	3,011	149	261	692	159
	4,780	21,510	134	235	3,348	181
	568	2,556	372	651	639	204
	4,928	22,176	149	261	4,397	194
	2,908	13,086	298	521	3,197	359
	275	1,238	497	870	386	660
	11,820	53,190	220	385	9,875	207
	175	787	44	77	100	16
	150	675	280	490	83	704
	1,022	4,599	432	756	1,634	460
	2,644	11,898	967	1,692	2,257	1,217
	277	1,247	384	672	300	100
	4,852	21,834	179	312	5,586	40
	1,135	5,108	240	420	1,216	96
	5,583	25,123	652	1,140	4,578	715
	4,056	18,252	204	356	3,689	153
	3,278	14,751	123	226	2,506	280
	2,672	12,024	582	1,018	2,850	687
	1,659	7,465	449	781	1,808	460
	4,710	21,195	150	261	4,416	60
	453	2,039	224	392	460	281
	3,547	15,961	133	233	3,767	137
	4,014	18,063	360	630	3,930	486
	304	1,368	70	122	401	27
	8,332	37,494	149	261	6,321	161
	8,006	36,027	627	1,097	6,020	275
	1,437	6,467	452	791	1,447	512
	374	1,683	140	245	393	193
	621	2,744	383	670	756	260
	1,087	4,892	533	932	637	556
	1,764	7,978	80	140	1 016	124
	1,870	8,415	160	280	1,913	127
	381	1,714	101	177	477	110
	1,235	5,808	686	1,200	1,479	900
	6,582	29,619	587	1,027	5,542	224
	125	563	162	283	44	225
	5,304	23,868	722	1,264	5,761	721
	782	3,519	1,056	1,848	897	692
	2,546	11,457	1,090	1,907	1,634	1,007
	6,639	29,875	542	948	5,348	627
	2,192	9,864	593	1,038	896	512
	8,096	36,432	144	251	7,583	163
	295,505	$1,329,772	41,881	$73,292	261,284	43,515

TABLE VIII.

CLOVER HAY.

Statement Showing by Counties the Acreage Sown in Clover in 1888, *Number of Tons Produced, Average Yield Per Acre and Value of Crop; also the Acreage and Product for* 1887.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1888.	Product in Tons.	Value of Crop.	Average Yield Per Acre.	Average in 1887.	Product in Tons, 1887.
Adams	10,330	10,330	$103,300	1	9,414	14,121
Allen	21,656	32,484	324,840	1½	20,537	41,074
Bartholomew	10,058	12,058	120,580	1	11,252	11,252
Benton	5,441	5,441	54,410	1	4,076	4,076
Blackford	3,146	3,146	31,460	1	3,712	7,424
Boone	13,779	20,768	207,680	1½	18,973	28,460
Brown	682	1,023	10,230	1½	883	883
Carroll	15,062	15,062	150,620	1	18,788	28,181
Cass	13,706	13,706	137,060	1	15,179	30,358
Clark	4,566	6,849	68,490	1½	4,630	6,945
Clay	7,024	7,024	70,240	1	6,766	10 149
Clinton	17,896	31,318	313,180	1¾	18,643	27,965
Crawford	2,139	2,139	21,390	1	2,071	2,071
Daviess	12,292	24,584	245,840	2	10,370	15,555
Dearborn	5,825	7,281	72,810	1¼	5,847	8,770
Decatur	16,924	12,693	126,930	¾	18,408	27,612
Dekalb	15,589	23,383	233,830	1½	15,566	23,349
Delaware	16,645	24,967	249,670	1½	17,760	26,640
Dubois	7,490	7,490	74,900	1	8,820	13,230
Elkhart	24,370	36,555	365,550	1½	25,586	38,379
Fayette	11,942	17,863	178,630	1½	12,413	18,620
Floyd	1,530	1,530	15,300	1	1,821	3,642
Fountain	15,980	23,970	239,700	1½	16,221	24,331
Franklin	12,444	12,444	124,440	1	13,105	19,658
Fulton	14,874	14,874	148,740	1	15,455	30,910
Gibson	22,431	33,646	336,460	1½	23,361	46,722
Grant	17,358	26,037	260,370	1½	18,348	27,522
Greene	6,577	8,221	82,210	1¼	6,347	6,347
Hamilton	18,860	23,575	235,750	1¼	20,099	40,198
Hancock	15,285	15,285	152,850	1	17,473	26,210
Harrison	14,343	21,514	215,140	1½	16,159	24 238
Hendricks	13,159	13,159	131,590	1	16,155	24,232
Henry	22,333	33,499	334,990	1½	23,112	34,668
Howard	13,681	27,362	273,620	2	11,773	23,546
Huntington	16,258	20,322	203,220	1¼	17,333	25,999
Jackson	6,239	6,239	62,390	1	5,220	7,980
Jasper	1,915	1,915	19,150	1	1,520	1,520
Jay	10,665	10,665	106,650	1	10,502	15,753
Jefferson	6,693	8,366	83,660	1¼	7,176	10,764
Jennings	4,159	6,238	62,380	1½	5,827	8,741

TABLE VIII—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1888.	Product in Tons.	Value of Crop.	Average Yield Per Acre.	Acreage in 1887.	Product in Tons, 1887.
Johnson	9,207	9,207	$92,070	1	10,608	15,912
Knox	16,881	25,321	253,210	1½	17,065	24,130
Kosciusko	22,842	34,283	342,830	1½	20,141	30,211
Lagrange	22,941	34,411	344,110	1½	23,878	35,817
Lake	3,010	4,515	45,150	1½	3,144	4,716
Laporte	17,541	21,926	219,260	1¼	19,660	29,490
Lawrence	2,999	2,999	29,990	1	3,597	5,395
Madison	17,589	26,383	263,830	1½	18,519	27,778
Marion	16,980	16,980	169,800	1	17,500	26,250
Marshall	15,225	15,225	152,250	1	14,594	21,891
Martin	2,439	3,658	36,580	1½	2,930	4,395
Miami	22,110	33,165	331,650	1½	22,461	33,691
Monroe	1,721	2,581	25,810	1½	2,193	2,193
Montgomery	21,662	16,245	162,450	¾	17,563	26,344
Morgan	8,400	12,600	126,000	1½	10,022	20,044
Newton	3,227	2,420	24,200	¾	2,769	2,769
Noble	17,391	17,391	173,910	1	18,296	27,444
Ohio	901	1,126	11,260	1¼	1,026	1,026
Orange	2,526	2,526	25,260	1	3,111	3,111
Owen	2,906	2,906	29,060	1	3,707	3,707
Parke	9,378	9,378	93,780	1	12,325	18,487
Perry	2,586	1,938	19,380	¾	3,125	4,687
Pike	11,071	13,839	138,390	1¼	12,960	19,440
Porter	6,603	9,904	99,040	1½	6,988	10,482
Posey	17,600	17,600	176,000	1	16,824	25,236
Pulaski	8,741	13,111	131,110	1½	10,780	16,170
Putnam	10,578	10,578	105,780	1	13,712	27,424
Randolph	27,308	40,962	409,620	1½	21,945	43,880
Ripley	4,534	4,534	45,340	1	2,948	2,948
Rush	25,750	19,312	193,120	¾	26,207	39,310
Scott	1,886	2,515	25,150	1⅓	2,221	2,221
Shelby	17,761	26,641	266,410	1½	19,022	28,533
Spencer	11,410	5,705	57,050	½	13,092	13,092
Starke	2,130	2,130	21,300	1	2,334	2,334
Steuben	17,697	17,697	176,970	1	19,020	28,530
St. Joseph	21,438	10,719	107,190	½	23,416	35,124
Sullivan	14,038	14,038	140,380	1	15,273	15,273
Switzerland	3,899	975	9,750	¼	4,279	4,279
Tippecanoe	11,624	14,530	145,300	1¼	13,227	19,840
Tipton	8,186	12,279	122,790	1½	7,467	14,934
Union	11,457	17,185	171,850	1½	12,266	18,399
Vanderburgh	8,177	6,132	61,320	¾	9,981	14,971
Vermillion	9,531	14,296	142,960	1½	12,433	18,650
Vigo	7,763	9,703	97,030	1¼	9,715	14,573
Wabash	23,137	23,137	231,370	1	25,451	38,176
Warren	4,312	2,156	21,560	½	4,426	6,639
Warrick	12,272	9,204	92,040	¾	15,856	15,856
Washington	2,451	1,838	18,380	¾	2,983	4,475
Wayne	17,927	26,890	268,900	1½	21,250	31,975
Wells	12,744	19,116	191,160	1½	11,839	17,756
White	4,971	6,213	62,130	1¼	5,881	11,762
Whitley	13,042	16,302	163,020	1¼	12,674	19,011
Total	1,061,846	1,311,450	$13,114,500	.....	1,121,314	1,728,776

TABLE IX.

TIMOTHY HAY.

Statement Showing by Counties the Acreage Sown in Timothy in 1888, *Number of Tons Produced, Average Yield Per Acre, and Value of Crop; Also the Acreage and Product for* 1887.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1888.	Product in Tons, 1888.	Value of Crop.	Average Y'ld per Acre.	Acreage in 1887.	Product in Tons, 1887.
Adams	13,978	13,978	$195,692	1	13,760	13,760
Allen	25,779	38,668	541,352	1½	23,943	35,915
Bartholomew	13,866	17,332	242,645	1¼	14,335	14,335
Benton	24,695	30,871	432,194	1¼	22,794	22,794
Blackford	6,584	8,230	115,220	1¼	6,189	9,284
Boone	12,411	18,616	260,624	1½	12,858	12,858
Brown	10,661	15,991	223,874	1½	12,063	12,063
Carroll	7,576	11,364	159,096	1½	7,534	11,301
Cass	7,938	11,907	166,198	1½	9,190	13,785
Clark	15,012	18,765	262,710	1¼	15,592	15,592
Clay	20,143	20,143	282,002	1	18,420	18,420
Clinton	14,563	21,844	305,816	1½	15,670	15,670
Crawford	9,578	9,578	120,092	1	10,158	10,158
Daviess	13,296	16,620	232,680	1¼	11,540	11,540
Dearborn	17,728	17,728	248,192	1	13,198	13,198
Decatur	16,749	16,749	234,486	1	15,550	23,025
Dekalb	11,182	13,977	195,678	1¼	10,623	15,935
Delaware	13,281	19,921	278,894	1½	14,501	21,751
Dubois	11,423	14,279	199,906	1¼	12,037	12,037
Elkhart	12,569	18,853	263,942	1½	11,039	16,568
Fayette	9,452	14,178	198,492	1½	7,932	11,898
Floyd	5,472	6,840	95,760	1¼	5,638	8,457
Fountain	12,100	18,150	254,100	1½	12,180	18,270
Franklin	13,807	13,807	193,298	1	12,926	12,926
Fulton	4,566	6,849	95,886	1½	5,401	8,102
Gibson	9,658	14,487	202,818	1½	9,870	14,805
Grant	18,372	27,558	385,812	1½	20,263	30,395
Greene	27,362	34,202	478,825	1¼	28,105	28,105
Hamilton	10,579	10,579	148,106	1	11,300	16,950
Hancock	7,014	10,521	147,294	1½	7,015	7,015
Harrison	10,191	12,739	178,346	1¼	11,935	11,935
Hendricks	14,493	14,493	202,902	1	15,428	15,428
Henry	10,113	15,169	212,366	1½	9,371	14,056
Howard	6,872	10,308	144,312	1½	7,285	14,560
Huntington	17,334	26,001	364,014	1½	18,855	20,782
Jackson	19,661	19,661	275,254	1	21,078	21,078
Jasper	23,182	28,977	405,678	1¼	25,395	25,395
Jay	16,863	16,863	236,082	1	17,382	36,073
Jefferson	16,520	8,260	115,640	½	17,114	17,114
Jennings	24,103	24,103	337,442	1	23,215	23,215

TABLE IX—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1888.	Product in Tons, 1888.	Value of Crop.	Average Y'ld per Acre.	Acreage in 1887.	Product in Tons, 1887.
Johnson	12,798	19,197	$266,758	1½	15,042	15,042
Knox	12,800	12,800	183,200	1	11,500	17,250
Kosciusko	11,941	17,911	250,754	1½	13,155	19,732
Lagrange	8,372	12,558	175,812	1½	6,282	9,423
Lake	28,610	42,915	600,810	1½	31,673	31,673
Laporte	11,603	17,404	243,656	1½	13,889	20,833
Lawrence	18,238	27,357	382,998	1½	20,536	20,536
Madison	10,450	15,675	219,450	1½	9,476	14,214
Marion	16,950	21,237	297,318	1¼	17,850	17,850
Marshall	7,914	11,871	166,194	1½	8,783	13,179
Martin	12,041	12,041	168,574	1	12,878	19,317
Miami	8,506	12,759	178,626	1½	8,695	13,043
Monroe	17,864	17,864	250,096	1	19,400	19,400
Montgomery	15,190	22,785	318,990	1½	16,071	16,071
Morgan	11,720	17,580	246,120	1½	12,767	19,151
Newton	18,093	18,093	253,302	1	20,672	20,672
Noble	10,022	10,022	140,308	1	11,026	16,539
Ohio	5,953	5,953	83,342	1	6,956	6,956
Orange	13,994	20,991	293,874	1½	15,817	15,817
Owen	25,378	25,378	355,292	1	26,888	26,888
Parke	13,233	19,849	277,886	1½	13 879	13,879
Perry	7,363	7,363	103,082	1	5,465	8,198
Pike	10,805	13,506	189,084	1¼	11,857	17,785
Porter	18,994	28,491	398,874	1½	18,554	18,554
Posey	5,185	3,185	44,590	1	5,626	8,439
Pulaski	5,310	7,965	101,510	1½	6,128	6,128
Putnam	16,921	25,381	355,334	1½	18,550	18,550
Randolph	13,895	13,895	194,530	1	13,222	19,833
Ripley	30,670	30,670	429,380	1	30,485	30,485
Rush	8,059	10,075	141,050	1¼	8,159	12,234
Scott	6,885	10,326	144,564	1½	7,460	7,460
Shelby	7,775	9,718	136,052	1¼	8,268	12,402
Spencer	11,831	11,831	165,634	1	13,475	20,213
Starke	951	1,268	17,752	1½	948	948
Steuben	8,951	13,426	187,964	1½	7,451	11,177
St. Joseph	8,315	12,472	180,208	1½	9,806	14,709
Sullivan	19,277	19,277	269,878	1	20,596	20,596
Switzerland	15,939	15,939	223,164	1	16,473	16,473
Tippecanoe	18,602	18,602	260,428	1	20,540	30,756
Tipton	6,949	10,421	145,894	1½	6,172	9,258
Union	3,594	4,492	62,888	1¼	3,331	4,996
Vanderburgh	10,658	15,987	223,818	1½	11,445	17,168
Vermillion	8,810	17,620	246,680	2	7,759	7,759
Vigo	18,290	27,435	384,090	1½	19,505	19,505
Wabash	12,043	18,064	252,896	1½	12,229	12,229
Warren	12,567	15,708	219,912	1¼	11,614	17,421
Warrick	12,051	12,051	168,714	1	13,612	20,418
Washington	27,423	34,278	479,892	1¼	30,185	30,185
Wayne	14,329	14,329	200,606	1	14,028	21,042
Wells	18,039	18,039	252,546	1	18,320	27,480
White	18,289	22,861	320,054	1¼	19,480	29,220
Whitley	10,251	12,814	179,396	1¼	11,846	17,769
Total	1,237,417	1,548,888	$21,684,432	.....	1,269,870	1,543,558

TABLE X.

IRISH AND SWEET POTATOES.

Statement showing, by Counties, the Acreage, Product in Bushels and Value of the Irish and Sweet Potato Crops for 1888, *and the Acreage and Product for* 1887.

COUNTIES.	Irish Potato Crop, 1888.			Sweet Potato Crop, 1888.			Irish Potatoes, 1887.		Sweet Potatoes, 1887.	
	Acreage.	Product.	Value.	Acreage.	Product.	Value.	Acreage.	Product.	Acreage.	Product.
Adams	678	31,188	$15,594	11	451	$383	647	27,498	10	400
Allen	3,187	239,025	119,512	17	1,190	892	2,956	100,504	20	600
Bartholomew	483	20,769	10,384	46	1,840	1,380	429	13,728	63	1,449
Benton	615	31,365	15,682	16	800	600	522	14,616	25	1,250
Blackford	472	59,000	29,500	12	600	450	502	11,546	14	1,050
Boone	511	31,682	15,841	10	500	375	651	18,228	10	350
Brown	321	20,865	10,433	15	1,170	878	357	11,067	18	1,134
Carroll	623	37,380	18,640	24	1,320	990	518	15,540	25	1,175
Cass	1,799	143,920	71,960	20	1,400	1,050	1,937	52,299	26	832
Clark	390	33,150	16,575	28	2,436	1,827	456	13,680	30	900
Clay	599	37,737	18,868	13	1,040	780	666	16,650	14	350
Clinton	314	26,690	13,345	19	855	641	416	11,648	25	850
Crawford	176	9,328	4,664	12	504	378	210	4,830	15	585
Daviess	311	20,460	10,230	28	1,736	1,302	340	7,140	19	418
Dearborn	1,463	83,391	41,696	19	846	635	1,753	63,108	15	405
Decatur	336	23,520	11,760	12	1,080	810	213	5,112	9	459
Dekalb	1,005	48,240	24,120	15	750	562	1,054	28,458	10	440
Delaware	760	78,280	39,140	41	3,280	2,460	556	16,680	30	1,540
Dubois	674	41,114	20,557	25	1,625	1,219	595	22,610	24	1,056
Elkhart	2,088	104,400	52,200	45	2,250	1,687	1,925	60,675	21	1,008
Fayette	300	13,700	6,850	14	1,050	788	401	13,233	7	378
Floyd	611	44,603	22,301	48	3,360	2,520	769	21,532	37	1,480
Fountain	320	30,400	15,200	17	1,649	1,237	310	8,060	16	752
Franklin	967	53,185	26,597	18	864	648	1,126	39,410	15	630
Fulton	1,056	122,496	61,248	11	902	676	1,047	48,115	11	880
Gibson	355	29,110	14,555	83	8,051	6,038	446	14,718	74	1,850
Grant	754	78,416	39,208	12	864	648	896	37,632	17	901
Greene	699	55,920	27,960	40	3,240	2,430	856	24,824	38	988
Hamilton	663	39,780	19,890	13	1,105	829	853	23,884	11	484
Hancock	331	27,804	13,902	22	1,540	1,155	330	6,930	17	1,207
Harrison	1,472	82,432	41,216	31	2,728	2,046	1,594	39,850	32	608
Hendricks	403	37,882	18,941	15	1,275	956	487	8,766	18	1,368
Henry	861	76,629	38,315	68	6,936	5,202	832	28,288	74	8,510
Howard	780	97,500	48,750	18	1,440	1,080	900	27,000	25	2,300
Huntington	910	87,360	43,680	19	1,938	1,454	924	28,644	17	782
Jackson	402	20,100	10,050	39	2,964	2,223	530	13,780	33	2,640
Jasper	532	31,920	15,960	29	1,450	1,087	590	15,340	40	2,000
Jay	963	100,152	50,076	22	2,750	2,063	893	28,576	23	2,530
Jefferson	797	51,008	25,504	41	2,665	1,999	843	26,133	23	1,380
Jennings	385	22,330	11,165	44	3,300	2,475	443	18,608	46	2,438

TABLE X—Continued.

IES.	Irish Potato Crop, 1888.			Sweet Potato Crop, 1888.			Irish Potatoes, 1887.		Sweet Potatoes, 1887.	
	Acreage.	Product.	Value.	Acreage.	Product.	Value.	Acreage.	Product.	Acreage.	Product.
. . .	180	14,940	$7,470	16	1,376	$1,032	204	4,692	12	360
. . .	497	39,263	19,631	64	5,440	4,080	529	7,935	35	3,120
. . .	956	65,964	32,982	15	1,275	956	698	18,846	16	480
. . .	1,×26	109,560	54,780	10	800	600	1,866	52,248	12	480
. . .	2,398	153,472	76,736	20	1,600	1,200	2,686	134,300	29	1,450
. . .	1,784	114,176	57,088	15	930	697	1,834	42,182	15	630
. . .	142	7,668	3,834	10	480	360	166	4,482	10	470
. . .	337	35,048	17,524	10	810	608	153	5,449	7	539
. . .	3,255	244,125	122,062	445	41,131	30,848	3,350	73,050	450	23,400
. . .	1,472	88,320	44,160	15	1,500	1,125	1,564	34,408	16	640
. . .	112	8,736	4,368	29	2,668	2,001	212	2,440	31	682
. . .	1,250	120,000	60,000	25	2,250	1,687	1,128	30,456	25	2,500
. . .	134	11,256	5,628	12	720	540	195	10,530	12	444
ery . .	418	36,366	13,183	13	1,352	1,034	500	13,000	48	2,492
. . .	218	15,696	7,848	15	1,020	765	240	8,400	18	900
. . .	251	18,574	9,287	9	675	506	203	7,308	10	300
. . .	1,106	66,360	33,180	13	845	634	1,113	26,712	12	480
. . .	999	44,955	22,477	15	900	675	1,075	35,500	13	390
. . .	104	7,176	3,588	13	1,066	799	103	2,266	8	304
. . .	325	28,600	14,300	25	1,875	1,406	325	9,100	20	920
. . .	346	24,220	12,110	16	880	660	381	12,192	15	900
. . .	993	49,449	24,725	24	1,200	911	1,003	33,099	20	700
. . .	223	12,711	6,305	18	1,296	972	212	5,724	17	952
. . .	1,145	61,830	30,915	32	2,400	1,800	1,133	26,059	27	243
. . .	474	32,232	16,116	20	1,400	1,050	372	15,252	16	960
. . .	1,200	99,600	49,800	29	2,320	1,740	1,132	21,508	25	875
. . .	325	30,820	15,410	17	1,275	956	317	10,461	16	1,120
. . .	664	57,760	28,880	28	1,764	1,123	642	28,248	23	1,656
. . .	1,235	108,680	54,340	17	1,020	765	1,132	39,960	19	817
. . .	290	23,490	11,745	18	1,134	851	287	9,471	15	570
. . .	335	13,400	6,700	15	675	506	250	6,750	27	1,080
. . .	570	38,760	19,380	25	2,000	1,500	632	20,224	22	704
. . .	2,167	137,721	68,861	96	8,160	6,120	2,477	59,418	116	3,248
. . .	510	38,760	19,380	14	700	525	553	11,060	14	542
. . .	1,092	66,612	33,306	12	720	540	1,021	28,588	13	585
. . .	2,219	186,396	93,198	14	1,120	840	2,176	65,280	16	460
. . .	116	4,060	2,030	19	637	478	189	5,670	10	500
ad . .	2,383	119,150	59,575	18	1,080	810	2,561	74,269	18	1,080
oe . .	1,721	120,470	60,235	39	2,925	2,194	1,890	49,140	26	910
. . .	284	56,800	28,400	18	1,800	1,350	207	4,968	21	2,310
. . .	154	13,860	6,930	20	2,000	1,500	109	2,725	7	539
rgh .	1,757	158,130	79,065	51	5,100	3,825	1,824	72,960	60	3,000
n. . .	375	22,500	11,250	19	1,425	1,069	238	6,426	16	640
. . .	1,218	76,734	38,867	178	12,460	9,345	1,440	34,120	238	11,662
. . .	755	113,250	56,625	29	2,900	2,175	683	25,271	27	2,079
. . .	261	21,663	10,831	30	2,250	1,687	282	7,896	17	372
. . .	2,130	123,540	61,770	366	18,300	13,725	2,100	64,000	393	25,545
on . .	108	9,720	4,860	25	1,850	1,388	147	3,822	30	960
. . .	923	66,466	33,233	109	7,412	5,559	724	25,340	120	11,040
. . .	993	79,440	39,720	13	845	633	967	29,010	12	312
. . .	465	27,900	13,950	5	290	218	461	13,820	6	138
. . .	607	30,350	15,675	17	1,037	778	651	19,530	12	420
. . .	76,148	5,480,960	$2,740,480	3,272	234,832	$156,123	77,306	2,216,130	3,214	167,387

TABLE XI.

TOBACCO.

Statement showing by Counties the Acreage Planted in Tobacco in 1888, *the Product in Pounds, Average per Acre and Total Value of the Crop; also the Acreage and Product in* 1887.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1888.	Product in Pounds.	Average Yield Per Acre.	Value of Crop.	Acreage in 1887.	Product in Pounds, 1887.
Adams						
Allen						
Bartholomew	16	9,200	700	$736	15	4,800
Benton						
Blackford						
Boone						
Brown	142	113,600	800	9,088	100	30,000
Carroll						
Cass						
Clark	192	192,000	1,000	15,360	200	80,000
Clay						
Clinton	6	4,200	700	336	6	1,200
Crawford	27	27,000	1,000	2,160	43	12,900
Daviess	29	14,500	500	1,160	14	3,360
Dearborn	180	216,000	1,200	17,280	28	8,400
Decatur						
Dekalb						
Delaware						
Dubois	1,090	1,182,650	1,085	94,612	1,032	457,176
Elkhart						
Fayette						
Floyd	11	5,500	500	440	10	1,000
Fountain						
Franklin						
Fulton						
Gibson	50	45,000	900	360	90	18,000
Grant	6	3,600	600		3	600
Greene	74	59,200	800	288	67	19,100
Hamilton						
Hancock						
Harrison	66	52,800	800	4,224	75	15,000
Hendricks						
Henry	5	2,500	500	220	4	1,200
Howard						
Huntington						
Jackson						
Jasper						
Jay						
Jefferson	1,008	907,200	900	72,576	408	204,000
Jennings						

TABLE XI—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1888.	Product in Pounds.	Average Yield Per Acre.	Value of Crop.	Acreage in 1887.	Product in Pounds, 1887.
on	10	9,000	900	720	12	3,600
usko						
nge						
te						
nce	7	7,000	1,000	560	3	900
on						
n	48	38,400	800	3,072	50	15,000
all						
n	22	14,300	650	1,144	17	6,800
i						
e	10	7,000	700	560	7	4,550
tomery	16	9,600	600	768	11	4,100
n						
n						
	268	348,400	1,300	27,872	125	12,500
e	49	42,140	860	3,371	51	15,300
	11	6,600	600	528	13	5,200
	174	113,100	650	9,048	285	85,500
	802	641,600	800	51,328	675	387,500
ki						
m	12	8,400	700	672	17	5,100
olph	15	12,000	800	960	21	6,300
y						
	15	10,500	700	840	13	3,900
y	23	18,400	800	1,472	18	3,600
er	5,281	5,809,100	1,100	464,728	4,118	1,914,870
s						
en						
seph						
an	16	14,400	900	1,152	14	2,800
erland	2,910	2,328,000	800	186,240	1,395	697,500
canoe						
n						
erburgh	45	36,000	800	2,880	35	17,500
illion	15	12,000	800	960	13	5,200
sh	11	7,700	700	616	9	7,200
en						
ck	5,351	4,012,650	750	321,012	3,596	1,798,000
ington	39	35,100	900	2,808	39	19,500
e	34	27,200	800	2,186	64	51,200
ey						
Total	18,086	16,403,540		$1,312,283	12,696	6,226,896

TABLE XI.

TOBACCO.

Statement showing by Counties the Acreage Planted in Tobacco in 1888, *the Product in Pounds, Average per Acre and Total Value of the Crop; also the Acreage and Product in* 1887.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1888.	Product in Pounds.	Average Yield Per Acre.	Value of Crop.	Acreage in 1887.	Product, in Pounds, 1887.
Adams						
Allen						
Bartholomew	16	9,200	700	$736	15	4,[illegible]
Benton						
Blackford						
Boone						
Brown	142	113,600	800	9,088	100	30,000
Carroll						
Cass						
Clark	192	192,000	1,000	15,360	200	80,000
Clay						
Clinton	6	4,200	700	336	6	1,[illegible]
Crawford	27	27,000	1,000	2,160	43	12,900
Daviess	29	14,500	500	1,160	14	3,[illegible]
Dearborn	180	216,000	1,200	17,280	28	8,400
Decatur						
Dekalb						
Delaware						
Dubois	1,090	1,182,650	1,085	94,612	1,032	457,[illegible]
Elkhart						
Fayette						
Floyd	11	5,500	500	440	10	1,[illegible]
Fountain						
Franklin						
Fulton						
Gibson	50	45,000	900	360	90	18,[illegible]
Grant	6	3,600	600		3	[illegible]
Greene	74	59,200	800	288	67	13,[illegible]
Hamilton						
Hancock						
Harrison	66	52,800	800	4,224	75	15,[illegible]
Hendricks						
Henry	5	2,500	500	220	4	1,[illegible]
Howard						
Huntington						
Jackson						
Jasper						
Jay						
Jefferson	1,008	907,200	900	72,576	408	204,[illegible]
Jennings						

TABLE XI—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Acreage in 1888.	Product in Pounds.	Average Yield Per Acre.	Value of Crop.	Acreage in 1887.	Product in Pounds, 1887.
	10	9,000	900	720	12	9,000
	7	7,000	1,000	560	8	900
	48	38,400	800	3,072	50	15,500
	22	14,300	650	1,144	17	6,800
	10	7,000	700	560	7	4,200
ery	16	9,600	600	768	11	4,400
	268	348,400	1,300	27,872	420	546,000
	49	42,140	860	3,371	71	61,060
	11	6,600	600	528	13	7,800
	174	113,100	650	9,048	265	172,250
	672	643,000	960	51,360	1170	1,123,200
	12	6,600	550	528	17	9,350
	15	12,000	800	960	21	16,800

TABLE XII.

SORGHUM, MAPLE MOLASSES, SUGAR, ETC.

Statement showing by Counties the number of gallons of Maple and Sorghum Molasses and pounds of Sugar produced in 1888; *also the number of stands of Bees and number of stands dying in* 1888 *and the number of pounds of Honey produced.*

COUNTIES.	Gallons of Sorghum Molasses.	Pounds of Sorghum Sugar.	Gallons of Maple Molasses.	Pounds of Maple Sugar.	Stands of Bees Living.	Pounds of Honey Produced.	Stands of Bees Dying.
Adams	8,875	113	435	255	1,050	5,823	509
Allen	6,289	464	1,094	261	2,661	21,954	906
Bartholomew	7,626	409	4,868	416	740	1,694	361
Benton	2,065	117	. . . . .	. . . . .	435	1,549	153
Blackford	1,774	210	263	. . . . .	339	1,456	109
Boone	9,490	395	4,828	280	1,400	11,271	439
Brown	9,029	108	5,524	1,590	1,534	9,443	137
Carroll	2,958	200	3,118	1,701	1,422	8,103	471
Cass	2,027	113	1,662	162	1,350	9,331	531
Clark	10,144	295	130	115	930	5,077	295
Clay	7,256	479	1,910	370	1,424	8,710	653
Clinton	5,792	519	8,353	788	1,165	7,191	498
Crawford	7,081	419	502	546	466	1,150	165
Daviess	14,153	839	1,402	675	1,137	9,655	405
Dearborn	6,928	411	2,600	275	833	3,528	253
Decatur	6,927	402	6,286	1,000	1,990	17,900	256
Dekalb	2,039	714	4,835	3,860	1,404	16,177	371
Delaware	17,573	574	2,643	355	1,884	18,352	422
Dubois	16,290	154	706	1,066	1,330	8,163	340
Elkhart	1,165	418	7,356	1,643	1,472	9,465	181
Fayette	1,876	218	5,863	461	1,762	9,664	114
Floyd	973	200	1,642	235	1,318	8,082	171
Fountain	1,748	281	6,765	1,211	1,153	7,022	992
Franklin	15,692	483	5,804	529	1,709	12,720	236
Fulton	5,765	579	2,595	470	1,130	10,966	450
Gibson	22,994	402	3,209	905	1,052	7,096	396
Grant	4,236	579	2,118	347	1,671	12,402	406
Greene	19,921	407	3,700	1,720	1,764	10,923	655
Hamilton	17,036	710	4,607	400	1,480	15,578	464
Hancock	13,672	107	1,962	225	935	3,775	292
Harrison	24,387	482	3,017	212	1,319	12,075	628
Hendricks	13,830	133	8,129	1,068	1,027	11,051	451
Henry	14,250	563	11,474	300	1,555	10,476	450
Howard	12,797	648	1,777	417	1,774	17,693	482
Huntington	4,435	437	4,443	228	1,227	9,213	471
Jackson	21,133	469	508	254	1,210	8,115	327
Jasper	5,805	336	. . . . .	. . . . .	523	3,880	159
Jay	7,703	610	1,394	250	1,295	9,404	468
Jefferson	16,073	400	3,461	486	1,738	13,550	439
Jennings	20,430	218	2,701	395	1,398	9,887	290

TABLE XII—Continued.

UNTIES.	Gallons of Sorghum Molasses.	Pounds of Sorghum Sugar.	Gallons of Maple Molasses.	Pounds of Maple Sugar.	Stands of Bees Living.	Pounds of Honey Produced.	Stands of Bees Dying.
	3,107	220	7,156	1,482	839	4,507	341
	18,574	454	1,645	1,772	1,917	18,729	366
ko	13 215	743	3,318	2,938	1,111	9,720	505
ge	1,320	150	1,620	6,030	1,390	13,520	667
	688	100			337	2,450	155
	3,067	218	1,869	1,876	1,122	8,485	331
ce	18,992	423	14,471	6,788	1,014	4,749	255
	12,762	1,031	2,338	277	1,230	9,790	603
	10,250	2,505	4,550	1,500	1,250	11,120	450
ll	5,149	444	1,821	1,256	1,633	18,521	587
	12,231	437	1,837	1,230	479	1,647	147
	3,462	294	5,974	1,662	1,582	12,648	708
	15,283	857	10,556	6,285	1,406	13,353	289
mery	4,419	626	5,768	1,922	1,439	17,932	421
	8,923	150	7,680	1,650	1,747	13,362	397
	3,727	250			231	1,584	139
	4,984	150	4,519	1,403	1,520	20,333	183
	2,193	200	547	150	351	1,411	179
	22,702	470	5,036	4,099	1,094	9,384	187
	11,407	1,639	13,040	7,202	1,023	9,957	288
	13,328	1,263	14,282	7,416	1,022	7,180	222
	12,451	1,105	902	760	1,168	11 728	314
	15,488	1,249	654	165	1,144	9,295	423
	10,878	1,237	116		1,024	8,745	365
	11,832	369	718	240	1,854	19,796	557
	9,491	470	105		728	5,109	120
	10.252	282	25,046	8,286	1,705	14.627	445
h	15,501	492	3,686	1,273	1,449	14,421	345
	15,098	1,056	1 500	263	1,080	18,158	274
	11,010	780	15,115	1,700	920	9,275	375
	9,782	281	225	137	528	1,246	71
	17,388	221	4,245	470	1,061	12,861	202
	27,403	3,826	99		981	7,544	245
	4,873	150			465	8,703	150
	4,104	230	4,582	1,310	1,431	13.289	315
ph	4,327	153	3,837	1,427	1,860	14,651	448
	16.225	880	4,579	6,935	1,432	9,489	461
and	14,832	250	1 039	385	1,033	6,046	416
noe	10.259	575	349	100	2,979	15.724	644
	10,593	524	197	130	1,006	9,760	236
	4,089	200	3,406	470	895	2,038	252
urgh	6,368	608	110	1,550	1,289	8,022	165
ion	4,419	230	2,745	710	1,228	9,420	442
	15,300	1,073	2,947	592	1,871	9,814	685
	4,454	2,201	6,852	2,069	2,372	14,604	740
	4,649	210	73		1,563	13,409	598
	21,614	409	35	118	1,089	9,346	314
gton	19,057	821	2,485	389	1,341	8,951	451
	14,947	287	10,896	1,718	1,614	16,522	502
	3,237	230	686	119	1,227	9,834	404
	4,892	220			1,040	8,463	431
	4,285	290	2,991	2,378	1,558	13,116	468
tal	919,118	39,128	342,201	116,103	116,587	923,922	35,329

TABLE XIII.

MILK, BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Statement showing by Counties the Number of Gallons of Milk, Pounds of Butter and Pounds of Cheese Produced in 1888; *also the same Products for* 1887.

COUNTIES.	GALLONS OF MILK.		POUNDS OF BUTTER.		POUNDS OF CHEESE.	
	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.
Adams	1,997,165	1,729,095	327,641	338,591	142,857	173,017
Allen	3,663,266	4,528,513	705,352	765,535	4,698	3,959
Bartholomew	1,307,691	1,247,946	329,351	329,624	1,332	1,09
Benton	737,969	794,585	146,382	128,950	115	75
Blackford	908,340	957,085	193,505	196,055	200	19
Boone	2,429,461	2,659,990	385,491	440,388	1,200	72
Brown	737,389	1,331,931	183,409	184,602	150	12
Carroll	1,047,006	1,076,865	235,972	221,424	18	80
Cass	1,685,060	1,854,025	327,405	454,329	490	46
Clark	2,005,619	2,058,611	205,775	212,500	21,715	22,76
Clay	1,576,322	990,977	330,688	293,370	2,634	2,79
Clinton	2,038,552	2,029,135	582,010	522,427	2,080	2,50
Crawford	479,210	474,086	132,149	165,705	1,500	1,81
Daviess	1,250,226	1,287,495	303,619	340,825	1,342	3,24
Dearborn	1,181,828	1,274,248	406,635	363,966	2,776	3,63
Decatur	1,189,662	1,199,045	287,102	276,722	406	1,25
Dekalb	1,691,181	1,920,800	440,886	482,940	18,556	20,41
Delaware	2,626,253	2,727,802	440,769	442,360	500	23
Dubois	651,975	987,808	158,484	160,196	6,662	4,50
Elkhart	2,346,439	2,369,046	573,663	535,851	2,511	73
Fayette	1,014,417	1,109,117	248,773	217,841	500	4,73
Floyd	680,213	936,454	133,475	175,533	302	60
Fountain	1,297,525	1,387,237	310,460	357,217	785	87
Franklin	1,743,816	1,907,929	393,702	373,785	800	2,87
Fulton	1,859,865	1,984,731	374,367	422,640	692	85
Gibson	1,430,557	1,477,234	381,540	380,035	1,454	3,64
Grant	1,675,817	1,887,120	385,704	380,922	1,237	88
Green	1,713,345	1,971,613	311,505	402,553	9,715	10,58
Hamilton	2,045,895	2,160,929	499,227	522,740	1,060	8,97
Hancock	1,939,041	2,316,780	459,256	467,892	20	22
Harrison	1,324,401	1,931,596	378,141	409,144	1,704	1,78
Hendricks	2,252,231	2,231,501	485,078	485,746	4,867	6,30
Henry	2,516,615	2,550,759	483,609	453,011	750	71
Howard	1,221,615	1,991,491	280,251	338,552	463	30
Huntington	2,010,212	2,452,622	430,606	462,933	4,760	5,23
Jackson	1,638,945	1,411,007	301,545	338,107	3,588	3,73
Jasper	1,206,859	1,825,016	340,759	293,153	2,200	1,90
Jay	2,103,099	2,045,412	407,174	471,155	440	76
Jefferson	901,547	1,131,289	253,125	257,290	1,140	1,34
Jennings	1,181,123	1,308,483	399,272	335,626	920	1,30

TABLE XIV—Continued.

OUNTIES.	Dozens of Chickens.	Dozens of Turkeys.	Dozens of Geese.	Dozens of Ducks.	Dozens of Eggs.	Pounds of Feathers.
	14,074	566	436	297	237,570	2,174
	8,352	812	295	167	210,527	2,335
	8,874	417	334	98	334,371	3,183
	6,005	610	58	355	323,760	1,140
	3,771	416	136	186	241,802	1,448
	4,101	265	232	51	199,171	1,178
	5,584	360	224	218	197,951	3,090
	6,109	555	155	209	287,649	5,348
	16,750	650	560	890	420,270	6,275
	8,699	540	93	96	337,023	2,504
	6,179	205	158	55	118,639	1,939
	8,018	523	186	319	395,673	2,653
	5,042	553	156	15	103,307	1,983
	12,880	824	448	143	299,907	2,743
	8,642	690	350	254	211,072	3,000
	3,861	529	35	124	178,005	1,200
	6,396	591	54	329	344,944	1,704
	1,477	18	20	3	60,042	175
	5,208	359	193	77	250,206	3,581
	7,981	690	319	80	290,709	2,590
	7,049	574	242	143	117,826	2,352
	4,304	135	220	106	122,759	2,830
	5,818	152	244	77	225,433	2,786
	3,139	396	72	153	181,203	1,146
	4,713	495	128	13	102,980	3,260
	5,195	457	227	148	217,816	2,389
	14,899	931	299	117	266,573	3,320
	11,784	770	225	353	438,899	4,001
	7,282	530	105	31	312,716	1,297
	11,260	750	510	375	315,500	3,020
	1,842	116	143	35	83,012	1,530
	10,857	685	466	329	295,200	1,881
	7,365	251	136	142	283,340	3,662
	2,004	103	14	22	72,204	1,768
	5,286	562	27	165	162,955	1,894
	14,812	754	327	256	221,840	2,069
	14,492	695	259	213	299,653	4,696
	3,633	189	41	41	163,600	1,476
	7,291	671	123	114	128,653	2,878
	8,116	695	214	277	281,169	2,428
	4,349	299	13	47	104,717	987
b.	7,469	349	218	375	186,607	2,358
	6,530	587	298	114	146,768	2,306
	6,662	460	466	221	127,106	2,137
	9,144	696	262	217	240,537	2,509
	2,885	226	180	150	96,029	1,507
	9,785	191	102	67	177,786	3,560
	6,430	373	125	231	134,272	1,775
	14,429	806	211	245	334,826	1,278
	8,413	925	145	207	217,013	1,428
	5,587	518	100	188	221,512	2,032
	4,257	421	139	104	227,912	1,476
	690,543	49,196	19,082	16,215	20,282,190	203,319

TABLE XIV.

CHICKENS, DUCKS, GEESE, FEATHERS, ETC.

Statement showing the Number of Dozens of Chickens, Turkeys, Ducks and Geese Sold and Used in 1888; *the Number of Dozens of Eggs Sold and Used, and the Number of Pounds of Feathers Picked in the same period.*

COUNTIES.	Dozens of Chickens.	Dozens of Turkeys.	Dozens of Geese.	Dozens of Ducks.	Dozens of Eggs.	Pounds of Feathers.
Adams	3,205	526	69	243	266,507	1,556
Allen	6,981	793	543	258	372,673	1,739
Bartholomew	7,472	425	167	304	282,944	2,088
Benton	3,014	669	215	207	89,074	1,767
Blackford	1,765	456	485	234	140,416	1,325
Boone	24,447	954	441	274	242,243	4,599
Brown	3,199	167	109	50	73,315	1,053
Carroll	6,234	847	181	198	112,189	2,855
Cass	6,558	884	137	117	171,120	1,991
Clark	5,676	429	242	121	158,049	1,917
Clay	7,382	597	382	146	135,558	2,222
Clinton	13,948	691	288	163	285,319	1,494
Crawford	3,687	321	215	27	103,015	829
Daviess	12,246	511	402	146	190,241	4,427
Dearborn	6,059	416	148	64	255,740	1,270
Decatur	6,938	461	265	120	163,447	2,020
Dekalb	3,939	672	567	198	118,522	1,186
Delaware	8,008	803	105	368	361,097	2,358
Dubois	4,033	119	220	41	184,101	1,862
Elkhart	4,468	237	129	153	255,469	791
Fayette	6,028	657	142	117	109,102	1,588
Floyd	3,126	123	75	78	92,182	1,383
Fountain	8,620	540	207	100	218,193	2,431
Franklin	9,122	649	306	262	360,667	2,862
Fulton	7,331	622	156	63	270,101	847
Gibson	12,652	860	329	163	111,406	4,290
Grant	6,375	689	235	223	346,668	2,127
Greene	12,586	468	202	187	177,673	2,238
Hamilton	10 883	736	217	306	302,297	2,866
Hancock	8,255	653	428	287	217,577	1,962
Harrison	8,063	660	138	90	229,915	2,706
Hendricks	15,397	625	225	224	253,311	2,207
Henry	11,759	433	117	251	312,628	1,902
Howard	8,404	950	316	293	246,134	2,502
Huntington	5,044	562	104	294	189,160	1,163
Jackson	7,125	355	230	97	248,150	1,327
Jasper	7,346	609	119	175	208,764	1,728
Jay	6,837	417	243	202	353,009	1,412
Jefferson	5,854	316	73	49	267,198	979
Jennings	5,242	259	187	159	258,382	2,433

TABLE XIV—Continued.

OUNTIES.	Dozens of Chickens.	Dozens of Turkeys.	Dozens of Geese.	Dozens of Ducks.	Dozens of Eggs.	Pounds of Feathers.
. . . . .	14,074	566	436	297	237,570	2,174
. . . . .	8,352	812	295	167	210,527	2,335
. . . . .	8,874	417	334	98	334,371	3,183
. . . . .	6,005	610	58	355	323,760	1,140
. . . . .	3,771	416	136	186	241,802	1,448
. . . . .	4,101	265	232	51	199,171	1,178
. . . . .	5,584	360	224	218	197,951	3,080
. . . . .	6,109	555	155	209	287,649	5,348
. . . . .	16,750	650	560	890	420,270	6,275
. . . . .	8,699	540	93	96	337,023	2,504
. . . . .	6,179	205	158	55	118,639	1,939
. . . . .	8,018	523	186	319	395,673	2,653
. . . . .	5,042	553	156	15	103,307	1,983
y	12,880	824	448	143	299,967	2,743
. . . . .	8,642	690	350	254	211,072	3,000
. . . . .	3,861	529	35	124	178,005	1,200
. . . . .	6,396	591	54	329	344,944	1,704
. . . . .	1,477	18	20	3	60,042	175
. . . . .	5,208	359	193	77	250,206	3,581
. . . . .	7,981	690	319	80	290,709	2,590
. . . . .	7,049	574	242	143	117,826	2,352
. . . . .	4,304	135	220	106	122,759	2,830
. . . . .	5,818	152	244	77	225,433	2,786
. . . . .	3,139	396	72	153	181,203	1,146
. . . . .	4,713	495	128	13	102,980	3,360
. . . . .	5,196	457	227	148	217,816	2,389
. . . . .	14,899	931	299	117	266,573	3,320
. . . . .	11,784	770	225	353	438,899	4,001
. . . . .	7,282	530	105	31	312,716	1,297
. . . . .	11,260	750	510	375	315,500	3,020
. . . . .	1,842	116	143	35	83,012	1,530
. . . . .	10,857	685	466	329	295,200	1,881
. . . . .	7,365	251	136	142	283,340	3,662
. . . . .	2,004	103	14	22	72,204	1,768
. . . . .	5,286	562	27	165	162,955	1,894
. . . . .	14,812	754	327	256	221,840	2,069
. . . . .	14,492	695	259	213	299,653	4,696
. . . . .	3,633	189	41	41	163,600	1,476
. . . . .	7,291	671	123	114	128,653	2,878
. . . . .	8,116	695	214	277	281,169	2,428
. . . . .	4,349	299	13	47	104,717	987
h.	7,469	349	218	375	186,607	2,358
. . . . .	6,530	587	298	114	146,768	2,306
. . . . .	6,662	460	466	221	127,106	2,137
. . . . .	9,144	696	262	217	240,537	2,509
. . . . .	2,885	226	180	150	96,029	1,507
. . . . .	9,785	191	102	67	177,786	3,560
. . . . .	6,430	373	125	231	134,272	1,775
. . . . .	14,429	806	211	245	334,826	1,278
. . . . .	8,413	925	145	207	217,013	1,428
. . . . .	5,587	518	100	188	221,512	2,032
. . . . .	4,257	421	139	104	227,912	1,476
. . . . .	690,543	49,196	19,082	16,215	20,282,190	203,319

TABLE XV—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of Rods of Rail Fencing.	Number of Rods of Board Fencing	Number of Rods of Wire Fencing.	Rods of Drain Tile laid in 1888.	Rods of Drain Tile in operation in 1888.
	908,155	64,563	30,526	46,278	439,360
	872,153	53,910	38,219	19,155	72,636
	1,403,214	122,793	38,864	32,026	211,739
	1,075,124	101,486	17,572	10,218	35,523
	79,004	69,852	400,827	11,294	27,825
	177,644	172,555	146,808	5,354	14,462
	990,080	40,663	20,471	138	7,208
	1,119,155	73,996	8,679	70,123	530,448
	852,750	250,500	25,855	40,000	740,500
	1,172,352	204,641	63,516	27,927	161,045
	1,169,924	16,345	6,817	2,400	11,766
	1,270,332	111,738	33,555	47,303	558,318
	85,902	41,441	8,095	4,662	13,694
	1,324,129	127,790	54,174	97,975	462,883
	943,550	44,040	28,560	22,077	197,386
	32,647	21,211	14,483	8,818	99,368
	1,450,210	70,677	14,651	18,950	164,167
	227,587	12,784	5,611		375
	1,228,200	22,994	17,030	2,998	6,827
	1,263,764	42,789	10,387	1,466	5,374
	942,406	62,445	29,670	18,230	191,533
	648,737	18,470	26,622	984	1,586
	813 290	29,354	25,072	2,774	10,984
	269,727	142,085	164,758	3,177	11,533
	943,041	55,405	76,728	37,020	200,408
	650,125	145,650	160,750	13,764	66,675
	1,109,769	151,302	15,344	22,734	170,086
	2,359,155	208,380	25,985	138,443	842,545
	1,276,481	78,439	19,222	2,692	12,768
	1,650,000	97,500	40,550	95,500	744,129
	439,489	21,266	13,829	13,916	47,848
	950,257	99,924	37,523	103,133	694,408
	822,509	60,889	12,660	5,150	28,852
	129,676	36,342	71,390	1,200	9,256
	828,058	76,123	11,045	18,386	102,487
	414,277	151,671	159,115	30,756	114,645
	1,119,614	42,884	16,231	15,713	47,863
	524,200	18,018	32,905	425	2,690
	672,343	205,625	173,744	72,535	419,136
	758,510	118,643	17,112	53,722	492,399
	370,881	141,245	25,336	9,766	218,551
	237,445	22,338	8,107	21,998	101,458
	475,036	29,248	43,222	20,843	173,156
	989,802	50,233	44,291	8,139	36,644
	1,207,086	133,012	48,937	164,969	844,714
	402,723	40,872	31,902	8,433	173,361
	1,110,670	54,747	8,113	14,073	76,031
	1,572,482	37,818	19,751	2,936	21,567
	1,996,232	257,729	73,054	41,163	375,182
	1,512,748	112,635	19,420	96,462	725,940
	306,855	72,135	190,061	26,650	138,955
	785,261	71,613	14,598	54,645	293,604
	87,656,768	8,054,947	4,070,215	3,415,461	24,443,548

TABLE I—Continued.

COUNTIES.	One Year Old and Under.	One to Two Years Old.	Two to Three Years Old.	Three to Four Years Old.	Four Years Old and Over.	Total all Ages, 1888.	Total all Ages, 1887.	No. Dying in 1888.
Johnson	768	575	531	511	4,240	6,625	6,441	178
Knox	572	529	531	761	4,680	7,073	6,649	279
Kosciusko	842	932	638	772	5,530	8,714	8,135	127
Lagrange	761	731	570	605	4,851	7,518	7,110	125
Lake	560	894	784	636	4,045	6,919	6,892	180
Laporte	730	839	653	438	6,267	8,927	8,722	321
Lawrence	541	526	402	484	3,508	5,461	5,426	159
Madison	981	812	599	560	5,739	8,691	7,977	225
Marion	410	425	525	560	8,450	10,370	10,415	375
Marshall	688	600	405	353	4,726	6,772	6,363	171
Martin	416	411	329	280	2,624	4,060	3,985	108
Miami	696	663	467	434	5,074	7,334	7,371	224
Monroe	459	365	233	297	3,144	4,498	4,544	90
Montgomery	1,101	985	627	670	6,554	9,937	9,843	398
Morgan	697	704	553	580	3,790	6,324	6,374	193
Newton	687	579	376	347	2,851	4,840	4,857	143
Noble	944	800	616	538	4,947	7,848	6,924	154
Ohio	109	95	86	106	788	1,182	1,192	21
Orange	462	388	357	514	2,912	4,633	4,637	153
Owen	586	511	455	409	3,403	5,364	5,392	41
Parke	781	664	504	436	4,469	6,854	6,416	197
Perry	287	231	193	282	2,310	3,303	2,922	125
Pike	376	409	325	464	3,451	5,025	4,864	174
Porter	456	430	626	511	3,927	5,950	5,409	87
Posey	340	349	498	481	4,011	5,679	5,153	121
Pulaski	497	481	581	518	2,243	4,320	4,588	146
Putnam	882	925	735	789	5,412	8,743	8,603	205
Randolph	912	808	638	775	6,079	9,212	8,943	281
Ripley	573	469	431	438	4,088	5,996	5,944	384
Rush	725	699	680	6,010	6,150	8,864	8,967	340
Scott	205	203	293	387	1,404	2,412	1,956	57
Shelby	703	608	587	578	5,869	8,295	8,040	330
Spencer	419	370	334	284	3,534	4,941	4,524	194
Starke	173	122	125	105	1,106	1,631	1,320	64
Steuben	554	525	353	484	3,349	5,265	5,023	99
St. Joseph	509	537	422	357	6,050	7,975	7,900	215
Sullivan	580	800	557	544	4,936	7,417	7,146	275
Switzerland	282	260	224	232	2,291	3,289	3,190	102
Tippecanoe	908	719	543	452	7,595	10,217	9,339	315
Tipton	638	520	318	485	3,024	4,985	4,790	187
Union	265	276	199	133	2,109	2,982	3,026	45
Vanderburgh	178	218	125	230	3,078	3,829	3,486	112
Vermillion	540	462	267	266	3,367	4,902	4,643	158
Vigo	622	547	406	425	5,033	7,033	6,884	298
Wabash	842	801	588	762	5,735	8,728	8,640	243
Warren	677	437	409	375	3,658	5,556	5,053	179
Warrick	454	329	309	218	4,557	5,867	5,296	124
Washington	759	638	596	491	3,536	6,020	6,071	80
Wayne	817	664	621	600	5,494	8,176	8 046	267
Wells	873	721	471	380	4,449	6 894	6,968	168
White	833	767	561	515	4,461	7,137	6,468	204
Whitley	610	582	458	438	3,896	5,984	5,882	134
Total	56,968	52,932	41,291	41,551	392,965	585,707	558,157	16,804

TABLE I.

HORSES.

Statement showing by Counties and by Ages the Number of Horses in Indiana in 1888; *the Total Number in* 1887 *and* 1888, *and the Number Dying in the Latter Year.*

COUNTIES.	One Year Old and Under.	One to Two Years Old.	Two to Three Years Old.	Three to Four Years Old.	Four Years Old and Over.	Total all Ages, 1888.	Total all Ages, 1887.	No. Dying in Year.
Adams	783	613	458	430	3,554	5,838	5,493	139
Allen	1,025	1,007	754	671	8 439	11,896	10,145	238
Bartholomew	626	553	462	444	4,252	6,237	6,030	132
Benton	962	933	592	501	4,903	7,791	7,811	173
Blackford	324	326	237	146	1,946	2,979	2,543	87
Boone	736	1,070	970	949	6,258	9,983	9,190	214
Brown	414	335	189	203	1,622	2,763	2,395	46
Carroll	670	626	375	300	5,146	7,117	5,961	143
Cass	514	581	418	345	4,817	6,675	5,549	200
Clark	397	363	291	282	3,411	4,744	4,202	125
Clay	347	357	264	379	4,063	5,410	5,545	119
Clinton	924	911	654	759	5,683	8,911	8,507	221
Crawford	264	244	197	298	1,814	2,817	2,369	93
Daviess	679	514	417	471	3,569	5,650	5,448	196
Dearborn	441	289	202	160	3,568	4,650	4,694	73
Decatur	584	438	343	361	4,206	5,932	5,410	178
Dekalb	669	515	496	498	4,016	6,194	5,526	137
Delaware	927	972	531	838	5,137	8,105	8,179	158
Dubois	339	348	229	315	3,644	4,875	4,107	146
Elkhart	796	1,018	634	604	6,945	9,997	10,179	91
Fayette	455	466	358	385	2,697	4,361	4,195	159
Floyd	270	256	260	262	1,951	2,797	2,579	67
Fountain	846	604	547	561	4,774	7,332	7,317	146
Franklin	560	498	373	371	3,873	5,575	5,447	198
Fulton	586	483	358	397	4,050	5,874	5,738	166
Gibson	646	484	332	365	4,209	6,036	5,942	151
Grant	903	998	479	531	5,314	8,225	7,778	249
Greene	829	598	382	439	4,587	6,835	6,412	190
Hamilton	973	930	640	577	6,178	9,298	9,094	202
Hancock	656	507	404	464	4,330	6,361	6,229	253
Harrison	571	546	396	337	3,871	5,721	5,640	201
Hendricks	971	804	621	576	5,144	8,116	7,662	198
Henry	684	1,004	724	745	5,605	8,782	9,091	198
Howard	846	511	392	419	3,800	5,968	5,933	182
Huntington	627	590	456	403	5,506	7,582	7,134	267
Jackson	484	421	446	470	3,334	5,155	4,856	123
Jasper	674	664	490	414	3,690	5,937	5,617	158
Jay	659	716	450	464	5,554	7,843	7,091	142
Jefferson	490	452	342	346	4,001	5,631	5,358	58
Jennings	437	456	414	341	3,210	4,858	4,701	162

TABLE II—Continued.

COUNTIES.	One Year Old and Under.	One to Two Years Old.	Two to Three Years Old.	Three to Four Years Old.	Four Years Old and Over.	Total Number all Ages, 1888.	Total Number all Ages, 1887.	Number Dying in 1888.
Johnson	71	78	43	68	586	816	835	8
Knox	88	98	125	145	1,071	1,527	1,543	27
Kosciusko	16	12	23	37	154	242	237	10
Lagrange	5	7	4	17	65	98	91	1
Lake	10	9	9	7	122	157	133	4
Laporte	18	14	10	36	307	385	373	3
Lawrence	126	218	100	88	193	725	698	12
Madison	36	41	19	48	240	384	254	11
Marion	160	310	450	860	1,300	3,080	2,600	. . .
Marshall	52	36	30	27	149	294	222	5
Martin	70	158	132	112	238	710	672	18
Miami	44	36	36	84	270	470	452	5
Monroe	79	72	51	43	185	430	460	6
Montgomery	97	84	71	76	637	965	968	15
Morgan	156	123	110	120	476	986	876	18
Newton	36	24	32	32	277	401	347	4
Noble	9	12	9	40	92	162	144	1
Ohio	9	17	11	29	234	300	288	2
Orange	149	100	77	88	385	799	699	10
Owen	41	96	66	97	264	564	527	8
Parke	75	87	71	72	687	992	974	13
Perry	110	113	90	92	449	854	619	15
Pike	137	103	76	94	689	1,099	947	17
Porter	14	12	10	18	177	231	228	3
Posey	164	175	250	226	1,243	2,058	1,944	27
Pulaski	19	29	30	27	392	497	503	5
Putnam	144	125	75	106	364	814	752	12
Randolph	56	47	47	64	288	502	385	9
Ripley	106	89	71	63	377	706	604	13
Rush	112	116	95	100	390	813	553	. . .
Scott	75	51	92	50	186	454	426	8
Shelby	59	37	47	48	482	673	688	11
Spencer	94	108	123	146	1,016	1,487	1,431	22
Starke	9	5	4	5	95	118	106	3
Steuben	3	4	5	14	68	94	87	1
St. Joseph	16	16	23	58	210	323	282	2
Sullivan	87	87	72	67	366	679	665	3
Switzerland	20	32	43	51	415	561	548	7
Tippecanoe	42	42	24	64	642	814	782	10
Tipton	32	62	23	42	282	441	398	5
Union	12	8	12	18	189	239	216	3
Vanderburgh	22	27	27	104	2,218	2,398	2,382	54
Vermillion	32	34	38	29	421	554	535	8
Vigo	55	78	56	91	679	959	971	13
Wabash	33	48	32	25	308	446	440	2
Warren	57	46	24	67	189	383	362	4
Warrick	146	158	160	99	1,162	1,725	1,675	23
Washington	171	81	110	84	641	1,087	1,009	13
Wayne	27	26	42	44	398	537	529	5
Wells	15	19	11	33	240	318	243	4
White	34	61	67	51	330	543	549	9
Whitley	12	14	8	18	147	199	188	2
Total	5,507	5,678	5,474	6,757	36,769	60,185	56,989	1,084

TABLE II.

MULES.

Statement showing by Counties, and by Ages, the Number of Mules in Indiana in 1888, *the Total Number in* 1887 *and* 1888, *and the Number Dying in the Latter Year.*

COUNTIES.	One Year Old and Under.	One to Two Years Old.	Two to Three Years Old.	Three to Four Years Old.	Four Years Old and Over.	Total Number all Ages, 1888.	Total Number all Ages, 1887.	Number Dying in 1888.
Adams	14	19	22	55	72	182	153	8
Allen	23	8	9	19	103	162	110	8
Bartholomew	75	86	81	121	1,184	1,547	1,500	45
Benton	32	26	30	40	350	378	443	5
Blackford	4	16	12	11	70	113	114	
Boone	49	70	75	69	176	439	485	2
Brown	48	49	38	30	288	453	597	12
Carroll	29	10	26	26	350	441	479	4
Cass	59	16	18	37	355	485	482	4
Clark	70	62	77	96	313	618	624	18
Clay	105	97	138	159	380	879	604	28
Clinton	19	21	17	36	183	276	302	1
Crawford	44	62	54	51	260	471	515	18
Daviess	123	71	103	151	684	1,132	1,029	19
Dearborn	40	56	65	40	457	658	543	19
Decatur	174	206	144	120	418	1,062	1,187	17
Dekalb	11	21	25	28	175	200	75	
Delaware	39	29	33	33	217	351	384	14
Dubois	194	123	80	94	560	951	911	20
Elkhart	63	34	35	23	121	216	193	7
Fayette	32	28	61	74	154	349	482	5
Floyd	18	18	49	47	97	259	157	15
Fountain	57	51	47	39	426	620	677	19
Franklin	32	33	46	87	462	660	617	21
Fulton	18	13	7	12	136	176	151	6
Gibson	99	120	130	210	900	1,459	1,987	37
Grant	41	24	42	76	250	433	422	11
Greene	144	151	154	118	389	956	802	20
Hamilton	65	87	85	74	262	573	571	9
Hancock	18	9	28	39	186	280	268	
Harrison	72	77	71	70	387	677	629	10
Hendricks	120	91	100	82	484	877	784	30
Henry	18	25	27	26	175	271	278	3
Howard	36	15	17	39	365	472	307	3
Huntington	15	29	20	17	303	384	340	12
Jackson	136	214	149	279	1,020	1,718	1,920	86
Jasper	15	18	9	57	144	243	222	4
Jay	30	33	25	25	161	274	243	4
Jefferson	87	83	54	78	510	812	681	11
Jennings	77	52	55	65	457	706	636	11

TABLE II—Continued.

COUNTIES.	One Year Old and Under.	One to Two Years Old.	Two to Three Years Old.	Three to Four Years Old.	Four Years Old and Over.	Total Number all Ages, 1908.	Total Number all Ages, 1907.	Number Dying in '08.
Johnson	71	78	43	68	586	816	800	8
Knox	88	98	125	145	1,071	1,527	1,543	77
Kosciusko	16	12	23	37	154	242	257	10
Lagrange	5	7	4	17	65	98	91	4
Lake	10	9	9	7	122	157	153	4
Laporte	18	14	10	36	307	385	373	11
Lawrence	126	218	100	88	193	725	699	11
Madison	36	41	19	48	240	384	354	11
Marion	160	310	450	800	1,300	3,020	3,000	[illegible]
Marshall	52	36	30	27	149	294	303	6
Martin	70	158	132	112	238	710	773	18
Miami	44	36	36	84	170	470	453	7
Monroe	79	72	51	43	195	450	460	6
Montgomery	97	84	71	70	637	960	998	12
Morgan	156	123	110	120	476	985	976	14
Newton	36	24	32	33	277	401	347	1
Noble	9	12	9	40	93	163	143	1
Ohio	9	17	11	29	234	300	288	4
Orange	149	160	77	88	307	782	799	16
Owen	41	96	66	97	264	564	597	6
Parke	75	87	71	72	687	992	974	18
Perry	110	113	90	92	449	854	834	12
Pike	137	168	78	94	660	1,137	1,127	17
Porter	14	12	10	18	177	231	208	3
Posey	164	175	259	236	1,245	2,079	1,911	20
Pulaski	19	29	39	27	395	497	502	6
Putnam	144	125	75	105	564	913	922	25
Randolph	56	67	57	84	396	660	686	9
Ripley	106	82	73	66	377	704	744	9
Rush	122	136	86	109	586	939	937	[illegible]
Scott	25	13	22	20	186	266	256	4
Shelby	99	73	67	84	685	1,008	1,000	16
Spencer	96	109	125	149	1,440	1,919	1,911	26
Starke	9	5	4	5	98	121	119	1
Steuben	8	4	2	14	88	116	92	1
St. Joseph	26	26	20	26	239	337	326	4
Sullivan	67	67	72	65	477	748	737	11
Switzerland	25	25	18	15	277	360	350	4
Tippecanoe	63	62	53	44	493	715	705	7
Tipton	35	42	38	31	166	312	311	4
Union	11	5	12	16	169	213	206	3
Vanderburgh	33	24	22	26	1,058	1,163	1,156	14
Vermillion	18	14	16	18	209	275	270	4
Vigo	9	24	42	38	289	402	397	6
Wabash	36	36	36	35	396	539	530	7
Warren	17	24	18	20	236	315	309	4
Warrick	146	96	110	92	1,000	1,444	1,430	18
Washington	110	96	100	86	1,000	1,392	1,386	18
Wayne	15	6	13	14	196	244	239	3
Wells	33	26	19	24	296	398	392	5
White	33	26	24	24	296	403	396	5
Whitley	33	26	4	24	296	383	376	5
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TABLE III.

CATTLE.

Statement showing by Counties and by Ages the Number of Cattle in Indiana in 1888; *the Total Number in* 1887 *and* 1888, *and the Number Dying in the Latter Year; also the Number of Milch Cows in* 1888.

COUNTIES.	One Year Old and Under.	One to Two Years Old.	Two to Three Years Old.	Three Years Old and Over.	Total all ages, including Milch Cows, 1888.	Total all ages, including Milch cows, 1887.	Number Dying in 1888.	Number Milch Cows, 1888.
Adams	4,626	3,210	1,446	4,924	14,206	14,161	250	4,255
Allen	7,347	4,802	3,030	11,690	26,869	24,230	619	11,563
Bartholomew	4,197	2,769	1,819	5,119	13,904	14,455	383	4,927
Benton	3,438	5,148	3,843	5,866	18,295	19,184	239	5,229
Blackford	1,408	1,817	1,010	2,102	6,337	5,402	77	2,411
Boone	5,834	4,432	2,158	2,952	19,376	19,660	396	6,269
Brown	2,112	1,162	808	2,889	6,971	6,549	86	2,761
Carroll	5,131	3,281	1,733	5,345	15,490	15,170	396	5,168
Cass	3,867	2,763	1,959	6,275	14,864	14,719	339	6,077
Clark	2,005	1,680	2,542	4,803	11,030	11,546	383	4,325
Clay	4,075	3,020	1,698	5,189	13,983	13,192	414	4,683
Clinton	5,593	4,021	2,611	6,346	18,571	17,992	302	6,029
Crawford	1,264	979	674	3,576	6,493	6,186	90	2,170
Daviess	3,857	2,660	1,719	6,411	14,647	14,250	259	5,308
Dearborn	2,560	1,459	1,091	5,022	10,132	10,980	108	4,974
Decatur	4,630	3,196	2,880	5,982	16,688	16,448	314	5,614
Dekalb	3,870	2,890	1,500	5,010	13,270	13,659	181	4,739
Delaware	5,291	3,936	2,330	6,683	18,240	17,628	371	6,982
Dubois	3,510	2,591	1,714	4,416	12,231	12,621	320	4,032
Elkhart	5,219	4,424	3,386	6,502	19,731	19,839	94	6,109
Fayette	2,581	2,077	1,218	2,815	8,691	8,429	85	2,569
Floyd	468	303	533	2,444	3,798	3,407	70	1,842
Fountain	5,483	2,969	1,274	5,829	15,552	15,274	278	5,123
Franklin	3,972	2,636	1,644	5,203	13,455	13,300	275	4,923
Fulton	4,542	3,275	2,131	5,593	15,541	14,155	310	5,069
Gibson	4,514	3,070	1,766	5,518	14,818	14,145	320	5,166
Grant	5,678	3,321	1,810	5,896	16,701	15,856	382	5,404
Greene	5,700	4,300	2,400	7,175	19,574	18,654	513	6,093
Hamilton	6,011	3,364	1,957	5,783	17,115	16,717	260	5,329
Hancock	4,230	2,332	1,333	4,900	13,295	12,673	240	4,016
Harrison	2,109	1,645	1,421	4,949	10,124	10,639	205	4,341
Hendricks	5,806	4,441	3,729	7,595	21,571	21,417	281	7,249
Henry	4,990	3,710	1,967	5,702	16,369	16,623	284	5,355
Howard	4,533	2,804	1,222	4,900	13,459	12,411	309	4,611
Huntington	5,581	3,852	1,938	6,069	17,440	16,882	315	5,871
Jackson	3,962	2,964	1,948	4,994	13,868	13,611	278	4,260
Jasper	5,213	6,121	4,262	7,141	22,737	22,983	516	7,088
Jay	4,159	3,510	2,320	5,044	15,033	14,950	303	4,921
Jefferson	2,580	2,033	1,544	5,381	11,538	11,832	67	4,165
Jennings	3,093	2,189	1,386	5,489	12,157	12,281	271	5,257

TABLE IV—Continued.

ES.	No. Grown Sheep.	No. Lambs.	Total in Sheep and Lambs, 1888.	Total Sheep and Lambs, 1887.	No. Dying of Disease in 1888.	No. Dying of Disease in 1887.	Pounds of Wool in 1887.	Pounds of Wool in 1888, (Estimated.)
. . .	7,798	3,535	11,333	13,270	566	302	33,489	32,282
. . .	5,759	2,613	8,372	7,298	267	327	20,401	20,195
. . .	14,138	6,710	20,848	23,135	764	336	67,418	64,054
. . .	30,101	10,283	40,384	47,213	763	867	131,061	140,010
. . .	2,292	1,075	3,367	3,984	103	42	13,676	11,287
. . .	10,448	4,574	15,022	16,543	692	532	64,915	54,584
. . .	9,653	4,811	14,464	17,509	431	382	52,466	50,718
. . .	8,973	4,273	13,246	15,576	475	228	44,987	42,449
. . .	8,225	3,875	12,100	13,450	275	550	30,500	28,700
. . .	13,461	6,491	19,952	21,613	675	429	72,289	73,383
. . .	7,342	3,023	10,365	13,920	473	944	42,982	37,375
. . .	6,553	3,398	9,951	10,726	361	249	24,989	31,714
. . .	11,554	4,829	16,383	18,043	402	581	43,426	40,845
. . .	18,287	6,736	25,023	31,764	620	837	81,339	79,052
. . .	8,744	3,890	12,634	13,855	340	337	41,348	40,392
. . .	1,019	423	1,442	2,928	124	9	2,875	2,715
. . .	21,696	6,658	28,354	34,440	689	770	86,937	81,586
. . .	3,979	2,503	6,482	7,174	147	228	18,143	17,168
. . .	13,388	5,529	18 917	23,833	435	979	39,617	38,212
. . .	22,634	9,487	32,121	38,835	736	1,254	83,753	72,981
. . .	18,753	7,575	26,328	27,781	615	502	77,820	75,182
. . .	4,411	2,358	6,769	7,718	326	376	14,488	13,003
. . .	7,716	3,413	11,129	11,333	322	687	3,245	31,340
. . .	5,742	1,722	7,464	9,384	72	165	31,411	37,594
. . .	3,703	1,704	5,407	5,230	182	270	11,380	10,899
. . .	7,357	3,463	10,820	12,272	307	330	42,844	43,539
. . .	22,230	9,320	31,550	37,872	418	502	74,875	72,220
. . .	9,895	3,909	13,804	15,209	393	496	47,841	41,884
. . .	9,173	4,834	14,007	15,300	240	616	43,299	42,300
. . .	9,850	4,670	14,520	16,891	225	525	37,540	35,250
. . .	4,171	2,030	6,201	7,420	218	484	23,308	20,578
. . .	4,742	2,099	6,841	7,802	176	184	20,576	20,443
. . .	6,927	3,811	10,738	11,897	200	250	33,839	32,740
. . .	667	367	1,034	1,044	29	215	2,368	2,015
. . .	25,570	9,852	35,422	39,689	742	894	81,682	80,024
. . .	14,786	6,795	21,581	21,626	699	447	68,411	68,024
. . .	10,020	5,050	15,070	19,031	765	796	51,028	45,627
. . .	6,997	3,261	10,258	10,901	207	376	30,745	28,019
. . .	8,079	3 633	11,712	13,519	317	329	35,817	33,710
. . .	4.289	2,627	6,916	7,782	255	766	18,400	15,078
. . .	4,160	1,874	6,034	6,580	134	277	16,199	16,588
. . .	2,014	1,008	3,022	4,262	102	98	12,022	11,165
. . .	5,779	3,377	9,156	9,644	189	292	28,396	27,169
. . .	3,249	1,607	4,856	6,245	171	124	13,833	13,763
. . .	9,762	3,678	13,440	14,815	406	285	39,751	39,301
. . .	7.727	2,572	10.299	10.545	224	190	33,883	31,457
. . .	12,213	5,774	17,987	23,544	408	457	42,614	42,658
. . .	11,729	5,939	17,668	12,973	355	593	36,945	33,998
. . .	8,376	4,245	12,621	15,759	442	291	40,318	40,230
. . .	12,748	3,714	16,462	20,249	419	416	45,697	45,711
. . .	6,915	2,865	9,810	10,828	96	125	27.111	26,286
. . .	8,761	4,062	12.823	18,806	361	402	46,999	44,514
. . .	872,782	393,327	1,266,109	1,401,612	36,769	40,232	4,807,524	3,634,159

TABLE IV.

SHEEP.

Statement showing by Counties the Number of Lambs and the Number of Grown Sheep in Indiana in 1888, *and the Totals for* 1888 *and* 1887; *also the Total Number Dying of Disease within the same Period, and the Number of Pounds of Wool Clipped in* 1887, *and the Estimated Number in* 1888.

COUNTIES.	No. Grown Sheep.	No. Lambs.	Total in Sheep and Lambs, 1888.	Total Sheep and Lambs, 1887.	No. Dying of Disease in 1888.	No. Dying of Disease in 1887.	Pounds of Wool in 1887.	Pounds of Wool in 1888, (Estimated).
Adams	11,090	6,811	17,901	17,039	401	418	43,582	43,337
Allen	22,751	11,223	33,974	34,851	969	878	99,054	96,741
Bartholomew	4,877	2,508	7,385	7,522	281	696	16,508	14,098
Benton	3,483	2,569	6,052	6,798	81	123	9,307	9,297
Blackford	6,664	2,228	8,892	10,311	332	267	32,504	33,035
Boone	8,299	3,443	11,742	14,364	323	282	38,043	37,336
Brown	3,083	1,935	5,138	6,017	111	205	18,739	18,524
Carroll	9,321	4,007	13,328	14,100	333	231	27,937	27,3 5
Cass	9,461	4,422	13,883	14,290	486	276	51,089	49,200
Clark	6,206	5,287	11,493	11,607	498	598	33,707	32,796
Clay	5,843	2,672	8,515	9,996	286	276	22,987	22,385
Clinton	6,124	3,388	9,512	10,242	323	243	32,661	31,896
Crawford	5,907	2,775	8,682	8,422	101	237	24,115	13,861
Daviess	7,526	4,778	12,304	14,580	369	560	41,690	40,710
Dearborn	6,165	3,780	9,945	11,989	158	210	26,917	25,602
Decatur	8,715	4,814	13,529	15,255	280	572	39,333	36,646
Dekalb	24,734	9,535	34,269	36,088	944	670	64,425	63,091
Delaware	11,943	4,361	16,304	19,043	488	515	59,980	51,828
Dubois	10,796	4,002	14,798	17,562	259	541	47,206	45,760
Elkhart	28,659	12,355	41,014	48,789	1,021	606	91,472	96,798
Fayette	6,625	2,877	9,502	11,719	185	335	28,137	26,476
Floyd	1,971	1,175	3,146	3,327	73	188	7,448	6,980
Fountain	13,481	8,705	19,186	25,999	723	763	78,101	76,840
Franklin	4,953	3,235	8,188	8,350	649	351	28,858	27,584
Fulton	10,181	4,998	15,179	15,100	662	442	50,919	51,196
Gibson	7,489	3,481	10,969	11,758	350	425	30,290	26,182
Grant	11,491	3,558	15,049	15,320	650	526	62.272	60,072
Greene	20,882	7,812	28,694	33,654	886	1,261	83,310	74,572
Hamilton	11,463	4,516	15,979	16,139	256	529	37,115	33,297
Hancock	5,208	2,625	7,833	8,597	191	164	28,894	26,923
Harrison	7,455	5,265	12,720	13,004	452	436	31,952	30,873
Hendricks	12,281	6,607	18,888	23,369	524	428	67,074	61,764
Henry	7,686	3,844	11,530	11,543	672	640	47,932	41,537
Howard	4,340	1,841	6,181	6,606	187	171	22,535	22,891
Huntington	6,230	3,710	9,940	10,907	367	270	34,680	34 172
Jackson	5,899	3,067	8,966	9,195	188	415	29,437	26,588
Jasper	3,850	1,673	5,523	6,953	122	59	23,111	22,115
Jay	10,399	4,191	14,590	19,633	687	390	59,247	54,925
Jefferson	7,052	4,386	11,438	12,015	199	536	38,771	37,386
Jennings	7,614	3,914	11,528	11,932	349	786	35 674	30,357

TABLE IV—Continued.

UNTIES.	No. Grown Sheep.	No. Lambs.	Total in Sheep and Lambs, 1888.	Total Sheep and Lambs, 1887.	No. Dying of Disease in 1888.	No. Dying of Disease in 1887.	Pounds of Wool in 1887.	Pounds of Wool in 1888. (Estimated.)
	7,798	3,535	11,333	13,270	566	302	33,489	32,282
	5,759	2,613	8,372	7,298	267	327	20,401	20,195
ko	14,138	6,710	20,848	23,135	764	336	67,418	64,054
e	30,101	10,283	40,384	47,213	763	867	131,061	140,010
	2,292	1,075	3,367	3,984	103	42	13,076	11,287
	10,448	4,574	15,022	16,543	692	532	64,915	54,584
ee	9,653	4,811	14,464	17,509	431	382	52,466	50,718	
	8,973	4,273	13,246	15,576	475	228	44,987	42,449
	8,225	3,875	12,100	13,450	275	550	30,500	28,700
l	13,461	6,491	19,952	21,613	675	429	72,289	73,393
	7,342	3,023	10,365	13,920	473	944	42,982	37,375
	6,553	3,398	9,951	10,726	361	249	24,989	31,714
	11,554	4,829	16,383	18,043	402	581	43,426	40,845
nery	18,287	6,736	25,023	31,761	620	837	81,339	79,052
	8,744	3,890	12,634	13,855	340	337	41,348	40,392
	1,019	423	1,442	2,928	124	9	2,875	2,715
	21,696	6,658	28,354	34,440	689	770	86,937	81,586
	3,979	2,503	6,482	7,174	147	228	18,143	17,168
	13,383	5,5 9	18 917	23,833	435	979	39,617	38,212
	22,634	9,487	32,121	38,835	736	1,254	83,763	72,981
	18,753	7,575	26,328	27,781	615	502	77,820	75,182
	4,411	2,3 8	6,769	7,718	226	376	14,488	13,603
	7,716	3,413	11,129	11,333	322	687	3,245	31,340
	5,742	1,722	7,464	9,384	72	165	31,411	37,591
	3,703	1,704	5,407	5,230	182	270	11,260	10,699
	7,357	3,463	10,820	12,272	307	230	42,844	43,539
	22,230	9,320	31,550	37,872	418	502	74,875	72,220
ph	9,895	3,909	13,804	15,230	393	496	47,841	41,884
	9,173	4,834	14,007	15,300	240	616	43,299	42,200
	9,850	4,670	14,520	16,891	225	525	37,540	35,250
	4,171	2,030	6,201	7,420	218	484	23,308	20,278
	4,742	2,099	6,841	7,802	176	184	20,576	20,443
	6,927	3,811	10,738	11,897	200	270	33,809	35,740
	667	367	1,034	1,044	29	215	2,368	2,015
	25,570	9,852	35,422	39,689	742	894	81,682	80,024
ph	14,786	6,795	21,581	21,626	699	447	68,411	68,024
	10,020	5,050	15,070	19,031	765	796	51,028	45,627
land	6,997	3,261	10,258	10,901	207	376	30,745	28,019
noe	8,079	3 635	11,712	13,519	317	329	35,817	33,710
	4,289	2,627	6,916	7,782	255	766	18,400	15,078
	4,160	1,874	6,034	6,580	134	277	16,199	16,588
burgh	2,014	1,008	3,022	4,252	102	98	12,022	11,105
lion	5,779	3,377	9,156	9,644	189	292	28,396	27,469
	3,249	1,607	4,856	6,246	171	124	13,893	13,769
	9,782	3,678	13,440	14,815	496	285	39,751	39,391
	7,757	2,572	10 329	10,545	224	190	33,993	31,467
k	12,213	5,774	17,987	23,544	408	457	42,614	42,658
gton	11,729	5,939	17,668	12,973	355	503	36,845	33,998
	8,376	4,245	12,621	15,759	442	291	40,318	40,230
	12,748	3,714	16,462	20,249	419	416	45,607	45,711
	6,915	2,895	9,810	10,824	96	125	27,111	26,286
r	8,761	4,062	12,823	18,806	261	402	46,999	44,814
otal	872,782	393,327	1,266,109	1,401,612	36,769	40,232	4,807,524	3,434,159

TABLE V.

SHEEP KILLED BY DOGS.

Statement showing by Counties the Number of Sheep Killed by Dogs in 1887 *and* 1888, *the Number of Townships in the State and the Number Reporting Money Paid out on Account of Sheep Killed by Dogs, and the Average Amount Paid by each Township so Reporting.*

COUNTIES.	Number Sheep killed by dogs in 1888.	Number killed by dogs in 1887.	Total number townships in State.	Number townships reporting in 1888.	Amount paid out for sheep killed in 1888.	Average for township, 1888.
Adams	296	128	12	7	$795	$113
Allen	401	429	20	7	734	105
Bartholomew	776	1,110	14	8	420	52
Benton	116	89	11	5	191	38
Blackford	227	245	4	2	264	132
Boone	168	167	12	5	307	61
Brown	106	135	5	3	151	50
Carroll	284	143	13	4	105	26
Cass	453	217	14	9	1,117	124
Clark	378	417	12	7	566	81
Clay	145	675	11	2	51	25
Clinton	800	1,090	13	5	384	77
Crawford	80	145	9	5	155	31
Daviess	231	560	10	6	462	77
Dearborn	169	191	14	6	671	112
Decatur	220	211	9	5	583	116
Dekalb	316	235	13	10	1,160	116
Delaware	509	464	12	7	681	97
Dubois	224	421	12	9	685	76
Elkhart	671	445	16	7	660	94
Fayette	189	207	9	2	168	84
Floyd	60	29	5	4	252	63
Fountain	707	803	11	8	1,050	131
Franklin	400	608	13	5	138	27
Fulton	517	319	8	3	283	94
Gibson	873	1,019	9	5	262	52
Grant	299	129	13	6	1,155	192
Greene	923	986	15	6	181	30
Hamilton	441	269	9	3	615	205
Hancock	233	174	9	6	791	131
Harrison	451	419	13	5	489	98
Hendricks	868	428	12	7	958	136
Henry	166	423	13	9	771	86
Howard	140	163	11	4	151	37
Huntington	188	998	12	8	978	122
Jackson	436	381	11	6	516	86
Jasper	80	71	13	2	59	29
Jay	307	194	12	5	571	114
Jefferson	129	131	10	4	197	49
Jennings	176	72	11	6	480	80

TABLE VI—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of Fatted Hogs.		Number of Stock Hogs.		Number Dying of Disease.	
	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.
Johnson	24,927	25,038	22,210	19,031	3,695	10,(96
Knox	29,297	32,617	23,550	23,690	9,611	10,126
Kosciusko	31,625	29,217	29,030	27,726	2,679	436
Lagrange	22,565	22,229	19,918	19,915	1,017	896
Lake	12,642	13,130	7,486	8,361	713	706
Laporte	18,100	22,557	14,352	14,089	4,811	11,688
Lawrence	12,325	14,038	11,337	10,648	1,798	1,969
Madison	33,429	33,035	25,615	22,543	5,371	10,789
Marion	29,750	29,410	22,350	22,150	7,540	8,710
Marshall	30,986	32,533	24,159	23,946	4,458	3,636
Martin	13,271	13,898	11,835	10,276	1,996	940
Miami	37,996	38,128	26,184	23,430	9,973	17,619
Monroe	7,766	10,295	7,470	9,894	930	755
Montgomery	58,140	57,864	36,279	40,790	11,950	15,195
Morgan	20,282	21,594	16,045	15,644	2,332	7,547
Newton	10,277	10,897	9,258	9,317	375	576
Noble	26,247	26,919	24,619	22,038	2,804	2,051
Ohio	4,003	4,177	3,355	3,273	118	144
Orange	12,611	14,115	11,823	12,219	1,649	904
Owen	14,422	14,343	11,900	12,296	2,099	2,231
Parke	20 563	21,492	18,453	17,661	2,483	9,003
Perry	8,375	7,423	6,758	5,775	1,404	822
Pike	18,822	21,961	16,334	16,914	3,124	3,672
Porter	12,705	12,414	10,320	8,702	549	530
Posey	16,665	16,324	14,047	14,551	3,502	5,170
Pulaski	12,541	12,025	10,928	9,472	512	1,013
Putnam	31,147	33,364	27,463	27,652	3,762	3,394
Randolph	42,049	48,770	34,982	34,341	7,510	10,190
Ripley	11,729	12,475	11,082	11,305	669	658
Rush	49,150	49,226	27,450	28,058	7,450	17,053
Scott	4,971	5,289	4,574	4,550	316	462
Shelby	27,326	27,637	21,786	19,406	3,748	8,295
Spencer	12,910	13,392	12,635	11,884	1,687	1,489
Starke	3,469	3,186	2,885	2,836	944	464
Steuben	22,539	23,901	18,776	17,847	709	599
St. Joseph	14,577	20,374	12,943	13,798	3,532	5,645
Sullivan	30,652	30,160	25,303	24,107	4,670	5,698
Switzerland	6,414	6,230	5,853	5,981	235	317
Tippecanoe	33,956	35,697	24,359	22,293	4,302	5,556
Tipton	29,208	38,240	18,704	17,510	2,806	5,451
Union	14,089	15,552	9,953	9,298	3,859	5,995
Vanderburgh	7,286	7,784	8,325	6,838	1,362	1,384
Vermillion	16,120	16,892	12,400	12,907	1,893	4,948
Vigo	19,466	19,498	13,531	12,540	2,491	4,576
Wabash	34,734	38,762	26,609	25,489	7,152	8,857
Warren	19,472	26,319	12,566	16,401	3,440	5,188
Warrick	13,002	13,028	13,260	12,235	1,874	3,209
Washington	18,473	17,954	14,756	14,235	953	1,649
Wayne	41,931	42,211	28,168	27,152	10,801	11,479
Wells	31,378	34,025	29,601	26,773	6,141	6,402
White	19,036	18,105	14,733	12,923	1,517	2,838
Whitley	21,398	21,341	20,365	20,516	2,751	2,778
Total	2,057,210	2,196,068	1,676,552	1,605,180	326,359	512,692

TABLE VI.

HOGS.

Statement showing by Counties the number of Fatted Hogs and the number of Stock Hogs in Indiana in 1887 *and* 1888, *and the number dying of disease in the same period.*

COUNTIES.	Number of Fatted Hogs.		Number of Stock Hogs.		Number Dying of Disease.	
	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.
Adams	24,141	25,087	18,448	17,699	4,513	4,448
Allen	31,387	30,652	27,225	24,427	4,600	14,913
Bartholomew	27,920	32,291	17,180	18,933	4,396	4,180
Benton	28,825	30,984	17,944	18,023	2,884	3,389
Blackford	12,339	13,769	10,718	11,460	3,582	4,296
Boone	41,259	49,660	32,600	36,067	9,531	11,156
Brown	7,507	5,459	7,667	6,191	538	469
Carroll	29,109	31,048	22,756	22,346	4,848	10,129
Cass	26,326	30,930	25,952	27,457	3,735	5,786
Clark	12,327	11,846	8,242	8,161	1,920	1,922
Clay	15,679	15,871	13,503	12,392	1,822	1,894
Clinton	44,350	42,613	31,259	30,930	3,345	11,128
Crawford	4,438	5,239	4,571	4,321	390	268
Daviess	22,602	22,450	21,393	20,440	3,149	4,809
Dearborn	7,033	7,520	7,375	7,352	922	647
Decatur	27,024	27,287	22,263	20,145	3,320	9,567
Dekalb	23,595	23,053	20,671	19,775	1,330	2,461
Delaware	27,572	29,079	30,169	23,583	7,545	14,599
Dubois	12,779	14,992	11,443	11,797	2,691	2,723
Elkhart	23,004	23,286	21,291	20,860	5,102	2,310
Fayette	13,042	13 276	12,443	9,822	2,919	7,642
Floyd	3,993	4,163	2,850	2,707	125	791
Fountain	29,226	29,349	21,825	21,594	3,570	11,967
Franklin	18,245	19,132	16,210	15,363	5,387	9,201
Fulton	18,993	18,269	15,848	14,682	4,231	6,928
Gibson	30,542	29,656	27,512	26,394	10,067	10,471
Grant	45,251	47,232	32,363	30,499	8,456	18,518
Greene	24,725	25,972	18,689	17,206	2,530	4,738
Hamilton	44,097	45,926	39,928	38,220	4,820	13,177
Hancock	25,842	27,082	22,881	19,560	3,386	11,540
Harrison	14,856	15,935	14,401	13,231	1,453	1,833
Hendricks	40,199	40,618	33,788	31,909	4,598	10,704
Henry	33,834	35,726	28,947	20,483	8,570	10,527
Howard	32,039	53,051	21,094	19,683	6,871	9,240
Huntington	27,812	29,780	26,078	21,731	6,385	12,099
Jackson	18,549	20,329	17,563	16,167	2,682	6,247
Jasper	16,459	23,183	12,086	10,390	677	962
Jay	33,454	34,228	31,468	30,346	3,592	2,857
Jefferson	8,740	9,916	7,842	8,045	664	684
Jennings	11,384	12,037	11,389	11,170	1,136	1,694

TABLE VII—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Cattle Slaughtered.		Hogs Slaughtered.		Sheep Slaughtered.	
	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.
Johnson	520	652	8,307	7,683	747	744
Knox	2,293	1,434	20,180	19,197	1,147	706
Kosciusko	1,239	1,110	9,555	8,920	423	335
Lagrange	1,208	1,196	6,675	6,311	395	416
Lake	205,967	152,810	4,913	3,093	709	812
Laporte	2,440	3,012	7,477	7,281	1,314	1,436
Lawrence	832	1,107	5,320	5,511	262	238
Madison	969	898	8,683	7,606	807	809
Marion	35,450	31,038	538,500	498,500	16,955	15,191
Marshall	1,489	1,537	9,123	10,041	975	1,031
Martin	280	221	8,884	8,905	263	269
Miami	4,364	3,757	10,516	9,630	826	622
Monroe	325	235	3,354	3,601	818	803
Montgomery	2,075	1,980	13,353	13,278	658	503
Morgan	786	798	6,407	6,153	347	294
Newton	839	729	2,888	2,750	208	257
Noble	1,073	1,137	7,926	8,638	282	264
Ohio	457	473	3,197	3,054	464	653
Orange	937	813	8,265	9,587	494	312
Owen	994	706	6,959	6,336	489	492
Parke	752	845	6,052	6,947	530	547
Perry	776	704	9,102	8,057	884	723
Pike	758	511	9,662	10,687	353	347
Porter	1,888	1,737	3,585	2,964	329	287
Posey	1,465	1,675	9,169	9,688	520	500
Pulaski	1,242	1,106	8,439	8,805	989	976
Putnam	1,441	1,510	8,250	8,845	921	921
Randolph	1,755	2,092	12,516	13,289	477	446
Ripley	1,034	1,187	5,654	6,233	452	487
Rush	1,176	1,085	9,750	10,262	610	548
Scott	303	495	3,583	3,668	283	233
Shelby	483	584	8,899	9,441	401	497
Spencer	1,205	1,130	8,966	9,562	789	932
Starke	159	108	2,413	2,006	166	238
Steuben	1,254	1,571	7,216	8,912	471	549
St. Joseph	2,785	2,580	7,742	8,574	1,163	1,097
Sullivan	569	470	9,396	8,650	368	313
Switzerland	749	765	4,566	3,773	391	413
Tippecanoe	2,208	2,515	16,495	16,847	3,671	3,717
Tipton	898	488	7,211	5,220	217	276
Union	713	606	2,658	2 636	204	221
Vanderburgh	3,242	2,602	17,759	16,761	2,485	1,878
Vermillion	781	627	6,668	5,828	299	271
Vigo	3,415	3,568	10,689	10,875	2,798	1,889
Wabash	2,664	2,896	24,026	27,472	824	981
Warren	263	258	4,410	4,265	670	761
Warrick	1,835	1,908	9,890	8,447	744	846
Washington	870	591	9,439	8,344	445	482
Wayne	2,100	2,060	9,540	9,211	1,371	1,278
Wells	856	831	10,746	9,921	359	470
White	537	655	6,107	5,890	718	813
Whitley	880	900	8,731	9,666	1,072	1,231
Total	360,795	299,617	1,309,618	1,245,596	82,553	81,134

TABLE VII.

SLAUGHTERED ANIMALS.

Statement showing by Counties the Number of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep Slaughtered for Food in Indiana in 1887 *and* 1888.

COUNTIES.	Cattle Slaughtered.		Hogs Slaughtered.		Sheep Slaughtered.	
	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.
Adams	1,318	913	7,639	7,246	328	356
Allen	2,294	2,799	18,548	13,882	1,804	1,927
Bartholomew	803	678	7,799	8,187	1,020	1,511
Benton	477	222	3,168	2,543	378	321
Blackford	541	436	3,149	3,053	103	253
Boone	888	444	9,716	9,990	96	116
Brown	189	110	4,352	3,804	160	259
Carroll	1 293	1,161	8,610	7,781	271	389
Cass	4,080	4,921	7,510	6,011	2,212	2,112
Clark	1,358	1,381	4,857	4,877	664	741
Clay	923	904	5,909	6,099	621	643
Clinton	1,064	957	10,685	10,913	611	722
Crawford	248	126	3,713	3,146	134	127
Daviess	501	400	9,988	10,500	378	650
Dearborn	1,566	1,951	5,255	4,525	1,349	1,764
Decatur	1,409	1,399	9,218	9,977	988	960
Dekalb	1,775	1,875	8,968	7,957	864	951
Delaware	3,807	3,891	12,606	10,130	1,848	2,252
Dubois	1,846	1,681	13,408	12,310	806	921
Elkhart	2,712	2,781	11,574	12,428	2,501	2,617
Fayette	1,078	1,038	4,567	5,073	247	240
Floyd	1,246	1,552	3,626	2,589	368	407
Fountain	823	731	6,650	6,817	695	531
Franklin	2,335	2,482	8,059	8,918	554	660
Fulton	1,609	1,744	6,249	6,096	285	218
Gibson	1,466	1,280	12,957	10,216	1,032	642
Grant	1,682	1,429	11,366	12,216	279	313
Greene	739	453	10,762	9,046	905	1,121
Hamilton	1,365	1,075	12,285	10,819	787	337
Hancock	826	954	8,453	7,224	290	230
Harrison	748	898	11,376	10,639	253	237
Hendricks	904	993	9,720	11,033	1,153	1,268
Henry	1,939	2,012	9,737	9,148	437	553
Howard	1,515	1,469	7,174	8,849	322	433
Huntington	3,612	2,587	11,344	9,874	594	503
Jackson	799	376	10,034	9,650	587	638
Jasper	729	765	4,648	4,394	329	345
Jay	790	617	10,957	9,935	300	166
Jefferson	826	786	7,636	5,008	687	686
Jennings	1,079	967	5,535	5,472	556	699

TABLE VII—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Cattle Slaughtered.		Hogs Slaughtered.		Sheep Slaughtered.	
	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.
Johnson	520	652	8,307	7,083	747	744
Knox	2,293	1,434	20,180	19,197	1,147	705
Kosciusko	1,239	1,110	9,555	8,920	423	335
Lagrange	1,208	1,196	6,675	6,311	395	416
Lake	205,967	152,810	4,913	3,093	709	812
Laporte	2,440	3,012	7,477	7,281	1,314	1,436
Lawrence	832	1,107	5,320	5,511	262	238
Madison	969	898	8,683	7,606	807	609
Marion	35,450	31,038	538,500	498,500	16,955	15,191
Marshall	1,499	1,537	9,123	10,041	975	1,031
Martin	280	221	8,884	8,905	263	269
Miami	4,364	3,757	10,516	9,630	826	622
Monroe	325	235	3,354	3,601	818	903
Montgomery	2,075	1,980	13,353	13,278	658	703
Morgan	786	798	6,407	6,153	347	294
Newton	839	729	2,888	2,750	208	257
Noble	1,073	1,137	7,926	8,638	282	264
Ohio	457	473	3,197	3,054	464	553
Orange	937	813	8,265	9,587	491	512
Owen	994	706	6,959	6,336	499	492
Parke	752	845	6,952	6,947	530	547
Perry	776	704	9,102	8,057	894	723
Pike	758	511	9,662	10,687	353	347
Porter	1,898	1,737	3,585	2,964	329	287
Posey	1,465	1,675	9,169	9,688	520	509
Pulaski	1,242	1,106	8,439	8,805	989	976
Putnam	1,441	1,510	8,250	8,845	921	921
Randolph	1,755	2,092	12,516	13,299	477	446
Ripley	1,034	1,187	5,854	6,253	452	487
Rush	1,176	1,085	9,750	10,262	610	548
Scott	303	495	3,583	3,608	283	233
Shelby	483	584	8,869	9,441	401	497
Spencer	1,205	1,130	8,968	9,592	789	932
Starke	159	108	2,413	2,006	166	238
Steuben	1,254	1,571	7,216	8,912	471	549
St. Joseph	2,785	2,580	7,742	8,574	1,163	1,097
Sullivan	589	470	9,800	8,950	368	313
Switzerland	749	765	4,596	3,773	391	413
Tippecanoe	2,208	2,515	16,495	16,847	3,671	3,717
Tipton	498	488	7,211	5,220	217	276
Union	713	606	2,658	2,636	201	221
Vanderburgh	3,242	2,892	17,759	16,761	2,485	1,878
Vermillion	781	627	6,698	6,828	299	271
Vigo	3,415	3,508	10,889	10,875	2,798	1,899
Wabash	2,864	2,886	24,028	27,472	824	981
Warren	263	278	4,410	4,295	670	761
Warrick	1,835	1,908	9,860	8,447	744	846
Washington	970	991	9,439	8,344	445	482
Wayne	2,100	2,080	9,540	9,211	1,371	1,278
Wells	996	891	10,746	9,921	359	470
White	587	656	6,107	5,860	718	813
Whitley	880	900	8,731	9,866	1,072	1,231
Total	360,796	299,817	1,909,818	1,246,598	82,553	81,134

SOCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE I.

INMATES OF COUNTY ASYLUMS.

Number of Inmates of County Asylums by Age, Sex, Nature of Disability, and Number Died, for 1888, *as Reported by Superintendents of County Asylums.*

COUNTIES.	Number and Sex.			Over 16 Years.		Under 16 Y'rs.		Nature of Disability.							
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Blind.	Deaf and Dumb.	Idiotic.	Insane.	Crippled.	Old Age.	Sick, Sent for Med. Tr'tm't.	Died.
Adams	14	7	21	9	5	5	2	1	. .	4	1	8	5	6	3
Allen	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Bartholomew	18	27	45	15	24	3	3	3	1	1	17	5	9	9	6
Benton	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Blackford	5	8	13	2	9	3	1	. .	1	5	2	4	4	. .	1
Boone	18	18	36	9	15	9	3	. .	. .	5	2	3	4	1	7
Brown	5	5	10	5	4	. .	1	. .	. .	3	1	1	1	. .	. .
Carroll	11	19	30	11	12	. .	7	1	. .	2	5	4	8	2	3
Cass	34	33	67	30	28	4	5	1	2	5	8	3	10	12	10
Clark	36	14	50	34	11	2	3	1	. .	6	16	4	14	6	4
Clay	21	16	37	20	15	1	1	2	1	4	5	1	5	. .	5
Clinton	21	18	39	19	16	2	2	. .	. .	5	6	7	6	4	2
Crawford	9	4	13	6	3	3	1	1	. .	1	2	1	. .	. .	. .
Daviess	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Dearborn	30	11	41	26	10	4	1	1	2	5	10	1	15	16	6
Decatur	19	21	40	14	20	5	1	. .	. .	3	3	1	24	9	. .
Dekalb	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Delaware	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Dubois	14	6	20	9	5	5	1	. .	1	6	2	2	4	. .	6
Elkhart	26	17	43	26	17	. .	. .	1	. .	12	6	. .	9	2	11
Fayette	26	20	46	16	15	10	5	1	1	2	3	1	14	. .	2
Floyd	37	42	79	35	40	2	2	3	. .	4	6	3	4	40	6
Fountain	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Franklin	27	23	50	27	22	. .	1	5	. .	3	12	2	29	3	9
Fulton	14	13	27	10	10	4	3	. .	. .	1	5	. .	8	. .	. .
Gibson	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Grant	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Greene	11	12	23	8	10	3	2	2	. .	17	3	3	2	6	3
Hamilton	30	24	54	27	21	3	3	4	. .	. .	8	6	16	4	6
Hancock	20	30	50	17	19	13	11	1	4	4	2	4	3	2	4
Harrison	24	19	43	16	12	8	7	1	. .	10	6	3	8	. .	5
Hendricks	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Henry	22	16	38	22	16	. .	. .	1	1	1	4	1	20	. .	5
Howard	23	16	39	17	15	6	1	. .	. .	6	4	1	7	. .	3
Huntington	19	10	29	17	10	2	. .	2	. .	3	5	2	9	2	5
Jackson	14	12	26	8	11	5	1	. .	. .	6	1	3	1	. .	1
Jasper	11	3	14	9	2	2	1	. .	. .	3	6	. .	. .	. .	3
Jay	32	25	57	15	14	14	11	2	2	8	4	2	6	2	4
Jefferson	25	29	54	23	25	2	4	. .	. .	1	22	5	5	. .	. .
Jennings	29	17	46	24	15	5	2	. .	. .	5	8	2	2	. .	6

TABLE I—Continued.

OUNTIES.	Number and Sex.			Over 16 Years.		Under 16 Y'rs.		Nature of Disability.							
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Blind.	Deaf and Dumb.	Idiotic.	Insane.	Crippled.	Old Age.	Sick, Sent for Med. Tr'tm't.	Died.
ion															
	15	21	36	14	16	1	5		1	4	5	3	2		6
usko															
ange.	10	12	22	10	11		1		5	3	4	3	6	5	5
	12	6	18	11	6	1		1		1	10	5	10	15	4
rte.	17	11	28	17	11			2		4	7	3	6	6	8
ence.	21	10	31	14	8	7	2	2		2	6	1	5	5	6
son															
on	196	54	250	196	53		1	8	2	1	74	25	120	70	
hall	18	8	26	18	8				8	6	4	8			
n	18	24	42	7	19	11	5	1	2	7	1	2	1	13	4
ii															
oe	19	16	35	14	11	5	5	2		3	3	7	5	6	2
gomery	22	14	36	22	13		1	1		6	7	4	3		6
an.	16	16	32	14	15	2	1	3	1	2	2	10	5		2
on.	4	2	6	3	1	1	1				3		1	2	
s.	15	13	28	13	13	2		1		4	4	6	7	1	11
	4	4	8	4	4						2		3	1	
ge	9	11	20	7	8	2	3	2		5	1	1	6	1	3
	14	10	24	14	8		2	2	5	5	5	5	6		5
e.	17	16	33	14	15	3	1	3		3	13	4	8	40	5
r	21	10	31	18	9	3	1	2	2	5	8	5	6		
v.	14	14	28	8	12	6	2	1		3	3	1	2	50	3
ski.															
am.															
dolph.	18	16	34	16	10	2	6	2		3	4	2	7		6
y	19	14	33	13	14	6				9	9	7	4	6	6
	20	11	31	19	11	1				1	2	2	3		3
	6	3	9	6	2		1					1		1	3
y	30	20	50	21	18	9	2		3	14	7	5	4	1	3
cer.	7	10	17	7	9		1		4	1	6	3		3	4
te	5	7	12	3	3	2	4	1			1	4	5		
ben	18	6	24	11	4	7	2			2	1	3	5		1
seph	31	7	38	31	7			1		7	8	2		6	5
van															
terland	24	22	46	16	18	8	4	6	2	17	10	9	8	5	3
ecanoe.			63					2	1	4	22	4	30		7
on	4	4	8	2	2	2	2			1	3		3	1	
n	11	6	17	10	5	1	1			3	1		3		
derburgh.	43	31	74	40	29	3	2	3		2	20	2	17		18
hillion	9	15	24	9	13		2	1			8			15	1
ash.	32	24	56	24	17	8	7			12	8	3	10	8	9
ren.	11	8	19	11	8			1		6	6	1	4	1	2
rick															
hington	23	29	52	16	19	7	10	2	1	8	4	2	9	1	1
ne															
s															
e.	12	5	17	11	5	1		1	1	6	2	1	3	1	
ley.	21	13	34	19	11	2	2	2	1	2	6	4	6		4
Total	1,451	1,058	2,572	1,229	897	221	163	87	54	305	478	231	575	392	274

TABLE II.

DIVORCES.

Statement showing by Counties the number of Divorces Granted in Indiana in 1888, whether upon the Petition of the Wife or the Husband, and the Causes therefor, as reported by Circuit Clerks.

COUNTIES.	Divorces Gr't'd.			Cause of Complaint.						
	To the Wife.	To the Husband.	Total.	Adultery.	Impotency.	Abandonment.	Cruel Treatment.	Drunkenness.	Failure to Provide.	Criminal Conviction.
Adams	7	3	10	3	. . .	1	4	. . .	1	1
Allen	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Bartholomew	20	5	25	10	. . .	3	5	2	3	2
Benton	5	2	7	. . .	. . .	5	2	. . .	. . .	. . .
Blackford	7	2	9	2	. . .	4	1	. . .	2	. . .
Boone	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Brown	4	. . .	4	. . .	. . .	4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Carroll	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Cass	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Clark	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Clay	42	9	51	10	. . .	20	13	5	3	. . .
Clinton	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Crawford	4	3	7	. . .	. . .	7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Daviess	17	5	22	1	. . .	3	. . .	17	1	. . .
Dearborn	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Decatur	5	2	7	4	. . .	1	. . .	2	. . .	. . .
Dekalb	18	7	25	3	. . .	10	7	3	2	. . .
Delaware	25	7	32	3	. . .	14	11	1	2	1
Dubois	. . .	. . .	49	1	2	19	2	13	. . .	12
Elkhart	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Fayette	10	5	15	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Floyd	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Fountain	6	2	8	. . .	. . .	5	2	. . .	. . .	1
Franklin	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Fulton	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Gibson	14	3	17	. . .	. . .	15	1	. . .	1	. . .
Grant	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Greene	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Hamilton	14	7	21	1	. . .	7	5	3	5	. . .
Hancock	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Harrison	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Hendricks	. . .	. . .	16	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Henry	9	4	13	1	. . .	10	. . .	2	. . .	. . .
Howard	32	8	40	1	. . .	13	17	1	8	. . .
Huntington	14	5	19	3	. . .	9	2	3	1	1
Jackson	16	5	21	2	. . .	9	5	4	. . .	1
Jasper	. . .	. . .	3	. . .	. . .	1	1	1	. . .	. . .
Jay	12	1	13	1	. . .	9	. . .	1	2	. . .
Jefferson	10	2	12	1	. . .	4	3	. . .	4	. . .
Jennings	3	. . .	3	. . .	. . .	1	1	. . .	. . .	1

TABLE II—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Divorces Gr't'd.			Cause of Complaint.						
	To the Wife.	To the Husband.	Total.	Adultery.	Impotency.	Abandonment.	Cruel Treatment.	Drunkenness.	Failure to Provide.	Criminal Conviction.
	17	6	23							
	32	6	38	4		20	4	3	7	
to	26	11	37	2		10	23		1	1
e										
	13	2	15	1		3	4	2	5	
e										
	42	21	63	7		15	8	14	18	1
l										
nery	20	6	26							
	9	3	12			6	3	3		
	19	7	26	3		15	3		5	
	1	4	5			4		1		
	6	1	7			3	1		2	1
	8	2	10			5	5			
	10	6	16	5		9	1	1		
	16	5	21			10			9	2
	6	6	12	2		5	3		2	
	11	12	23	2		1	2		18	
h										
	5	2	7			7				
	9	3	12			9	3			
	4	1	5	1	2		2			
	21	15	36	8		16	5	1	6	
	5	5	10	1		6	1		2	
	24	4	28	3		5	6	4	10	
ph										
	19	3	22	5		13	2	1	1	
and	6	2	8	3		3	1	1		
noe	40	11	51	5		10	18	5	10	3
	12	4	16							
ourgh										
ion	8	4	12			10		1		1
	10	8	18	3		10	1	3		1
gton										
	16	6	22							
	14	4	18	1		11	4	1		1
			7							
	8	4	12	1		5	6			
d	731	261	1,065	104	4	385	188	99	131	22

TABLE III.

NATURALIZATION.

Statement showing by Counties the number and Nativity of Persons Naturalized in Indiana in 1888, *as reported by Circuit Clerks.*

COUNTIES.	Austria.	British America and Canada.	Denmark.	England.	Ireland.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Russia.	Sweden and Norway.	Switzerland.	All Other Countries.	Total.
Adams				1			1						2
Allen					2								4
Bartholomew							2						2
Benton	1	1		2		1		3			1	6	15
Blackford							1					1	2
Boone													
Brown													
Carroll													
Cass													
Clark													
Clay	12	1		35	15	2	1	11	2	1		14	94
Clinton													
Crawford													
Daviess				3			4						7
Dearborn													
Decatur	5						4					1	10
Dekalb				1			1						2
Delaware	1												1
Dubois							5				2	1	8
Elkhart													
Fayette													
Floyd													
Fountain				1	1	1	2			1			6
Franklin													
Fulton													
Gibson													
Grant													
Greene													
Hamilton							2						2
Hancock													
Harrison													
Hendricks										1			1
Henry													
Howard				12	1	1	1					18	33
Huntington		1		2		1			2			1	7
Jackson							3						3
Jasper				12		6						12	30
Jay				1			1						2
Jefferson				4			4		1				9
Jennings							1						1

TABLE III—Continued.

OUNTIES.	Austria.	British America and Canada.	Denmark.	England.	Ireland.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Russia.	Sweden and Norway.	Switzerland.	All Other Countries.	Total.
)				2			5		2				2
ko					1		1					3	5
ge	1	7	2	6	5	1	130		2	26	9	17	206
ce													
n					2		3						5
ll													
mery	1			3	1				1				6
		1		1	1		2			1	1	1	8
							3				4	1	8
							5				1		6
						1	1				1	3	6
ph	1						3	1					4
					2		3						4
							1						3
				1					1				2
							7						7
	4			1	1		7				1	8	22
							1						1
ph													
land							1						1
noe		4		12	18	1	94		8	6	2	11	156
burgh													
ion				1									1
		1					1		2		1		5
gton													
				2	4		4	1					11
		1			3	1	5						10
		2					2				1		5
otal	26	19	2	83	57	16	312	16	21	36	24	90	702

TABLE IV.

THE POPULAR VOTE.

Statement Showing the Number of Votes Cast at the November Election, 1888, for President and Governor in the State of Indiana.

COUNTIES.	For President.				For Governor.			
	Harrison, Republican.	Cleveland, Democrat.	Fisk, Prohibition.	Streeter, Union Labor.	Hovey, Republican.	Matson, Democrat.	Hughes, Prohibition.	Autrey, Union Labor.
Adams	1,277	2,936	141	9	1,284	2,929	137	19
Allen	5,455	9,692	162	96	5,443	9,685	165	96
Bartholomew	2,742	3,109	69	6	2,730	3,113	75	4
Benton	1,626	1,425	62	3	1,629	1,424	63	3
Blackford	1,141	1,232	59	18	1,138	1,233	59	18
Boone	3,441	3,324	104	160	3,441	3,320	109	26
Brown	661	1,538	63	11	662	1,534	63	11
Carroll	2,607	2,560	130	28	2,608	2,560	129	28
Cass	3,822	4,221	162	43	3,818	4,206	163	30
Clark	3,206	3,788	46	3	3,202	3,794	43	4
Clay	3,711	3,778	130	98	3,743	3,771	133	98
Clinton	3,519	3,278	137	34	3,518	3,276	140	34
Crawford	1,445	1,628	22	10	1,447	1,628	21	10
Daviess	2,691	2,689	6	39	2,692	2,682	3	39
Dearborn	2,648	3,531	57	32	2,645	3,534	55	32
Decatur	2,663	2,400	67	5	2,660	2,398	71	4
Dekalb	2,879	3,160	141	41	2,875	3,148	151	42
Delaware	4,227	2,368	181	17	4,220	2,371	184	17
Dubois	1,220	2,986	17	2	1,221	2,984	17	2
Elkhart	4,955	4,464	322	47	4,962	4,449	333	46
Fayette	1,953	1,471	24	. . .	1,948	1,476	25	. . .
Floyd	2,947	3,824	86	15	2,938	3,834	85	16
Fountain	2,608	2,525	31	114	2,610	2,526	27	115
Franklin	1,712	2,872	37	. . .	1,713	2,874	35	. . .
Fulton	2,053	2,163	76	4	2,048	2,162	80	4
Gibson	2,953	2,721	238	25	2,946	2,723	257	26
Grant	3,929	2,960	393	1	3,918	2,982	386	1
Greene	2,934	2,659	36	18	2,930	2,665	38	18
Hamilton	3,599	2,412	380	21	3,595	2,404	406	21
Hancock	1,986	2,576	75	8	1,985	2,580	74	8
Harrison	2,133	2,529	26	77	2,134	2,526	27	77
Hendricks	3,297	2,683	241	3	3,286	2,679	244	3
Henry	3,849	2,277	250	51	3,844	2,284	257	51
Howard	3,604	2,202	237	89	3,599	2,197	236	89
Huntington	3,539	3,481	186	3	3,567	3,474	186	3
Jackson	2,263	3,235	19	18	2,264	3,225	19	18
Jasper	1,804	1,663	78	21	1,802	1,662	78	21
Jay	2,811	2,741	181	72	2,810	2,741	171	72
Jefferson	3,321	2,709	85	. . .	3,313	2,708	129	. . .
Jennings	2,057	1,988	95	25	2,051	1,989	96	25

TABLE IV—Continued.

UNTIES.	For President,				For Governor.			
	Harrison, Republican.	Cleveland, Democrat.	Fisk, Prohibition.	Streeter, Union Labor.	Hovey, Republican.	Matson, Democrat.	Hughes, Prohibition.	Milroy, Union Labor.
. . . . .	2,168	2,594	65	162	2,159	2,602	48	161
. . . . .	2,922	3,621	161	3	2,913	3,627	159	3
. . . . .	4,147	3,081	191	6	4,139	3,080	200	6
. . . . .	2,262	1,516	133	35	2,256	1,506	138	40
. . . . .	2,543	2,068	77	6	2,544	2,072	4	3
. . . . .	3,722	4,607	93	16	3,746	4,587	92	14
. . . . .	2,256	1,814	9	5	2,255	1,813	8	4
. . . . .	3,436	3,928	199	29	3,436	3,928	197	26
. . . . .	17,139	17,515	399	57	17,021	17,619	399	58
. . . . .	2,582	3,188	101	38	2,587	3,190	100	31
. . . . .	1,391	1,558	8	3	1,394	1,555	8	3
. . . . .	3,042	3,492	145	36	3,032	3,495	148	34
. . . . .	2,054	1,815	84	35	2,050	1,819	86	32
v	4,011	3,763	89	29	4,006	3,773	86	28
. . . . .	2,500	2,077	76	13	2,488	2,080	80	11
. . . . .	1,283	860	68	14	1,282	861	70	14
. . . . .	3,026	2,979	137	14	3,011	2,993	137	15
. . . . .	726	585	2	1	725	588	2	1
. . . . .	1,779	1,654	10	. . . .	1,778	1,656	8	. . . .
. . . . .	1,632	1,918	70	. . . .	1,625	1,923	71	. . . .
. . . . .	2,764	2,159	178	87	2,772	2,151	175	85
. . . . .	1,974	2,007	3	1	1,976	2,007	3	1
. . . . .	2,197	2,098	19	78	2,209	2,091	19	78
. . . . .	2,427	2,018	143	7	2,427	2,011	148	7
. . . . .	2,369	2,684	96	32	2,411	2,641	91	27
. . . . .	1,223	1,446	37	15	1,220	1,446	42	14
. . . . .	2,570	3,016	99	14	2,555	3,024	88	17
. . . . .	4,629	2,256	180	45	4,628	2,249	184	44
. . . . .	2,404	2,381	40	5	2,404	2,381	40	3
. . . . .	2,713	2,292	146	21	2,700	2,299	139	21
. . . . .	743	1,030	27	. . . .	742	1,030	27	. . . .
. . . . .	2,877	3,409	180	11	2,879	3,412	177	12
. . . . .	2,733	2,685	20	4	2,736	2,684	20	3
. . . . .	834	904	26	2	833	904	26	2
. . . . .	2,352	1,348	118	30	2,351	1,347	117	33
. . . . .	4,929	5,257	198	14	4,921	5,256	208	14
. . . . .	1,902	3,382	38	26	1,905	3,377	40	26
, ...	1,560	1,637	5	57	1,562	1,629	4	65
. . . . .	5,072	4,281	120	27	5,058	4,287	116	31
. . . . .	2,042	2,370	109	24	2,038	2,373	114	23
h	1,108	868	42	6	1,103	864	50	6
. . . . .	6,027	5,889	65	14	6,109	5,846	45	12
. . . . .	1,730	1,438	49	87	1,733	1,435	47	89
. . . . .	6,273	6,102	52	160	6,265	6,106	52	155
. . . . .	3,986	2,555	261	22	3,985	2,558	263	21
. . . . .	1,847	1,017	38	15	1,845	1,019	35	14
. . . . .	2,361	2,557	62	38	2,375	2,551	57	36
. . . . .	1,847	2,389	14	8	1,847	2,397	13	8
. . . . .	6,138	3,653	266	20	6,132	3,651	272	19
. . . . .	1,926	2,942	286	28	1,915	2 939	291	27
. . . . .	1,942	2,017	69	17	1,943	2,021	65	17
. . . . .	2,133	2,325	148	13	2,129	2,320	161	13
. . . . .	263,361	261,013	9,881	2,694	263,194	260,994	9,920	2,702

ECONOMIC STATISTICS.

TABLE I.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

County Officers, Grand and Petit Jurors, Coroners' Inquests, Enumerating, Assesssing, Road Viewing, Surveying and County Superintendents and Institutes for 1888.

COUNTIES.	County Officers, except County Superintendents.	Grand and Petit Jurors, and Bailiffs.	Coroners' Inquests.	Enumerating, Assessing and Appraising.	Road Viewing and Surveying.	County Superintendents and Institutes.
Adams	$3,907	$2,047	. . . .	$1,473	$118	$1,218
Allen	15,982	6,509	$614	3,969	4,754	1,858
Bartholomew	7,328	4,607	488	2,378	376	1,250
Benton	4,186	2,881	44	1,116	52	1,200
Blackford	3,202	2,213	102	781	491	396
Boone	9,199	3,067	353	1,955	315	1,296
Brown	3,496	982	277	604	29	650
Carroll	3,690	3,479	148	1,600	833	1,502
Cass	11,884	5,957	488	2,689	A	1,900
Clark	5,260	6,549	294	5,088	. . . .	1,520
Clay	4,844	2,443	289	2,504	220	1,314
Clinton	4,638	6,677	72	2,280	236	1,300
Crawford	3,905	1,032	175	868	33	757
Daviess	4,811	4,337	264	1,941	514	1,230
Dearborn	5,693	3,471	382	2,008	2,097	1,178
Decatur	5,307	3,834	131	1,480	56	1,106
Dekalb	5,992	5,684	199	2,404	225	1,318
Delaware	7,645	3,669	139	1,610	209	1,202
Dubois	4,139	1,323	128	1,652	118	1,123
Elkhart	6,198	2,751	114	2,266	612	1,354
Fayette	3,388	2,083	88	962	54	1,158
Floyd	5,849	4,486	448	2,650	100	1,015
Fountain	6,302	2,035	463	2,401	363	1,250
Franklin	5,038	3,193	143	1,444	577	1,110
Fulton	4,777	2,115	99	1,251	599	1,209
Gibson	4,506	3,800	90	1,617	330	1,196
Grant	6,650	4,332	75	2,615	124	1,205
Greene	4,315	3,803	74	1,801	291	1,253
Hamilton	4,608	5,631	254	1,820	456	1,254
Hancock	5,949	3,099	791	1,597	198	1,129
Harrison	4,391	2,200	108	1,666	234	1,174
Hendricks	4,485	3,382	40	2,089	53	1,329
Henry	6,166	4,698	87	1,848	89	1,306
Howard	5,791	5,202	189	1,566	402	1,250
Huntington	5,435	3,358	311	2,453	18	1,144
Jackson	3,382	4,354	951	2,040	1,594	1,196
Jasper	3,741	5,094	28	1,244	. . . .	1,195
Jay	4,847	4,032	196	1,929	3,502	1,310
Jefferson	4,593	4,149	223	1,944	190	1,302
Jennings	3,177	2,012	49	1,322	384	1,091

TABLE I—Continued.

UNTIES.	County Officers, except County Superintendents.	Grand and Petit Jurors, and Bailiffs.	Coroners' Inquests.	Enumerating, Assessing and Appraising.	Road Viewing and Surveying.	County Superintendents and Institutes.
. . . . .	$6,668	$1,761	$214	$2,099	$236	$1,280
. . . . .	5,495	4,023	346	1,611	205	1,226
. . . . .	6,230	3,156	243	1,955	977	1,239
. . . . .	3,060	4,081	10	956	200	1,134
. . . . .	5,232	1,500	200	1,443	600	991
. . . . .	5,875	1,998	456	2,836	2,893	1,186
. . . . .	3,936	3,083	108	1,452	157	1,073
. . . . .	7,491	2,830	320	2,078	75	1,425
. . . . .	15,194	*30,398	2,739	26,789	397	1,333
. . . . .	4,465	2,576	145	2,232	316	1,288
. . . . .	2,538	3,402	149	1,104	397	1,204
. . . . .	4,513	7,276	271	3,307	305	1,302
. . . . .	4,274	2,811	83	1,492	310	1,244
. . . . .	7,022	4,072	236	2,731	415	1,305
. . . . .	5,059	5,476	22	1,836	146	1,153
. . . . .	4,251	1,685	38	884	201	1,099
. . . . .	5,083	1,979	172	1,600	422	1,362
. . . . .	2,756	465	5	348	. . . .	485
. . . . .	2,706	1,231	127	1,006	224	1,310
. . . . .	4,174	5,684	59	1,422	53	1,184
. . . . .	5,327	2,557	376	1,692	185	1,118
. . . . .	3,540	863	180	1,348	†2,491	870
. . . . .	3,358	2,511	387	1,290	305	1,196
. . . . .	3,358	3,366	233	1,336	1,881	1,222
. . . . .	‡3,111	‡4,939	‡175	‡2,084	. . . . .	‡418
. . . . .	4,544	1,770	100	1,096	278	1,109
. . . . .	7,667	3,926	129	‡	‡	1,202
. . . . .	6,552	364	74	2,014	640	1,389
. . . . .	4,784	2,971	. . . . .	1,570	155	1,270
. . . . .	6,028	3,100	102	2,015	. . . . .	1,152
. . . . .	2,431	1,138	25	682	55	606
. . . . .	6,459	4,861	310	2,064	40	1,146
. . . . .	4,717	1,818	110	2,141	207	1,342
. . . . .	3,534	1,511	71	1,004	252	866
. . . . .	3,114	2,989	12	1,142	336	1,062
. . . . .	5,445	3,207	384	2,460	1,026	1,393
. . . . .	6,486	3,777	2	2,144	202	1,166
. . . . .	3,973	3,190	56	838	. . . . .	1,170
. . . . .	6,011	7,030	691	3,109	4,481	1,258
. . . . .	3,338	1,724	172	1,251	211	1,060
. . . . .	4,025	1,980	58	571	245	918
. . . . .	12,871	11,115	2,204	6,662	629	1,228
. . . . .	2,572	840	79	1,169	109	912
. . . . .	17,342	12,744	1,014	3,178	. . . . .	1,600
. . . . .	4,345	4,579	43	2,365	41	1,260
. . . . .	5,219	1,213	84	1,529	893	1,306
. . . . .	4,791	2,577	98	1,744	128	1,297
. . . . .	3,292	2,855	58	1,340	333	910
. . . . .	12,547	4,933	108	3,997	240	1,478
. . . . .	4,712	1,978	32	1,312	154	1,298
. . . . .	3,680	2,098	51	1,322	281	947
. . . . .	3,033	2,860	83	1,019	265	1,250
. . . . .	$478,864	$335,949	$21,895	$190,143	$45,103	$107,227

other expenses.
small bridges.
too late to include in totals.

A Included in new bridges.
‡ Includes all other expenses.

TABLE II.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

Paid for Prisoners and Criminals, County Poor, Gravel Road Repairs, State Benevolent and Reformatory Institutions, New Public Buildings, Repairs of Public Buildings, for the year 1888.

COUNTIES.	Criminals and Prisoners.	County Poor.	Gravel Road Repairs.	State Benevolent and Reformatory Institutions.	New Public Buildings.	Repairs of Public Buildings.
Adams	$1,963	$3,110	$264	$160	.....	.....
Allen	9,215	38,892	2,969	3,761	.....	$5,801
Bartholomew	660	4,565	.....	1,134	.....	.....
Benton	370	1,660	645,491	67	.....	196
Blackford	1,185	2,942	3,196	138	.....	1,276
Boone	1,066	9,133	12,150	800	.....	2,359
Brown	88	1,145	.....	93	.....	30
Carroll	833	2,290	5,506	363	.....	.....
Cass	6,033	14,784	.....	673	$45,795	.....
Clark	3,604	18,505	.....	196	.....	743
Clay	920	3,548	.....	75	.....	291
Clinton	2,946	3,381	5,473	530	3,949	1,745
Crawford	417	1,382	.....	301	552	144
Daviess	758	6,256	.....	566	.....	61
Dearborn	1,074	6,914	.....	1,120	.....	1,610
Decatur	2,496	9,413	.....	703	.....	1,491
Dekalb	1,495	6,797	.....	985	.....	1,986
Delaware	2,929	11,829	2,003	881	76,616	1,200
Dubois	1,219	3,275	.....	.....	.....	394
Elkhart	2,244	19,406	.....	584	.....	2,659
Fayette	718	1,983	.....	234	.....	1,312
Floyd	1,050	12,794	.....	653	.....	.....
Fountain	1,425	12,048	887	1,484	.....	725
Franklin	438	5,277	1,120	140	.....	1,604
Fulton	362	6,341	.....	310	.....	.....
Gibson	1,393	9,730	.....	533	11,089	1,730
Grant	3,355	11,481	6,661	1,075	.....	948
Greene	579	4,879	.....	423	.....	1,582
Hamilton	1,275	20,137	5,047	505	.....	2,437
Hancock	c 165	c 7,560	c 14,712	c 312	.....	c 589
Harrison	281	9,573	.....	.....	.....	313
Hendricks	1,183	11,333	.....	200	.....	3,641
Henry	1,699	18,847	*3,709	798	.....	.....
Howard	1,851	2,547	6,171	1,659	1,603	6232
Huntington	4,321	2,407	16,354	711	659	971
Jackson	1,400	5,872	.....	617	.....	[illegible]
Jasper	421	2,436	.....	31	.....	[illegible]
Jay	318	3,780	19,808	$0	2,500	4.
Jefferson	1,720	13,787	.....	1,143	.....	1.
Jennings	249	7,211	.....	188	1,103	1.

TABLE II—Continued.

)UNTIES.	Criminals and Prisoners.	County Poor.	Gravel Road Repairs.	State Benevolent and Reformatory Institutions.	New Public Buildings.	Repairs of Public Buildings.
. . . . .	$2,052	$7,771	$7,929	$369	$1,506	$4,261
. . . . .	1,289	7,526	. . . . .	1,186	. . . . .	512
. . . . .	2,766	14,313	. . . . .	1,078	. . . . .	615
. . . . .	659	7,218	. . . . .	1,444	. . . . .	. . . . .
. . . . .	52	2,953	. . . . .	599	. . . . .	507
. . . . .	1,144	7,995	. . . . .	160	. . . . .	1,965
. . . . .	877	8,136	. . . . .	376	. . . . .	359
. . . . .	1,606	13,850	5,290	2,004	. . . . .	5,586
. . . . .	10,143	55,093	13,455	9,789	. . . . .	. . . . .
. . . . .	1,087	8,657	. . . . .	162	1,010	695
. . . . .	537	4,244	. . . . .	85	. . . .	139
. . . . .	2,584	8,623	2,973	199	. . . . .	1,592
. . . . .	679	5,070	757	986	3,500	615
. . . . .	1,279	8,543	10,482	1,783	6,566	1,830
. . . . .	1,447	8,714	2,033	341	. . . . .	. . . . .
. . . . .	266	1,741	. . . . .	232	. . . . .	301
. . . . .	588	2,659	. . . . .	206	7,699	1,378
. . . . .	214	2,924	. . . . .	. . . . .	5,191	845
. . . . .	703	3,304	. . . . .	133	. . . . .	239
. . . . .	608	2,488	195	177	. . . . .	338
. . . . .	1,237	10,693	7,097	292	. . . . .	3,700
. . . . .	743	3,779	. . . . .	309	. . . . .	658
. . . . .	781	7,927	. . . . .	. . . . .	681	1,550
. . . . .	337	7,776	. . . . .	30	674	. . . . .
. . . . .	c 1,908	c 9,213	. . . .	c 459	. . . . .	c 736
. . . . .	309	1,655	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	299
. . . . .	†	3,180	3,650	659	. . . . .	. . . . .
. . . . .	1,477	9,875	6,031	547	. . . . .	5,473
. . . . .	†	5,037	697	33	. . . . .	385
. . . . .	1,295	7,294	2,209	. . . . .	. . . . .	2,495
. . . . .	8	1,927	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	165
. . . . .	876	14,838	907	780	. . . . .	3,970
. . . . .	1,091	6,311	. . . . .	776	4,500	1,266
. . . . .	139	3,025	. . . . .	. . . . .	2,591	1,549
. . . . .	313	2,026	. . . . .	1,870	. . . . .	550
. . . . .	1,495	23,039	. . . . .	397	2,500	1,525
. . . . .	1,686	4,452	. . . . .	1,896	. . . . .	. . . . .
. . . . .	1,262	6,154	. . . . .	197	. . . . .	808
. . . . .	3,753	17,810	4,655	2,999	. . . . .	5,419
. . . . .	428	5,430	8,216	208	. . . . .	. . . . .
. . . . .	363	3,916	491	116	. . . . .	. . . . .
h.	7,447	25,511	7,187	6,582	50,269	3,685
. . . . .	253	6,731	2,484	460	16,882	79
. . . . .	10,154	12,373		2,776	73,797	1,148
. . . . .	1,824	10,001	2,609	1,259	a5,300	3,038
. . . . .	387	7,966	. . . . .	1,389	. . . . .	1,317
. . . . .	903	3,877	. . . . .	505	2,000	6,427
. . . . .	801	4,563	. . . . .	692	33,107	424
. . . . .	2,609	30,186	. . . . .	861	. . . . .	3,631
. . . . .	1,218	4,618	b41,086	1,040	. . . . .	646
. . . . .	716	4,402	1,036	432	. . . . .	708
. . . . .	1,558	1,562	383	197	4,037	495
. . . . .	$141,506	$771,446	$268,261	$72,515	$365,674	$119,995

ides bridges.
ided all other expenses.
ided in repairs of bridges.
l for Orphans' Home.
ides new gravel roads.
ved to late *too include* in totals.

TABLE III.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

Paid Out on Account of Ditches, New Bridges, Repairs of Bridges, Books and Stationery, Printing and Advertising, and all other Expenses of the Year 1888.

COUNTIES.	Ditches.	New Bridges.	Repairs of Bridges.	Books and Stationery.	Printing and Advertising.	Unclassified Expenditures. (All other Expenses.)
Adams	$5,176	$5,680	$341	$1,503	$435	$1,309
Allen	8,341	28,521	2,895		4,611	6,039
Bartholomew	871	5,006	4,335	1,810	345	15,838
Benton	2,203	1,727	. . . .	850	390	7,957
Blackford	5,463	4,009	381	525	201	396
Boone	6,982	2,449	. . . .	1,130	186	20,322
Brown	. . . .	. . . .	709	715	262	1,750
Carroll	5,121	37,760	†	2,264	1,057	11,414
Cass	8,330	9,883	. . . .	3,572	665	12,207
Clark	. . . .	2,419	†	2,939	455	. . . .
Clay	. . . .	800	1,041	1,175	404	4,300
Clinton	3,715	9,067	. . . .	2,498	797	230,338
Crawford	. . . .	. . . .	190	1,150	336	14,809
Daviess	310	733	. . . .	1,707	†	9,174
Dearborn	. . . .	14,043	1,665	1,554	775	5,407
Decatur	317	6,835	. . . .	2,199	229	10,000
Dekalb	17,688	12,276	†	2,183	†	1,353
Delaware	2,161	15,500	2,950	1,545	†	193,631
Dubois	. . . .	2,396	. . . .	1,112	190	613
Elkhart	2,164	9,204	. . . .	1,286	437	13,276
Fayette	. . . .	29,469	. . . .	759	236	7,300
Floyd	. . . .	395	. . . .	1,480	†	9,066
Fountain	. . . .	3,600	1,069	1,626	932	2,810
Franklin	29	40,430	. . . .	625	412	5,670
Fulton	4,685	10,467	. . . .	952	284	2,075
Gibson	343	. . . .	567	820	699	11,551
Grant	14,955	5,857	†	2,419	931	10,998
Greene	2,554	6,571	†	1,545	392	3,710
Hamilton	4,463	4,240	. . . .	2,918	670	151,870
Hancock	C 2,021	C 16,103	. . . .	C 2,353	C 317	C 6,170
Harrison	. . . .	5,775	†	1,532	362	13,727
Hendricks	2,546	. . . .	. . . .	1,080	525	4,841
Henry	3,322	385	. . . .	1,164	501	4,066
Howard	2,043	11,425	24	1,260	324	16,095
Huntington	2,361	8,739	5,168	2,523	863	44,363
Jackson	. . . .	. . . .	410	1,814	359	8,027
Jasper	2,308	6,500	257	972	305	4,399
Jay	3,610	34,838	†	1,517	1,039	6,845
Jefferson	. . . .	5,999	885	383	636	19,884
Jennings	. . . .	3,731	106	725	788	5,366

TABLE—Continued.

...IES.	Ditches.	New Bridges.	Repairs of Bridges.	Books and Stationery.	Printing and Advertising.	Unclassified Expenditures. (All other Expenses.)
. . . . .	$36	$1,418	. . . . .	$1.549	$599	$12,068
. . . . .	885	4,037	$150	2,210	‡	81,816
. . . . .	9,274	5,896	†	1,695	1,199	17,366
. . . . .	2,680	700	. . . . .	697	224	4,649
. . . . .	331	8,907	. . . . .	1,345	300	5,000
. . . . .	51	A	A	1,508	974	15,628
. . . . .	. . . . .	6,000	5,007	917	461	5,100
. . . . .	12,250	20,182	. . . . .	1,989	719	4,683
. . . . .	1,191	5,759	. . . . .	9,207	167	. . . . .
. . . . .	3,318	4,992	. . . . .	1,737	142	8,151
. . . . .	. . . . .	6,765	. . . . .	961	340	2,826
. . . . .	757	3,800	640	1,120	400	3,695
. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	400	1,922	488	3,861
. . . . .	3,034	895	417	3,125	671	142,491
. . . . .	395	B	4,128	1,081	534	8,090
. . . . .	295	1,000	510	709	270	2,427
. . . . .	4,337	10,888	. . . . .	1,441	950	5,780
. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	310	385	177	2,156
. . . . .	. . . . .	8,491	. . . . .	787	475	5,025
. . . . .	. . . . .	B	3,266	914	‡	5,239
. . . . .	1,255	. . . . .	893	2,343	991	19,958
. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	663	877	625	7,553
. . . . .	. . . . .	4,458	. . . . .	1,447	493	4,698
. . . . .	12	. . . . .	1,277	724	455	65,822
. . . . .	C 63	C 998	C 2,100	C 1,382	C 591	C 2,743
. . . . .	1,146	B	1,642	776	290	8,711
. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,324	376	16,485
. . . . .	2,918	14,095	†	732	265	5,814
. . . . .	. . . . .	11,423	. . . . .	2,054	‡	5,531
. . . . .	. . . . .	2,459	A	2,112	320	. . . . .
. . . . .	. . . . .	4,738	124	525	131	5,968
. . . . .	1,764	3,193	. . . . .	1,909	404	6,122
. . . . .	. . . . .	4,362	. . . . .	647	199	1,030
. . . . .	2,013	2,549	. . . . .	1,220	506	2,063
. . . . .	6,439	8,406	90	1,487	847	4,989
. . . . .	1,267	5,154	A	2,175	‡	4,109
. . . . .	1,380	6,109	2,141	1,529	357	6,282
. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,088	1,037	‡	1,767
. . . . .	1,532	5,968	. . . . .	4,052	‡	153,195
. . . . .	1,999	5,905	. . . . .	1,453	317	6,423
. . . . .	. . . . .	2,063	. . . . .	923	704	3,600
. . . . .	4,028	9,669	A	1,957	1,021	5,932
. . . . .	91	. . . . .	1,284	820	372	5,257
. . . . .	2,597	19,426	A	4,096	635	21,499
. . . . .	2,367	B	9,827	2,107	‡	4,993
. . . . .	271	2,273	. . . . .	1,257	687	7,398
. . . . .	. . . . .	1,424	. . . . .	728	585	8,543
. . . . .	4	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,327	110	7,386
. . . . .	. . . . .	16,382	. . . . .	5,122	1,740	16,239
. . . . .	10,242	13,432	. . . . .	1,564	600	7,209
. . . . .	22,781	1,432	†	1,858	‡	20,919
. . . . .	3,235	. . . . .	1,544	1,396	500	19,692
. . . . .	$215,266	$581,379	$58,994	$144,886	$44,638	$1,766,601

...rinting and Advertising.
...ew Bridges.
...*ooks and Stationery.*

A—Included in all other Expenses.
B—Included in Repairs of Bridges.
C—Received too late to include in totals.

TABLE IV.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

Paid Out on Account of Interest on Ordinary County Bonds, Interest on Free Gravel Road Bonds, Interest on County Orders, Redemption of County Orders Proper, Redemption of Free Gravel Road Bonds, and Showing the Grand Total of County Expenditures by Counties for the Year 1888.

COUNTIES.	Interest on Ordinary County Bonds.	Interest on Free Gravel Road Bonds.	Interest on County Orders.	Redemption of County Bonds Proper.	Redemption of Free Gravel Road Bonds.	Grand Total of Expenditures.
Adams	$2,000	$1,635	$1,398	.....	$4,500	$41
Allen	10,000	3,525	.....	$15,000	9,500	182
Bartholomew	.....	.....	352	.....	.....	51
Benton	2,000	5,403	.....	.....	7 000	84
Blackford	.....	2,574	.....	.....	15,740	46
Boone	.....	10,800	.....	.....	34,000	198
Brown	210	.....	.....	1,500	.....	12
Carroll	.....	7,020	.....	.....	155	87
Cass	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124
Clark	1,200	.....	4,464	10,000	.....	63
Clay	3,175	.....	1,271	5,000	.....	3
Clinton	5,040	4,764	.....	.....	13,100	302
Crawford	.....	.....	734	.....	.....	2
Daviess	3,990	.....	.....	8,500	.....	4
Dearborn	1,062	682	.....	34,800	.....	8
Decatur	.....	330	.....	.....	.....	4
Dekalb	.....	.....	4,167	.....	.....	6
Delaware	11.631	1,260	290	1,000	11,000	35
Dubois	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Elkhart	1,250	.....	397	.....	.....	6
Fayette	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Floyd	.....	.....	1,080	4,000	.....	4
Fountain	3,281	1,005	1,302	7,500	7,500	6
Franklin	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	6
Fulton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Gibson	4,500	.....	.....	15,000	.....	6
Grant	5,750	5,340	.....	.....	29,250	11
Greene	5,220	.....	200	.....	.....	3
Hamilton	7,281	4,559	.....	56,000	25,100	30
Hancock	‡1,080	‡1,377	.....	‡5,000	‡5,600	‡7
Harrison	2,313	.....	1,974	550	.....	4
Hendricks	500	.....	1,280	5,000	.....	4
Henry	960	370	.....	13,000	2,000	6
Howard	1,425	4,920	203	.....	14,000	8
Huntington	3,900	7,437	1,953	.....	20,400	13
Jackson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Jasper	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Jay	1,140	5,297	2,585	11,000	33,000	14
Jefferson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Jennings	251	.....	.....	.....	.....	3

TABLE IV—Continued.

)UNTIES.	Interest on Ordinary County Bonds.	Interest on Free Gravel Road Bonds.	Interest on County Orders.	Redemption of County Bonds Proper.	Redemption of Free Gravel Road Bonds.	Grand Total of Expenditures.
						$51,773
	$11,039			$27,000		150,556
	5,000			10,000		84,443
						27,712
						29,962
	1,000			10,000		55,690
	3,272			5,000		45,317
	6,570	$4,531		35,000	$20,850	149,330
	47,476	*4,884				234,013
	618			3,000		44,591
	727			15,000		40,918
	600	4,935	$175	5,000	18,500	72,567
	2,280	3,231	3,582	6,000	4,500	48,087
	2,039	9,510	240	15,000	19,000	242,687
	1,100	260		10,000		51,817
	210			3,000		19,120
						46,544
						16,264
	552			7,350		33,665
						25,802
	3,753	3,682	173	11,000	27,000	105,323
			5,863			30,564
	2,675		128			33,888
	16,650			12,000		117,154
	‡3,500		‡10,000			‡45,804
	1,230		2,993	2,000		29,948
						38,598
		7,080			40,500	105,840
	460	1,800	638		6,000	44,809
						30,494
	505			3,000		22,030
						49,645
			7,667			38,180
			1,633			24,557
	960			4,000		40,933
	2,400					57,977
	1,020		457	7,000		48,086
	972			7,500		30,014
	†10,850	5,130			30,000	267,943
		4,650	633		11,500	54,918
						19,973
h.	2,125		437	30,000		190,588
		2,992			3,500	46,889
	19,047	11,734				213,162
		8,532			31,000	95,491
	1,750	3,306			10,900	49,146
	900			3,000		39,528
	2,640		660			60,504
	4,951					105,024
	300	2,740		5,000	23,500	122,681
	4,170	4,410			13,000	84,244
		570			4,000	47,678
	$239,430	$150,898	$48,929	$423,700	$490,595	$7,093,645

ides Principal.
ides $8,750 interest on Court House Bonds.
ived too late to include in totals.

TABLE V.

COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS.

Statement showing the Indebtedness of the Several Counties of the State for the year ending June 30, 1888, as reported by the County Auditors.

COUNTIES.	Bonded Debt.	Floating Debt.	Gross Debt.	Sinking Fund.	Net Debt.	Free Gravel Road Bonds.	Township Debt, 1888.
Adams	$40,000	$11,712	$51,712		$51,712	$25,000	$822
Allen	185,000	734	185,734	$131,435	54,299	43,560	840
Bartholomew	92,000		92,000		92,000		12,239
Benton	25,000		25,000		25,000	110,500	500
Blackford						30,500	60
Boone						140,000	3,234
Brown	2,500		2,500		2,500		123
Carroll		10,000	10,000		10,000	117,000	3,906
Cass							2,302
Clark	10,000	68,885	78,885	15,837	63,048		1,929
Clay	3,500		3,500		3,500		4,000
Clinton	91,000	180	91,180	78,769	15,411	92,900	1,040
Crawford	25,650		25,650		25,650		7,497
Daviess	50,000		50,000		50,000		3,830
Dearborn	35,000		35,000		35,000		1,573
Decatur		29,683	29,683		29,683	5,200	3,114
Dekalb		32,038	32,038		32,038		7,711
Delaware	196,000	27,300	223,300	25,580	197,720	12,000	2,313
Dubois, has no debt							529
Elkhart	25,000		25,000		25,000		3,789
Fayette	21,900	400	22,300		22,300		
Floyd	16,000	9,532	25,532		25,532		2,817
Fountain	65,000	19,500	84,500		84,500	12,000	6,330
Franklin, has no debt							421
Fulton, has no debt							5,691
Gibson	60,000		60,000		60,000		3,100
Grant	115,000		115,000		115,000	47,000	1,486
Greene	90,000	6,559	96,559	2,572	93,987		3,174
Hamilton	81,000	22	81,022	10,296	70,726	53,500	7,227
Hancock	‡ 37,000		‡ 37,000		† 37,000	‡ 20,900	534
Harrison	39,450	32,805	72,255	7,992	64,263		200
Hendricks	5,000	2,042	7,042	4,218	2,824		6,252
Henry						10,000	5,475
Howard	30 000	8,301	38,301		38,301	118,000	294
Huntington	65,000	30,968	95,968	24,056	71,912	161 000	34
Jackson	32,000		32,000	20,194	11,806		5,000
Jasper, has no debt							
Jay	58,000	20,000	78,000		78,000	60,000	1,500
Jefferson, has no debt							
Jennings	2,875		2,875		2,875		

TABLE V—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Bonded Debt.	Floating Debt.	Gross Debt.	Sinking Fund.	Net Debt.	Free Gravel Road Bonds.	Township Debt, 1883.
Johnson, has no debt							$1,474
Knox	$85,000		$85,000		$85,000		3,700
Kosciusko	100,000		100,000		100,000		121
Lagrange, has no debt							712
Lake, has no debt							
Laporte	10,000		10,000		10,000		1,864
Lawrence	50,000	$6	50,006		50,006		1,100
Madison	116,000	5,618	121,618		121,618	$78,550	1,206
Marion	900,000	70,000	970,000		970,000		57,903
Marshall	6,000		6,000		6,000		54
Martin	13,000		13,000		13,000		1,550
Miami	5,000		5,000		5,000	73,000	3,037
Monroe	32,000	22,539	54,539		54,539	50,200	
Montgomery	20,000		20,000		20,000	166,500	659
Morgan	10,000		10,000	$8,071	1,929	5,000	1,335
Newton, has no debt							535
Noble, has no debt							3,059
Ohio	5,000		5,000		5,000		225
Orange		776	776		776		21
Owen, has no debt							69
Parke	51,000		51,000		51,000	33,000	2,471
Perry		93,362	93,362		93,362		650
Pike	46,000		46,000		46,000		3,655
Porter	103,000		103,000		103,000		816
Posey	‡ 30,000		‡ 30,000	‡ 21,404	‡ 8,596		2,500
Pulaski, not given							1,339
Putnam						86,905	575
Randolph						92,500	914
Ripley	22,000	2,323	24,323		24,323	25,500	600
Rush							808
Scott	12,500		12,500	4,858	7,642		1,526
Shelby							5,900
Spencer		128,207	128,207	33,378	94,829		6,445
Starke		1,903	1,903		1,903		4,044
Steuben	8,000		8,000		8,000		1,949
St. Joseph	68,000		68,000	4,312	63,688		2,820
Sullivan	10,000		10,000	7,979	2,021		850
Switzerland	6,500	10,000	16,500		16,500		
Tippecanoe	†210,000	55,000	265,000		265,000	55,500	1,922
Tipton		1,000	1,000		1,000	50 500	22,460
Union, has no debt							702
Vanderburgh	220,000		220,000		220,000		
Vermillion	10,000		10,000		10,000	48,000	
Vigo	380,000		380,000		380,000	14,800	9,524
Wabash						116,000	
Warren	35,000	10,000	45,000		45,000	43,700	
Warrick	15,000	66,097	81,097	16,401	64,696		1,509
Washington	55,750		55,750		55,750		400
Wayne	91,000		91,000		91,000		13,549
Wells						51,500	130
White	47,000		47,000		47,000		
Whitley						15,000	
Total	$4,207,625	$777,492	$4,985,117	$395,948	$4,589,169	$2,044,255	$274,755

° Has a floating debt but failed to state amount.
† $175,000 of this is Court House bonds.
‡ Received to late to include in totals.

TABLE VI.

TRANSFERS.

Statement showing by Counties the Number of Transfers by Guardians, Sheriffs, Auditors, and others, for 1888.

COUNTIES.	Voluntary Transfers.		Executors, Administrators and Guardians' Transfers.		Sheriffs' Transfers.		Auditors' Transfers.		Tax Title Transfers.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
	445	$395,420	12	$3,260	6	$406	....	.....	6	$278
	325	.....	5	.....	4	.....	....	.....	6	.....
	465	138,442	9	5,301	2	167	4	380	7	362
	849	553,136	26	19,680	25	19,000	1	3	11	709
	630	.....	20	.....	10	.....	....	.....	10	.....
	1,050	973,187	56	47,829	10	8,466	....	.....	4	16
	986	1,096,273	26	29,507	9	13,864	2	50	8	60
	627	308,822	15	7,733	9	3,412	2	582	7	200
	883	140,000	25	17,500	10	2,500	1	600	19	.....
	976	772,492	77	61,496	42	33,543	21	16,771	....	.....
	795	1,815,081	26	29,754	7	21,122	....	.....	5	1,542
	720	.....	17	.....	16	.....	5	.....	15	.....
	500	25,000	50	1,000	10	7,000	15	450	20	400
	1,200	68,500	23	18,400	17	14,600	....	.....	15	1,200
	467	434,310	21	19,530	8	7,920	3	1,400	11	147
	113	154,245	9	6,300	5	3,342	....	.....	....	.....
...ven	533	302,993	23	16,213	12	4,043	1	400	3	20
Parke	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Perry	570	188,347	13	3,268	13	3,888	72	2,848	128	301
Pike	718	.....	25	.....	10	.....	7	.....	....	.....
Starke	510	356,845	5	1,711	52	10,456	....	.....	63	3,208
Steuben	688	325,000	15	4,500	21	16,000	....	.....	5	257
Union	198	282,953	21	51,382	7	6,960	2	7	....	.....
Vermillion	311	.....	9	.....	3	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Washington	394	.....	21	.....	5	.....	4	.....	3	.....
Wayne	1,192	1,691,367	46	70,060	42	78,156	2	264	15	235
Whitley	635	709,437	33	43,073	10	8,433	2	205	3	100
Total	16,780	$10,731,850	628	$457,497	365	$263,278	144	$23,960	364	$9,035

TABLE VII.

MORTGAGES AND SATISFACTIONS.

Statement showing by Counties the Number of School and other Real Estate Mortgages and Satisfactions for 1888.

COUNTIES.	School Mortgages.		Satisfactions.		Other Real Estate Mortgages.		Satisfactions.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Blackford	18	$6,721	16	$5,720	235	$126,839	114	$59,160
Brown	8	1,580	6	1,350	176	33,220	54	6,878
Crawford	49	3,772	8	1,289	88	36,572	36	13,825
Daviess	14	4,988	34	15,309	348	188,225	202	133,947
Decatur	2	350	....	.....	459	.....	....	.....
Dekalb	7	4,975	....	.....	542	387,999	349	249,535
Delaware	32	7,272	....	.....	562	556,363	....	.....
Dubois	38	8,795	8	1,457	197	111,825	127	62,658
Fountain	17	12,750	8	6,000	516	258,073	116	58,215
Greene	82	15,539	71	10,260	341	174,056	110	90,702
Hendricks	11	5,610	....	.....	317	218,364	28	.....
Jackson	14	4,410	9	2,685	316	214,615	366	250,300
Jennings	20	4,000	5	1,000	400	80,000	100	20,000
Madison	26	4,500	10	2,400	620	40,000	....	.....
Newton	13	7,260	11	5,324	190	109,630	124	71,548
Ohio	19	6,175	6	1,388	83	65,985	38	18,470
Owen	69	18,522	44	13,040	149	97,629	169	707,033
Parke	251	.....	....	.....	114	.....	....	.....
Perry	41	8,881	13	3,015	162	355,071	98	31,774
Pike	20	3,000	15	2,500	300	10,000	400	17,570
Starke	3	285	4	947	163	95,013	95	35,503
Steuben	7	3,315	6	3,000	370	292,929	150	150,000
Union	7	3,625	....	.....	114	139,704	14	13,460
Vermillion	24	9,260	....	7,981	199	117,400	50	.....
Washington	44	6,700	23	4,685	119	43,500	146	51,850
Wayne	3	2,450	1	500	661	651,178	555	551,997
Whitley	42	12,044	46	11,896	269	200,809	236	191,974
Total	881	$166,779	344	$101,746	8,010	$4,604,999	3,677	$2,786,399

TABLE VIII.

MORTGAGES, LIENS, SATISFACTIONS, ETC.—Continued.

Statement showing by Counties the Number of Chattel Mortgages and Satisfactions, and Mechanics' Liens and Satisfactions, for 1888.

COUNTIES.	Chattel Mortgages.		Satisfactions.		Mechanics' Liens.		Satisfactions.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Blackford	111	$26,480	29	$7,038	15	$770	3	$258
Brown	30	3,600	15	1,800	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Crawford	18	6,193	2	445	1	15	. . . .	. . . .
Daviess	181	34,997	27	9,842	24	2,238	3	438
Decatur	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	15	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Dekalb	159	48,579	. . . .	. . . .	111	20,497	. . . .	. . . .
Delaware	185	58,574	. . . .	. . . .	28	2,559	. . . .	. . . .
Dubois	53	14,036	11	4,033	9	512	1	177
Fountain	452	3,164	21	1,470	60	5,100	17	1,550
Greene	118	15,000	61	9 381	21	3,312	1	2,124
Hendricks	153	45,384	17	. . . .	8	3,395	. . . .	. . . .
Jackson	93	26,505	11	1,679	11	1,180	7	183
Jennings	50	1,000	12	600	10	750	2	100
Madison	40	6,400	. . . .	. . . .	46	920	. . . .	. . . .
Newton	138	32,804	7	1,630	5	385	1	77
Ohio	26	6,630	5	1,075	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Owen	90	18,995	22	3,379	6	418	. . . .	. . . .
Parke	114	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	4	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Perry	84	21,090	12	2,307	10	966	5	411
Pike	200	800	. . . .	. . . .	20	300	3	100
Starke	49	20,252	16	1,090	10	271	2	25
Steuben	127	34,642	11	1,663	8	859	2	189
Union	30	8,111	1	100	2	96	2	96
Vermillion	158	27,450	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Washington	44	3,150	38	2,380	1	250	1	250
Wayne	212	79,441	74	50,948	1	12	. . . .	. . . .
Whitley	93	25,213	28	6,004	11	485	2	107
Total	3,008	$568,490	420	$106,864	438	$45,290	51	$6,085

TABLE IX.

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS AND BUSINESS.

Statement showing by Circuits the Civil and Criminal Business disposed of in the several Circuit Courts of the State from June 30, 1887, to June 30, 1888, as reported by Circuit Clerks.

CIRCUITS.	Civil Cases begun during year.	Criminal Cases begun during year.	Indictments returned during year.	Indictments pending at end of year.	Convictions in Criminal Cases dur'g year.	Convictions for Misdemeanors.	State Cases pending at end of year.	Administr'n pending at beginning of year.	Letters of Administ'n issued during year.	Guardianships pend'g at beginning of year.	Guardianships issued during year.	Executions issued during year.	Decrees of For'closure entered during year.
First Judicial Circuit—													
Vanderburgh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Posey	324	26	200	24	12	180	24	99	75	162	42	104	18
Total	324	26	200	24	12	180	24	99	75	162	42	104	18
Second Judicial Circuit—													
Perry	167	46	41	15	17	..	46	18	22	74	80	16	8
Spencer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Warrick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	167	46	41	15	17	..	46	18	22	74	80	16	8
Third Judicial Circuit—													
Crawford	80	105	80	109	60	58	120	30	19	28	17	84	15
Harrison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	80	105	80	109	60	58	120	30	19	28	17	84	15
Fourth Judicial Circuit—													
Clark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Floyd	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fifth Judicial Circuit—													
Jefferson	142	317	225	107	195	185	7	102	37	140	26	28	31
Switzerland	109	57	45	50	18	24	9	43	17	67	12	59	13
Total	251	374	270	157	213	209	16	145	54	207	38	87	44
Sixth Judicial Circuit—													
Ripley	135	..	40	31	2	20	..	35	36	64	16	56	14
Scott	66	41	28	14	28	28	7	13	9	28	16	17	9
Jennings	90	28	39	19	4	9	..	42	18	84	17	11	9
Total	291	69	107	64	34	57	7	90	63	176	49	84	32
Seventh Judicial Circuit—													
Ohio	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dearborn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eighth Judicial Circuit—													
Rush	278	193	185	108	6	85	65	90	37	195	45	170	7
Decatur	262	..	95	92	15	37	53	79	33	135	23	39	15
Total	540	193	280	200	21	122	118	169	70	330	68	209	22

TABLE IX—Continued.

CIRCUITS.	Civil Cases begun during year.	Criminal Cases begun during year.	Indictments returned during year.	Indictments pending at end of year.	Convictions in Criminal Cases dur'g year.	Convictions for Misdemeanors.	State Cases pending at end of year.	Administr'n pending at beginning of year.	Letters of Administ'n issued during year.	Guardianships pend'g at beginning of year.	Guardianships issued during year.	Executions issued during year.	Decrees of F'or'closure entered during year.
Ninth Judicial Circuit—													
Brown	51	23	17	68	3	8	49	29	7	60	9	15	9
Bartholomew	248	52	17	9	8	3	6	40	30	80	30	134	10
Total	299	75	34	77	11	11	55	69	37	140	39	149	19
Tenth Judicial Circuit—													
Monroe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lawrence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orange	75	56	18	28	4	17	37	40	12	99	11	40	9
Total	75	56	18	28	4	17	37	40	12	99	11	40	9
Eleventh Judicial Circuit—													
Dubois	97	94	108	46	12	49	8	22	30	20	21	17	11
Pike	188	107	84	26	12	40	36	57	22	137	31	179	41
Gibson	303	72	64	66	24	40	34	54	310	26	25	211	44
Total	588	273	256	138	48	129	78	133	362	183	77	407	96
Twelfth Judicial Circuit—													
Knox	323	147	48	27	4	39	27	61	42	281	34	115	42
Total	323	147	48	27	4	39	27	61	42	281	34	115	42
Thirteenth Judicial Circuit—													
Clay	2177	101	80	95	3	6	43	35	28	30	36	180	120
Putnam	68	95	66	10	75	50	20	50	49	450	7	10	4
Total	2245	196	146	105	78	56	63	85	77	480	43	190	124
Fourteenth Judicial Circuit—													
Greene	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sullivan	250	105	87	38	9	7	51	79	40	194	30	279	13
Total	250	105	87	38	9	7	51	79	40	194	30	279	13
Fifteenth Judicial Circuit—													
Morgan	177	191	81	12	12	44	12	18	35	154	27	208	9
Owen	130	84	75	31	2	22	35	43	32	120	16	29	14
Total	307	275	156	43	14	66	47	61	67	274	43	237	23
Sixteenth Judicial Circuit—													
Johnson	224	92	58	28	52	30	36	43	31	..	38	32	13
Shelby	340	10	65	9	11	36	9	130	55	395	73	34	11
Total	564	102	123	37	63	66	45	173	86	395	111	66	24
Seventeenth Judicial Circuit—													
Wayne	383	163	148	258	88	58	256	150	100	50	25	..	232
Total	383	163	148	258	88	58	256	150	100	50	25	..	232
Eighteenth Judicial Circuit—													
Hancock	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Henry	371	..	178	..	88	77	27	75	48	..	42	78	13
Total	371	..	178	..	88	77	27	75	48	..	42	78	13
Nineteenth Judicial Circuit—													
Hendricks	157	146	146	83	45	37	83	47	38	..	12	40	9
Marion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	157	146	146	83	45	37	83	47	38	..			

TABLE IX—Continued.

CIRCUITS.	Civil Cases begun during year.	Criminal Cases begun during year.	Indictments returned during year.	Indictments pending at end of year.	Convictions in Criminal Cases dur'g year.	Convictions for Misdemeanors.	State Cases pending at end of year.	Administr'n pending at beginning of year.	Letters of Administ'n issued during year.	Guardianships pend'g at beginning of year.	Guardianships issued during year.	Executions issued during year.	Decrees of For'closure entered during year.
Twentieth Judicial Circuit—													
Boone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Twenty-first Judicial Circuit—													
Warren	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fountain	210	..	20	..	7	6	11	81	45	156	27	39	14
Total	210	..	20	..	7	6	11	81	45	156	27	39	14
Twenty-second Judicial Circuit—													
Montgomery	482	249	99	27	10	25	25	..	58	..	36	94	19
Total	482	249	99	27	10	25	25	..	58	..	36	94	19
Twenty-third Judicial Circuit—													
Tippecanoe	332	138	53	5	22	43	11	173	50	320	45	238	63
Total	332	138	53	5	22	43	11	173	50	320	45	238	63
Twenty-fourth Judicial Circuit—													
Hamilton	359	60	55	16	24	6	45	97	45	296	32	114	23
Madison	543	198	142	94	46	38	94	32	44	216	48	201	38
Total	902	258	197	110	70	44	139	129	89	512	80	315	61
Twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit—													
Randolph	368	378	452	..	186	..	36	..	69	..	42	160	..
Total	368	378	452	..	186	..	36	..	69	..	42	160	..
Twenty-sixth Judicial Circuit—													
Jay	353	34	27	20	15	14	16	..	23	..	25	191	25
Adams	212	91	65	13	3	12	23	43	39	166	22	30	5
Total	565	125	92	33	18	26	39	43	62	166	47	221	30
Twenty-seventh Judicial Circuit—													
Miami	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wabash	283	38	29	5	7	20	5	113	42	232	39	39	18
Total	283	38	29	5	7	20	5	113	42	232	39	39	18
Twenty-eighth Judicial Circuit—													
Huntington	329	90	49	28	10	26	28	73	39	205	21	189	36
Wells	250	62	8	9	26	16	11	55	31	144	21	71	25
Total	579	152	57	37	36	42	39	128	70	349	42	260	61
Twenty-ninth Judicial Circuit—													
Cass	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thirtieth Judicial Circuit—													
Jasper	231	22	18	2	12	12	2	30	24	70	11	20	20
Benton	155	..	30	36	2	19	36	35	18	59	12	152	13
Newton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	386	22	48	38	14	31	38	65	42	129	23	172	33
Thirty-first Judicial Circuit—													
Lake	278	113	66	10	1	53	40	70	25	102	14	76	14
Porter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	278	113	66	10	1	53	40	70	25	102	14	76	14

TABLE IX—Continued.

CIRCUITS.	Civil Cases begun during year.	Criminal Cases begun during year.	Indictments returned during year.	Indictments pending at end of year.	Convictions in Criminal Cases dur'g year.	Convictions for Misdemeanors.	State Cases pending at end of year.	Administ'n pending at beginning of year.	Letters of Administ'n issued during year.	Guardianships pend'g at beginning of year.	Guardianships issued during year.	Executions issued during year.	Decrees of For'closure entered during year.
Thirty-second Judicial Circuit—													
St. Joseph	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laporte	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thirty-third Judicial Circuit—													
Whitley	312	32	24	75	18	11	9	72	23	161	29	208	16
Kosciusko	300	29	2	8	..	..	10	..	38	..	20	150	30
Total	612	61	26	83	18	11	19	72	61	161	49	358	46
Thirty-fourth Judicial Circuit—													
Elkhart	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lagrange	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thirty-fifth Judicial Circuit—													
Dekalb	204	119	97	15	89	81	15	41	47	137	30	19	16
Noble	225	177	159	57	6	116	64	90	42	175	21	64	17
Steuben	193	81	87	4	7	61	6	76	40	109	15	27	15
Total	622	377	243	76	102	258	85	207	129	421	66	110	48
Thirty-sixth Judicial Circuit—													
Tipton	450	68	56	33	6	30	20	53	24	68	25	138	21
Howard	339	40	30	10	..	10	12	40	28	..	25	86	10
Total	789	108	86	43	6	40	32	93	62	68	50	224	31
Thirty-seventh Judicial Circuit—													
Fayette	143	..	36	31	33	..	2	..	26	..	20	35	8
Franklin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Union	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	143	..	36	31	33	..	2	..	26	..	20	35	8
Thirty-eighth Judicial Circuit—													
Allen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thirty-ninth Judicial Circuit—													
Carroll	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
White	210	20	43	9	..	..	9	60	8	65	18	125	30
Total	210	20	43	9	..	..	9	60	8	65	18	125	30
Fortieth Judicial Circuit—*													
Forty-first Judicial Circuit—													
Marshall	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fulton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forty-second Judicial Circuit—													
Washington	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jackson	220	83	36	20	7	28	84	132	32	214	87	163	33
Total	220	83	36	20	7	28	84	132	32	214	87	163	33
Forty-third Judicial Circuit—													
Vigo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Expired by limitation

TABLE IX—Continued.

CIRCUITS.	Civil Cases begun during year.	Criminal Cases begun during year.	Indictments returned during year.	Indictments pending at end of year.	Convictions in Criminal Cases dur'g year.	Convictions for Misdemeanors.	State Cases pending at end of year.	Administr'n pending at beginning of year.	Letters of Administ'n issued during year.	Guardianships pend'g at beginning of year.	Guardianships issued during year.	Excusions issued during year.	Decrees of For'closure entered during year.
Forty-fourth Judicial Circuit—													
Pulaski	191	70	49	5	21	20	9	66	15	110	14	86	60
Starke	209	42	11	36	3	..	3	19	10	6	4	..	44
Total	400	112	60	41	24	20	12	85	25	116	18	86	104
Forty-fifth Judicial Circuit—													
Clinton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forty-sixth Judicial Circuit—													
Delaware	292	124	141	29	21	35	18	273	32	410	30	75	7
Total	392	124	141	29	21	35	18	273	32	410	30	75	7
Forty-seventh Judicial Circuit—													
Parke	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vermillion	123	22	16	4	1	5	4	38	20	79	11	57	2
Total	123	22	16	4	1	5	4	38	20	79	11	57	2
Forty-eighth Judicial Circuit—													
Blackford	148	123	112	26	56	46	32	22	15	68	11	41	10
Grant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	148	123	112	26	56	46	32	22	15	68	11	41	10
Forty-ninth Judicial Circuit—													
Martin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Daviess	290	99	69	20	4	18	22	99	34	204	25	128	24
Total	290	99	69	20	4	18	22	99	34	204	25	128	24

TABLE X.

Statement Showing the Total Value of all Taxables for the Years 1887 *and* 1888, *and the amount of Taxes Collected for* 1887; *also the Number of Miles and Assessed Value of Toll Roads, and the Number of Miles of Free Gravel Roads in the State of Indiana.*

COUNTIES.	Total Assessed Value of all Taxables, 1888.	Total Assessed Value of all Taxables, 1887.	Total Tax Levied for 1887.	Miles of Toll Roads.	Assessed Value of Toll Roads.	Miles of Free Gravel Roads.
Adams	$4,985,965	$5,261,680	$101,240			21
Allen	25,679,805	25,704,465	385,896	41	$25,850	31
Bartholomew	9,822,000	10,424,385	146,434	68	50,300	19
Benton	5,304,890	5,947,696	118,670			45
Blackford	2,709,515	2,852,080	56,873			63
Boone	9,252,826	9,853,720	133,173	5		265
Brown	1,576,765	1,595,990	28,478			
Carroll	7,935,245	8,259,630	141,383	10		75
Cass	9,075,060	10,185,945	175,711	61	33,600	
Clark	8,086,856	8,843,706	145,981	28	4,345	
Clay	6,279,488	6,897,547	115,980			
Clinton	9,104,865	9,710,080	161,426	15	3,420	120
Crawford	1,217,989	1,305,960	36,191			
Daviess	5,673,612	6,005,485	99,253			
Dearborn	7,748,475	8,400,425	139,349			
Decatur	8,789,970	9,403,115	134,728	67	6,000	4
Dekalb	5,707,590	6,903,875	126,303			
Delaware	9,351,843	9,675,543	229,226	15	14,000	100
Dubois	3,488,890	3,726,030	56,440			
Elkhart	12,282,950	12,268,020	193,054			
Fayette	7,010,790	7,204,741	107,769			
Floyd	11,374,184	11,351,175	118,673			
Fountain	6,625,640	7,372,239	139,500			30
Franklin	7,519,240	7,706,900	112,819	66	11,200	23
Fulton	5,075,534	5,220,195	85,490	7	2,910	
Gibson	8,944,157	9,626,300	141,185			
Grant	9,038,705	9,101,755	189,815	24		113
Greene	5,395,096	5,617,170	114,475			
Hamilton	9,358,210	9,515,370	179,254			
Hancock	7,870,785	8,420,485	125,150	37		*47
Harrison	4,090,713	4,254,165	69,958	11	4,585	
Hendricks	10,346,319	11,202,799	160,120	54	5,943	60
Henry	12,237,480	13,206,580	168,994	118	27,530	69
Howard	7,182,573	6,950,090	120,867			160
Huntington	8,304,045	8,862,695	150,613	7		129
Jackson	5,974,655	6,606,265	108,472	22	26,400	9
Jasper	3,279,098	3,679,960	67,771			
Jay	7,052,970	7,256,810	127,279	20	1,000	162
Jefferson	7,041,515	7,324,660	99,025	46	26,130	
Jennings	2,830,621	3,474,990	71,211			

TABLE X—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Total Assessed Value of all Taxables, 1888.	Total Assessed Value of all Taxables, 1887.	Total Tax Levied for 1887.	Miles of Toll Roads.	Assessed Value of Toll Roads.	Miles of Free Gravel Roads.
Johnson	9,336,350	9,997,300	147,400	25	6,000	125
Knox	10,126,910	10,969,345	140,437	.....	.....	.....
Kosciusko	9,954,420	11,189,194	199,041	.....	.....	.....
Lagrange	6,208,900	6,324,345	87,696	.....	.....	.....
Lake	5,576,895	9,022,705	149,528	.....	.....	.....
Laporte	12,685,855	15,685,005	184,050	.....	.....	.....
Lawrence	4,745,390	5,191,335	82,681	.....	.....	.....
Madison	9,222,592	9,931,782	155,515	.....	.....	75
Marion	68,125,472	69,687,772	1,214,739	.....	.....	.....
Marshall	6,918,360	8,542,440	139,713	.....	.....	.....
Martin	2,042,621	2,451,726	58,203	.....	.....	.....
Miami	7,823,935	8,604,575	146,753	23	9,700	77
Monroe	5,254,030	5,441,290	99,266	.....	.....	20
Montgomery	15,053,740	14,792,590	212,814	52	26,000	225
Morgan	7,373,920	7,594,205	145,659	.....	.....	37
Newton	3,076,787	3,467,995	61,956	.....	.....	.....
Noble	7,460,305	8,724,677	160,536	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	1,438,895	1,445,980	38,094	5½	3 000	4
Orange	3,297,182	3,408,563	73,372	10	4,303	..
Owen	4,668,890	4,996,604	75,447	.....	.....	4½
Parke	9,144,885	9,208,680	168,415	.....	.....	106
Perry	2,350,420	2,331,715	75,434	.....	.....	.....
Pike	3,561,469	3,759,995	75,737	.....	.....	.....
Porter	6,109,315	8,627,450	128,249	.....	.....	.....
Posey	7,652,330	8,359,020	135,805	.....	.....	.....
Pulaski	2,438,075	2,847,235	63,513	.....	.....	.....
Putnam	10,220,485	13,171,935	136,652	.....	.....	.....
Randolph	11,444,560	12,185,437	150,346	33	5,400	176½
Ripley	3,728,375	4,186,025	76,175	5	3,970	12
Rush	11,967,505	12,410,380	167,744	.....	.....	.....
Scott	1,489,668	1,769,741	35,753	.....	.....	.....
Shelby	12,404,055	12,694,910	172,723	.....	.....	.....
Spencer	4,645,402	4,813,765	99,474	.....	.....	.....
Starke	1,196,230	2,211,958	53,585	.....	.....	.....
Steuben	4,005,005	4,215,705	94,502	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph	14,172,750	15,538,800	200,386	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan	6,404,069	6,578,270	110,422	.....	.....	.....
Switzerland	2,933,830	2,968,570	50,336	21	3,100	.....
Tippecanoe	18,054,804	19,888,435	263,637	.....	.....	157
Tipton	4,190,550	4,651,835	82,586	.....	.....	60
Union	4,872,120	5,114,870	68,655	8	.....	45
Vanderburgh	21,330,547	22,125,380	289,370	.....	.....	80
Vermillion	4,942,165	5,487,960	84,210	.....	.....	77
Vigo	23,581,645	24,645,995	338,707	.....	.....	10
Wabash	10,496,860	11,116,450	174,377	41	7,815	93
Warren	5,164,138	5,537,110	99,981	.....	.....	.....
Warrick	4,883,840	4,911,475	94,127	.....	.....	.....
Washington	5,494,510	5,655,370	84,732	.....	.....	.....
Wayne	22,736,183	23,588,767	321,595	59	30,000	.....
Wells	6,447,845	6,617,455	109,168	.....	.....	87½
White	5,078,130	5,643,594	109,827	.....	.....	41
Whitley	6,230,991	7,139,930	147,416	.....	.....	11¼
Total	$769,747,005	$821,512,984	$13,037,000	1,004½	$342,501	3,021½

* Received too late to include in totals.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

TABLE I.

JAIL STATISTICS.

Statement showing Number, Sex, Nativity, etc., of persons Confined in Jails in 1888, *as reported by Sheriffs.*

COUNTIES.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Unknown.	Wholly Illiterate.	Able to Read and Write.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
Adams	28	1	...	...	29	16	13	...	...	20
Allen	956	6	...	...	962	...	...	...	...	...
Bartholomew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blackford	87	10	3	1	101	88	9	4	2	...
Boone	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brown	14	1	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...
Carroll	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clark	127	8	44	2	181	147	34	...	66	115
Clay	212	9	4	1	226	70	90	66	...	...
Clinton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crawford	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...
Daviess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dearborn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decatur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dekalb	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dubois	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elkhart	185	3	3	3	194	...	...	...	...	...
Fayette	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Floyd	135	5	85	6	231	175	56	...	...	...
Fountain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Franklin	25	...	...	...	25	24	1	...	...	...
Fulton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gibson	97	4	11	4	116	49	52	15	53	63
Grant	379	16	35	3	433	290	175	168	...	...
Greene	44	4	...	...	48	...	2	...	...	48
Hamilton	251	3	7	...	261	174	12	75	...	...
Hancock	42	...	7	...	49	29	20	...	3	46
Harrison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hendricks	38	1	1	...	40	39	1	...	...	40
Henry	241	1	8	...	250	181	60	9	15	235
Howard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huntington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jackson	99	1	9	...	109	108	1	2	18	91
Jasper	49	1	...	...	50	15	35	...	15	35
Jay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jefferson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jennings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE I—Continued.

COUNTIES	White.		Colored.		Total.	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Unknown.	Wholly Illiterate.	Able to Read and Write.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
Johnson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Knox	232	14	32	...	278	...	...	...	...	...
Kosciusko	211	1	...	...	212	...	...	...	...	...
Lagrange	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake	133	2	...	...	135	5	135	...	35	100
Laporte	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lawrence	60	...	4	...	64	63	1	...	...	...
Madison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall	205	3	...	...	208	...	...	...	...	...
Martin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miami	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monroe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montgomery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morgan	125	5	5	3	138	100	15	23	10	128
Newton	13	...	...	...	13	8	5	...	...	13
Noble	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orange	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Owen	49	1	2	...	52	48	2	2	...	...
Parke	6	4	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Perry	34	1	3	...	38	30	8	...	8	30
Pike	126	...	2	6	134	...	...	...	...	...
Porter	25	7	...	...	32	19	13	...	4	28
Posey	99	7	10	1	117	...	...	...	...	...
Pu aski	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Putnam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Randolph	162	4	23	1	190	...	...	...	...	...
Ripley	22	2	...	...	24	...	...	...	1	23
Rush	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scott	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shelby	260	8	2	...	270	...	...	...	...	...
Spencer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Starke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steuben	31	1	...	...	32	31	1	...	...	...
St. Joseph	540	15	10	...	565	150	415	...	...	...
Sullivan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	40	1	6	1	48	39	4	5	10	38
Tippecanoe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipton	94	2	...	...	96	81	15	...	1	95
Union	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanderburgh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vermillion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wabash	568	19	17	2	606	...	...	...	...	...
Warren	13	1	...	...	14	10	4	...	5	9
Warrick	40	2	3	1	46	35	11	...	14	32
Washington	98	...	...	...	98	97	1	...	...	...
Wayne	339	11	13	6	369	...	...	...	...	...
Wells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitley	328	4	3	...	335	175	125	35	50	285
Total	6,862	189	372	39	7,467	2,311	1,316	404	310	1,484

TABLE II.

JAIL STATISTICS.

Table showing Crimes charged in 1888, *as Reported by Sheriffs.*

COUNTIES.	Arson.	Assault and Battery.	Burglary.	Bribery.	Bigamy.	Embezzlement.	Forgery.	Grand and Petit Larceny.	Murder.	Manslaughter.
Adams		4			2			4		
Allen	1	27	10					53		
Bartholomew										
Benton										
Blackford	1	4						12	1	2
Boone										
Brown		6						6		
Carroll										
Cass										
Clark	1	35	2			2	1	15	6	
Clay		27	3					13	2	
Clinton										
Crawford	1	4						2	2	
Daviess										
Dearborn										
Decatur										
Dekalb										
Delaware										
Dubois	1	4	1					8	2	
Elkhart		11			1		2	37		
Fayette										
Floyd		23		1		2	1	39		
Fountain										
Franklin		2						4	1	
Fulton										
Gibson	2	20	8					20	1	
Grant		13	2				5	24		
Greene		6						3		
Hamilton	5	6	1			2		21		
Hancock										
Harrison		25								
Hendricks		6	1				4	6		
Henry	1	7	6				2	17	1	
Howard										
Huntington										
Jackson		17	2	1		1		25		
Jasper	1	3	1					3	1	
Jay										
Jefferson										
Jennings										

TABLE II—Continued.

ES.	Apple Trees.	Peach Trees.	Pear Trees.	Quince Trees.	Cherry Trees.	Siberian Crab Trees.	Grape Vines.
. . . .	17,559	2,039	1,915	301	2,358	1,567	2,683
. . . .	22,047	6,919	1,177	463	2,605	1,077	2,955
. . . .	16,114	1,514	2,532	662	3,093	813	4,115
. . . .	9,200	300	2,130	260	1,980	540	4,500
. . . .	10,275	1,050	1,240	130	840	330	3,140
. . . .	9,468	1,857	2,016	262	1,134	325	2,133
. . . .	35,548	3,056	932	438	1,363	269	1,929
. . . .	28,357	1,239	2,091	462	3,774	1,126	2,805
. . . .	27,577	2,129	3,375	340	4,000	1,390	13,750
. . . .	17,577	2,231	1,962	267	3,368	1,212	6,847
. . . .	33,662	2,370	589	389	1,470	393	3,289
. . . .	21,593	1,815	2,460	193	3,562	638	3,589
. . . .	26,462	3,420	931	185	1,206	294	849
. . . .	16,385	6,400	1,925	216	3,175	813	2,833
. . . .	23,814	2,980	1,918	252	3,094	593	3,597
. . . .	8,187	499	112	50	946	316	1,075
. . . .	28,428	3,939	2,399	370	2,587	495	4,094
. . . .	4,272	549	453	185	508	224	519
. . . .	35,121	6,140	919	844	2,802	291	1,784
. . . .	26,366	6,092	1,393	325	1,974	430	1,750
. . . .	14,561	3,079	993	673	1,850	676	2,132
. . . .	42,750	6,575	1,375	650	1,525	780	11,500
. . . .	22,019	8,028	1,670	907	3,026	388	3,884
. . . .	5,412	257	840	500	1,034	275	3,940
. . . .	17,887	6,382	1,237	836	1,696	398	4,034
. . . .	37,829	732	745	141	3,049	250	10,534
. . . .	18,112	1,944	1,753	373	3,793	385	1,828
. . . .	47,908	1,080	4,115	435	6,094	1,816	5,570
. . . .	27,896	656	1,460	295	1,467	446	3,147
. . . .	28,750	3,960	3,090	450	4,250	725	3,570
. . . .	12,833	3,855	512	112	1,330	298	2,026
. . . .	24,982	904	2,520	301	3,792	1,907	8,052
. . . .	36,831	12,206	1,636	875	2,860	1,113	15,253
. . . .	6,770	1,179	151	126	265	194	1,528
. . . .	4,297	1,354	843	244	830	107	1,802
. . . .	12,420	1,025	500	155	1,250	630	7,105
. . . .	25,059	1,460	1,069	241	2,423	458	1,888
. . . .	33,640	2,861	950	667	2,287	184	2,434
. . . .	12,637	2,609	1,141	420	1,978	1,445	3,758
. . . .	20,560	310	1,875	175	3,010	510	3,750
. . . .	9,617	642	1,223	531	1,220	165	1,373
. . . .	16,134	4,506	1,262	799	1,351	705	6,539
. . . .	9,896	3,717	830	285	1,474	489	1,487
. . . .	10,572	4,191	1,054	2,531	1,413	655	4,288
. . . .	49,750	810	2,370	325	4,275	940	3,290
. . . .	7,339	2,331	466	167	977	177	1,245
. . . .	22,670	7,603	1,417	791	2,802	347	4,285
. . . .	31,911	11,889	848	619	1,474	557	1,944
. . . .	41,705	2,138	4,868	898	8,406	1,256	7,035
. . . .	33,110	631	2,352	182	3,387	910	4,659
. . . .	12,566	860	292	120	1,015	475	2,005
. . . .	13,851	766	1,769	237	2,527	566	2,900
. . . .	2,271,846	346,916	159,216	38,413	257,440	69,202	411,979

TABLE III.

JAIL STATISTICS.

Statement showing Crimes Charged in 1888, *as Reported by Sheriffs.*

COUNTIES.	Rape.	Robbery.	Riot.	Perjury.	Malicious Destruction of Property.	Obtaining Goods Under False Pretenses.	Receiving Stolen Goods.	Obstructing Railroads.	Horse Stealing.	All Other Crimes.	Misdemeanors.
Adams	1	3									15
Allen	2		1			1					861
Bartholomew											
Benton											
Blackford			8							16	50
Boone											
Brown			1						1	1	
Carroll											
Cass											
Clark	3		1							25	90
Clay	7				2				1		168
Clinton											
Crawford										2	12
Daviess											
Dearborn											
Decatur											
Dekalb											
Delaware											
Dubois					2					21	
Elkhart	1		1								137
Fayette											
Floyd	1	2	7		4	3	1				147
Fountain											
Franklin										2	16
Fulton											
Gibson	1	5				1			1		57
Grant	2		1							5	563
Greene		1	9			4				1	20
Hamilton	1					2	2		1		220
Hancock											
Harrison	1									22	
Hendricks	2								1	2	18
Henry		2		1			1			150	68
Howard											
Huntington											
Jackson				1					1	14	47
Jasper		1	1							40	
Jay											
Jefferson											
Jennings											

TABLE III—Continued.

TIES.	Rape.	Robbery.	Riot.	Perjury.	Malicious Destruction of Property.	Obtaining Goods Under False Pretenses.	Receiving Stolen Goods.	Obstructing Railroads.	Horse Stealing.	All Other Crimes.	Misdemeanors.
	3		1		2					58	
	4									14	207
										162	28
	2							1	2	120	
	1				2				1	29	
			1	1	1						
	2	1	5	3	2		1		2	15	92
	1										8
	2								1		18
								1		24	11
	1						1		1	60	60
	1		9	1					1	30	
	1	1							1	16	57
									1	4	14
	4	5			3			2	3	13	114
			5							4	
	1		3							3	208
										24	1
				1						458	
	1						2			7	19
	1										56
	1				4	2				2	556
	1						1				4
	1	1			1		1			4	24
										84	
		1									306
	4	4	11	3					4	195	
	54	27	65	11	23	13	10	4	24	1,695	4,272

JITS AND FRUIT TREES.

VISTION.

TABLE I.

BEARING FRUIT TREES.

Statement showing, by Counties, the Number and Varieties of Bearing Fruit Trees and Grape Vines in Indiana for the Year Ending June 30, 1888, as Reported by Township Assessors.

COUNTIES.	Apple Trees.	Peach Trees.	Pear Trees.	Quince Trees.	Cherry Trees.	Siberian Crab Trees.	Grape Vines.
Adams	44,211	1,722	2,827	17	12,490	1,874	19,[illegible]
Allen	132,014	615	8,467	94	23,158	3,733	34,[illegible]
Bartholomew	64,180	6,698	928	590	4,031	468	12,[illegible]
Benton	10,948	138	176	17	2,350	766	3,[illegible]
Blackford	13,865	444	636	39	2,963	247	5,[illegible]
Boone	37,392	1,960	2,162	195	5,707	1,124	11,013
Brown	58,019	36,314	661	208	3,931	216	4,303
Carroll	32,893	931	1,883	104	3,613	638	18,234
Cass	40,855	274	980	19	4,380	597	19,971
Clark	88,992	138,564	3,811	717	4,205	1,875	38,486
Clay	37,171	2,119	1,721	196	4 662	578	18,191
Clinton	40,038	1,398	1,368	158	7,687	1,114	12,617
Crawford	95,137	12,968	1,387	411	3,957	404	18,809
Daviess	42,070	7,246	1,038	334	4,438	810	11,804
Dearborn	68,731	12,456	4,655	1,124	7,587	1,125	48,249
Decatur	32,609	4,323	2,780	264	4,192	521	10,205
Dekalb	98,099	684	3,616	96	16,611	1,231	10,453
Delaware	35,848	1,314	2,490	171	10 714	475	9,559
Dubois	61,944	9,467	1,708	243	1,889	789	60,819
Elkhart	119,787	2,185	4,528	77	7,239	428	98,287
Fayette	16,318	1,290	2,090	420	3,641	415	4,404
Floyd	86,654	8,312	3,468	1,340	4,536	342	16,061
Fountain	37,785	3,886	2,667	49	3,937	640	10,514
Franklin	58,645	5,621	4,104	791	7.105	1,025	30,206
Fulton	32,185	636	799	58	4,548	1,139	24,780
Gibson	43,144	16,978	2,581	1,512	4,814	1,032	12,695
Grant	44,690	3,487	2,536	268	10,867	1,403	13,477
Greene	74,699	17,142	1,604	514	6,113	915	10,098
Hamilton	44,127	2,493	3,126	137	6,466	1,100	10,641
Hancock	16,975	2,501	3,288	160	4,446	2,991	9,321
Harrison	189,165	46,881	5,100	2,024	11 357	1,765	12,101
Hendricks	39,477	2,344	3,936	120	5,977	521	10,214
Henry	38,910	5,897	5,166	363	11,423	1,209	11,634
Howard	66,547	572	1,192	133	5,313	412	10,422
Huntington	76,227	904	3,939	180	14,981	2,062	15,064
Jackson	78,713	8,447	1,114	324	3,828	1,086	29,571
Jasper	10,840	636	1,140	122	1,884	756	6,585
Jay	40,800	832	2,882	179	12,750	2,094	10,595
Jefferson	103,566	128,203	3,240	1,851	4,145	1,012	20,933
Jennings	73,448	4,127	2,838	290	4,886	641	10,918

TABLE I—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Apple Trees.	Peach Trees.	Pear Trees.	Quince Trees.	Cherry Trees.	Siberian Crab Trees.	Grape Vines.
on	29,487	1,909	2,284	172	3,648	493	8,368
	55,031	10,225	1,992	456	4,795	1,117	29,727
usko	98,476	1,501	3,307	183	7,018	1,311	18,685
age	69,700	5,700	3,070	183	10,650	700	42,900
	48,036	232	839	400	6,400	900	10,800
te	80,874	1,998	3,702	189	5,582	1,029	13,344
nce	68,786	9,858	1,616	203	3,770	485	10,944
on	20,513	564	1,460	178	4,229	634	10,139
	61,200	9,400	8,000	600	10,100	1,200	100,150
ell	92,202	834	2,476	173	6,535	1,634	24,302
	52,736	18,871	981	253	3,484	374	10,145
	56,843	585	2,065	254	6,159	1,203	8,667
e	39,216	4,768	1,139	225	3,232	257	7,312
omery	44,988	2,913	1,475	135	4,445	919	9 816
n	36,800	4,843	2,168	158	3,584	280	9,953
n	18,187	499	112	100	946	316	10,523
	98,382	473	4,559	115	14,629	1,303	10,226
	16,569	2,143	1,444	262	1,868	94	4,926
	69,995	18,184	1,804	456	6,440	398	3,396
	50,935	10,267	1,749	130	5,279	537	7,697
	47,678	3,718	1,569	129	5,572	607	10,519
	95,750	16,488	1,740	420	2,480	1,050	30,150
	45,233	10,622	1,495	445	5,212	548	7,182
	46 431	193	1,889	520	4,760	500	7,420
	48,550	4,851	1,668	930	2,728	374	15,487
i	30,643	443	146	150	2,931	1,865	13,740
n	45,033	2,984	3,022	259	6,382	580	7,849
lph	45,473	1,722	5,047	189	15,812	1,558	19,353
	126,359	1,713	2,906	355	5,289	561	16,741
	20,170	1,970	3,470	175	6,890	850	8,960
	35,532	3,125	701	208	2,086	270	36,741
	23,198	4,509	2,500	135	5,310	1,235	6,791
r	74,250	10,518	1,950	510	3,862	639	41,370
	8,821	372	72	75	902	272	4,931
n	98,132	1,895	3,502	76	13,077	433	10,949
eph	105,375	410	3,950	78	4,110	1,260	44,750
n	58,256	9,065	1,685	131	5,856	396	16,023	
rland	68,025	6,561	2,689	877	4,952	316	10,533
anoe	67,724	1,962	1,055	468	3,285	939	29,085
	26,703	306	823	675	3,170	690	5,860
	12,789	2,216	1,587	370	2,363	326	2,923
rburgh	47,584	9,905	2,500	1,436	3,235	545	46,273
lion	16,157	962	629	507	2,229	593	6,991
	61,384	4,496	2,151	595	5,313	768	52,413
h	67,630	1,450	3,640	110	8,975	1,320	16,780
t	15,317	404	1,073	210	2,810	641	7,850
k	65,260	23,005	2,052	719	17,132	377	29,953
gton	98,662	38,206	2,185	700	6,174	418	7,904
	40,425	1,507	7,257	520	14,632	1,490	16,225
	56,759	469	3,445	420	13,660	1,848	42,659
	32,980	570	560	400	1,750	780	14,560
y	101,686	430	2,828	158	8,274	1,203	12,241
otal	5,110,733	775,817	221,960	32,874	572,276	82,871	1,999,258

TABLE II.

NON-BEARING FRUIT TREES.

Statement Showing by Counties the Number and Varieties of Non-Bearing Fruit Trees in Indiana for the Year Ending June 30, 1888, as Reported by Township Assessors.

COUNTIES.	Apple Trees.	Peach Trees.	Pear Trees.	Quince Trees.	Cherry Trees.	Siberian Crab Trees.	Grape Vines.
Adams	32,364	1,139	2,946	174	5,696	1,936	8,139
Allen	43 991	1,266	4,175	316	4,346	1,199	7,520
Bartholomew	21,942	1,791	1,462	449	2,334	483	2,93[illegible]
Benton	12,247	749	707	185	1,983	514	1,68[illegible]
Blackford	14,223	141	551	66	976	274	1,01[illegible]
Boone	25,619	2,597	2,162	333	3,767	1,637	3,85[illegible]
Brown	53,734	2,142	440	214	1,614	169	1,56[illegible]
Carroll	25,833	1,215	1,964	285	4,670	1,019	6,23[illegible]
Cass	23,531	789	1,400	159	3,251	1,152	2,67[illegible]
Clark	24,420	44,157	1,205	736	2,735	974	12,57[illegible]
Clay	21,409	1,623	1,159	329	2,364	603	4,81[illegible]
Clinton	27,265	771	1,814	154	4,979	1,687	4,19[illegible]
Crawford	41,227	6,187	705	564	2,253	393	5,85[illegible]
Daviess	27,116	6,454	903	473	1,765	558	2,93[illegible]
Dearborn	25,112	3 633	2,179	1,052	2,894	664	8,12[illegible]
Decatur	16,100	1,552	1,760	484	4,153	363	2,28[illegible]
Dekalb	14,584	1,558	2,055	415	3,320	652	5,78[illegible]
Delaware	32,959	1,520	3,493	274	4,750	1,075	4,61[illegible]
Dubois	40,075	7,274	1,378	285	1,172	1,215	10,08[illegible]
Elkhart	9,873	3,129	1,729	112	1,796	323	7,54[illegible]
Fayette	12,015	1,401	1,151	289	2,172	213	1,28[illegible]
Floyd	29,605	5 294	2,995	792	721	270	15,04[illegible]
Fountain	10,158	3,573	664	155	1,906	452	1,27[illegible]
Franklin	29,281	1,924	2,360	877	3,624	892	8,0[illegible]
Fulton	13,908	3,001	1,076	137	2,671	1,108	4,03[illegible]
Gibson	27,271	8,162	2,890	1,170	5,300	8'8	5,15[illegible]
Grant	33,163	1,350	3,401	253	6,394	1,548	4,65[illegible]
Greene	29,272	4,561	1,562	852	3,231	1,01[illegible]	4,43[illegible]
Hamilton	34,592	1 603	3,159	433	6,483	1,444	8,37[illegible]
Hancock	26,098	1,136	2,795	274	3,894	1,387	4,31[illegible]
Harrison	93,178	25,432	4,478	305	4,823	1,545	7,03[illegible]
Hendricks	23,749	1,099	2,139	163	3,709	580	2,83[illegible]
Henry	38,768	1,975	4,607	521	7,452	1,452	5,68[illegible]
Howard	22,144	663	1,721	171	4,048	360	2,98[illegible]
Huntington	26,240	2,038	2,638	367	4,091	911	5,02[illegible]
Jackson	37,910	3,961	1,226	306	1,798	674	7,91[illegible]
Jasper	11,750	4,801	489	163	1,340	445	1,92[illegible]
Jay	48,816	1,823	3,445	272	5,609	2,049	5,85[illegible]
Jefferson	28,688	25,040	1,397	758	1,466	1,225	5,79[illegible]
Jennings	31,900	1,555	1,201	441	1,947	561	3,69[illegible]

TABLE II—Continued.

TIES.	Apple Trees.	Peach Trees.	Pear Trees.	Quince Trees.	Cherry Trees.	Siberian Crab Trees.	Grape Vines.
	17,559	2,039	1,915	301	2,358	1,567	2,683
	22,047	6,919	1,177	463	2,605	1,077	2,955
	16,114	1,514	2,532	662	3,093	813	4,115
	9,200	300	2,130	260	1,980	540	4,500
	10,275	1,050	1,240	130	840	330	3,140
	9,468	1,857	2,016	262	1,134	325	2,133
	35,548	3,056	932	438	1,363	269	1,929
	28,357	1,239	2,091	462	3,774	1,126	2,805
	27,577	2,129	3,375	340	4,000	1,390	13,750
	17,577	2,231	1,962	267	3,368	1,212	6,847
	33,662	2,370	589	389	1,470	393	3,289
	21,593	1,815	2,460	193	3,562	638	3,589
	26,462	3,420	931	185	1,206	294	849
	16,385	6,400	1,925	216	3,175	813	2,833
	23,814	2,980	1,918	252	3,094	593	3,597
	8,187	499	112	50	946	316	1,075
	28,428	3,939	2,399	370	2,587	495	4,094
	4,272	549	453	185	508	224	519
	35,121	6,140	919	844	2,802	291	1,784
	26,366	6,092	1,393	325	1,974	430	1,750
	14,561	3,039	993	673	1,850	676	2,132
	42,750	6,575	1,375	650	1,525	780	11,500
	22,019	8,028	1,670	907	3,026	388	3,884
	5,412	257	840	500	1,034	275	3,940
	17,887	6,382	1,237	836	1,696	398	4,034
	37,829	732	745	141	3,049	250	10,534
	18,112	1,944	1,753	373	3,793	385	1,828
	47,908	1,080	4,115	435	6,094	1,816	5,570
	27,896	656	1,460	295	1,467	446	3,147
	28,750	3,960	3,090	450	4,250	225	3,570
	12,833	3,855	512	112	1,330	298	2,026
	24,982	904	2,520	301	3,792	1,907	8,052
	36,831	12,206	1,636	875	2,860	1,113	15,253
	6,770	1,179	151	126	265	194	1,528
	4,297	1,354	843	244	830	107	1,802
	12,420	1,025	500	155	1,250	630	7,105
	25,059	1,460	1,069	241	2,423	458	1,888
	33,640	2,861	950	667	2,287	184	2,434
	12,637	2,609	1,141	420	1,978	1,445	3,758
	20,560	310	1,875	175	3,010	510	3,750
	9,617	642	1,223	531	1,220	165	1,373
	16,134	4,506	1,262	799	1,351	705	6,539
	9,896	3,717	830	285	1,474	489	1,487
	10,572	4,191	1,054	2,531	1,413	655	4,288
	49,750	810	2,370	325	4,275	940	3,290
	7,339	2,331	466	167	977	177	1,245
	22,690	7,603	1,417	791	2,802	347	4,285
	31,911	11,889	848	619	1,474	557	1,944
	41,705	2,138	4,868	898	8,406	1,256	7,035
	33,110	631	2,352	182	3,387	910	4,659
	12,566	860	292	120	1,015	475	2,005
	13,851	766	1,769	237	2,527	566	2,900
	2,271,846	346,916	159,216	38,413	257,440	69,252	411,979

TABLE III.

DEATH AND REPLANT OF FRUIT TREES.

Statement showing the Number of Apple, Peach and Pear Trees Dying and Replanted for the Year Ending June 30, 1888, and, also, the Number of Bushels of Green Apples and Pears Saved During the Same Period.

COUNTIES.	APPLE.		PEACHES.		PEARS.		Bushels of Apples, 1888.	Bushels of Pears 1888.
	Death.	Replant.	Death.	Replant.	Death.	Replant.		
Adams	4,123	5,503	255	232	283	310	18,797	805
Allen	8,745	7,542	725	740	360	375	80,071	1,113
Bartholomew	2,760	5,021	1,640	1,960	410	450	39,750	1,450
Benton	1,976	2,949	128	140	290	375	15,420	295
Blackford	825	1,050	75	105	160	219	13,450	340
Boone	3,275	3,360	650	640	210	410	30,450	290
Brown	1,445	2,240	1,040	1,127	108	175	14,725	460
Carroll	7,580	6,967	280	310	120	210	25,450	290
Cass	4 050	5,075	310	255	284	325	30,225	300
Clark	4,695	6,940	3,540	3,649	170	110	35,450	299
Clay	3,220	5,240	1,025	1,070	128	210	12,740	190
Clinton	5,140	7,940	420	410	83	120	30,447	300
Crawford	3,875	3,980	1,575	1,892	720	640	13,410	120
Daviess	7,150	8,420	3,860	4,750	140	210	22,475	450
Dearborn	2,590	2,640	970	1,094	110	329	17,440	450
Decatur	2,975	3,421	350	480	340	417	17,921	225
Dekalb	5,075	4,875	250	175	349	421	94,721	320
Delaware	3,065	3,520	610	740	210	292	31,240	725
Dubois	6,525	7,740	3,250	3,450	200	2.5	19,275	305
Elkhart	5,420	5,620	175	195	140	198	55,440	340
Fayette	1,375	1,740	200	305	120	147	9,721	410
Floyd	3,471	3,520	975	1,087	425	520	38,640	429
Fountain	4,015	4,120	400	490	160	215	17,440	450
Franklin	5,120	5,220	725	920	220	305	30,440	270
Fulton	5,425	5,560	195	140	195	2.8	34,760	250
Gibson	4,127	4,210	1,7 0	1,920	275	310	12,440	720
Grant	4,525	5,420	205	180	420	560	20,275	410
Greene	5,625	5,740	1,370	1,460	310	417	45,769	175
Hamilton	2,975	3,126	120	175	128	120	24,760	200
Hancock	1,973	2,540	175	125	140	310	6,450	470
Harrison	9,420	10,440	4,510	4,509	610	460	92,460	920
Hendricks	2,987	3,149	250	310	240	304	11,500	620
Henry	2,467	4,851	505	640	210	316	16,440	540
Howard	3,569	4,461	75	110	340	295	30,297	410
Huntington	7,568	7,969	295	340	350	316	89,450	840
Jackson	2,840	3,469	980	1,075	275	309	21,440	15
Jasper	3,600	3,981	210	190	49	69	5,250	210
Jay	4,260	4,562	310	405	110	128	22,527	67
Jefferson	2,965	3,323	1,800	2,840	210	317	29,461	19
Jennings	3,629	4,240	300	299	140	175	28,382	40

*Midland						
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	299,394	59,184	14,057	22,564		335,144
Ohio, Indiana & Western	578,166	181,168	58,642	52,459		870,453
Ohio & Mississippi		1,435,199	123,299	150,478		1,708,887
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville		164,325	16,328	19,584		200,237
Pennsylvania Company Operating—						
Indianapolis & Vincennes	115,279	2,905	6,145	8,489		132,819
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis	347,653	60,986	25,045	25,881		459,567
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	1,548,793	1,311,107	162,203	193,391		3,215,494
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City		112,674	8,160	21,174		142,010
Vandalia, Terre Haute & Indianapolis	166,332	152,073	24,094	77,073	402	419,976
Vandalia Terre Haute & Logansport	133,574	22,771	9,420	10,842	100	176,709
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific		1,590,660	282,992	201,242	17,020	2,091,916
Wabash & Western	885,413	843,667	153,051	118,935	17,340	2,018,408
Total						$32,542,153

* Company reports that the road is new and books have not been so kept as to give correct data.

TABLE II.

RAILROADS.

Statement showing the Earnings in Freight Departments of the Several Railroads Operating in Indiana for the Year Ending June 30, 1888.

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	From Local Freight.	From Through Freight.	From Other Sources, Freight Department.	Total Earnings in Freight Department.	From Rents for Use of Roads.	From all Other Sources.	Total Income From all Sources.
Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago	$1,601,324	.....	$11,457	$1,612,781	.....	.....	$2,220,927
Chicago & Atlantic	564,131	$1,167,516	.....	1,731,647	$54 534	.....	2,304,372
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	503,518	514,602	12,695	1,030,618	.....	$13,397	1,364,179
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh	1,773,006	2,331,633	.....	4,086,640	10,100	110,412	5,735,756
Chicago & Grand Trunk	645,305	1,739,969	.....	2,385,275	.....	1,192	2,386,467
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis	203,998	123,818	.....	327,817	.....	.....	578,116
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago	625,219	923,066	132,935	1,707,221	.....	130,082	2,799,072
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne	42,561	241,040	.....	283,602	.....	4,819	424,051
Cincinnati, Waba h & Michigan	217,824	50,287	5,082	273,194	.....	.....	478,778
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis	1,039,981	2,110,492	.....	3,150,473	66,598	98,344	4,574,438
Evansville & Indianapolis	.....	146,879	.....	146,879	.....	7,551	234,436
Evansville & Terre Haute	.....	505,213	55,083	560,297	12,000	36,326	889,316
Grand Rapids & Indiana	465,422	998,185	.....	1,463,608	.....	54,929	2,348,066
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	184,843	11,535	.....	196,378	.....	434	210,668
Indianapolis & St. Louis	563,467	963,314	.....	1,526,781	50,131	.....	2,234,559

Lake Erie & Western	783,101	426,511		1,219,613	224,749	85,126	1,986,217
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	9,665,111	2,732,577		12,400,689		61,153	18,734,525
Louisville & Nashville				89,467	454	43	139,290
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis	657,655		105	675,871	38	16,477	1,001,864
Michigan Central	5,571,087	3,793,990		9,365,072		56,922	14,387,113
Midland							
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	1,491,573	3,254,233		4,748,807		8,497	5,092,446
Ohio, Indiana & Western	721,039	568,346		1,289,386	53,113	21,608	2,161,563
Ohio & Mississippi		2,268,672		2,268,672			3,977,559
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville		458,565	69,761	528,316		51,913	780,467
Pennsylvania Company Operating—							
Indianapolis & Vincennes	263,786	63,613		327,399	750	4,252	465,221
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis	574,251	377,663		955,914	12,103	41,307	1,468,892
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	3,823,052	3,843,975		7,667,027	137,325	105,720	11,125,569
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City		344,148		344,148		21,717	507,875
Vandalia, Terre Haute & Indianapolis	339,726	493,774		833,500	5,012	4,032	1,242,521
Vandalia, Terre Haute & Logansport	225,362	142,818		368,181	9,900	100	554,890
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific		4,537,282	64,444	4,601,726	7,978	23,325	6,724,916
Wabash & Western	1,104,950	2,993,654	114,197	4,122,602	52,310	3,636	6,196,956
Total				$72,289,601			$105,329,103

Lake Erie & Western	290,850	219,876	579,016	102,054	54,873	1,256,269
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	2,283,069	1,673,061	5,875,099	858,455	476,756	11,345,882
Louisville & Nashville	20,979	26,681	92,618	11,342	5,293	99,918
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis	183,090	224,455	231,092	78,592	73,254	740,995
Michigan Central	2,218,397	1,544,136	4,925,210	1,195,245	270,397	10,153,297
Midland						
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	1,024,820	1,295,334	1,479,593	96,406	116,490	4,012,645
Ohio, Indiana & Western	327,665	489,474	611,271	122,613	74,163	1,625,219
Ohio & Mississippi	652,656	331,382	1,300,100	315,541	133,736	2,733,417
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	110,130	184,742	146,190	23,142	38,795	503,001
Pennsylvania Company Operating—						
Indianapolis & Vincennes	154,200	143,078	153,823	10,127	11,969	472,190
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis	255,216	425,541	437,061	22,129	32,576	1,172,554
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	1,164,370	2,939,864	2,662,975	162,607	314,307	7,184,124
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	82,141	40,863	150,917	44,803	14,453	333,179
Vandalia, Terre Haute & Indianapolis	112,404	352,038	317,283	43,467	28,079	853,272
Vandalia, Terre Haute & Logansport	170,951	138,207	131,454	8,522	15,872	465,007
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	1,238,977	1,106,507	2,288,076	525,617	253,306	5,412,514
Wabash & Western	1,162,053	875,190	2,329,800	502,238		4,869,283
Total						$74,692,845

TABLE I.

RAILROADS.

Statement showing the Earnings in Passenger Departments of the Several Railroads Operating in Indiana, for the Year Ending June 30, 1888.

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	From Local Passengers.	From Through Passengers.	From Express and Baggage.	From Mail.	From Other Sources, Passenger Department.	Total From Passenger Department.
Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago	$511,454	.....	$42,621	$54,069	.....	$608,145
Chicago & Atlantic	148,564	$302,622	48,378	13,892	$4,732	518,189
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	211,126	59,966	30,139	17,733	1,010	319,966
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh	798,551	401,075	105,509	223,465	.....	1,528,602
Chicago & Grand Trunk	437,517	588,509	51,176	25,110	.....	1,102,313
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis	152,226	71,111	17,009	8,109	1,842	250,299
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago	388,325	359,408	58,713	109,039	46,281	961,768
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne	94,677	28,186	6,264	6,501	.....	135,629
Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan	3,729	182,992	8,161	10,700	.....	205,584
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis	604,020	459,531	88,772	106,697	.....	1,259,021
Evansville & Indianapolis	.....	63,964	9,500	6,541	.....	80,006
Evansville & Terre Haute	.....	219,006	25,516	16,170	.....	260,693
Grand Rapids & Indiana	580,812	177,880	28,291	37,583	.....	824,517
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	8,050	669	1,087	4,038	.....	13,845
Indianapolis & St. Louis	339,638	240,488	51,700	25,798	.....	657,646
Lake Erie & Western	488,591	88,930	47,422	38,533	.....	663,479
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	3,578,968	1,226,473	469,571	773,929	.....	6,047,933
Louisville & Nashville	27,411	14,664	3,851	3,398	208	49,334
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis	287,457	.....	21,480	16,729	1,810	327,477
Michigan Central	3,420,767	932,414	386,993	.....	.....	.....

* Midland						
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	239,334	59,184	14,057	22,564		335,144
Ohio, Indiana & Western	578,166	181,168	58,642	52,459		870,463
Ohio & Mississippi		1,435,109	123,299	150,478		1,708,887
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville		164,325	16,328	19,584		200,237
Pennsylvania Company Operating—						
Indianapolis & Vincennes	115,279	2,905	6,145	8,489		132,819
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis	347,853	60,986	25,045	25,881		459,567
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	1,548,793	1,311,107	162,203	193,391		3,215,494
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City		112,674	8,160	21,174		142,010
Vandalia, Terre Haute & Indianapolis	166,332	152,073	24,094	77,073	402	419,9 6
Vandalia Terre Haute & Logansport	133,574	22,771	9,420	10,842	100	176,709
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific		1,590,660	282,992	201,242	17,020	2,091,916
Wabash & Western	885,413	843,667	153,051	118,935	17,340	2,018,408
Total						$32,542,153

* Company reports that the road is new and books have not been so kept as to give correct data.

TABLE II.

RAILROADS.

Statement showing the Earnings in Freight Departments of the Several Railroads Operating in Indiana for the Year Ending June 30, 1888.

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	From Local Freight.	From Through Freight.	From Other Sources, Freight Department.	Total Earnings in Freight Department.	From Rents for Use of Roads.	From all Other Sources.	Total Income From all Sources.
Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago	$1,601,324	. . . . .	$11,457	$1,612,781	. . . . .	. . . . .	$2,220,927
Chicago & Atlantic	564,131	$1,167,516	. . . . .	1,731,647	$54,534	. . . . .	2,204,572
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	503,518	514,602	12,695	1,030,815	. . . . .	$13,397	1,384,179
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh	1,773,006	2,331,633	. . . . .	4,086,640	10,100	110,412	5,735,706
Chicago & Grand Trunk	645,305	1,739,969	. . . . .	2,385,275	. . . . .	1,193	2,386,467
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis	203,998	123,818	. . . . .	327,817	. . . . .	. . . . .	575,116
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago	625,219	923,086	132,936	1,707,221	. . . . .	120,082	2,759,073
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne	42,561	241,040	. . . . .	283,602	. . . . .	4,819	434,051
Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan	217,824	50,287	5,082	273,194	. . . . .	. . . . .	473,776
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis	1,039,981	2,110,492	. . . . .	3,150,473	66,598	96,844	4,574,438
Evansville & Indianapolis	. . . . .	146,579	. . . . .	146,579	. . . . .	7,561	224,439
Evansville & Terre Haute	. . . . .	505,213	55,093	560,307	12,000	26,338	889,316
Grand Rapids & Indiana	465,422	999,135	. . . . .	1,464,558	. . . . .	54,280	2,228,264
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	181,845	11,536	. . . . .	193,376	. . . . .	424	210,252
Indianapolis & St. Louis	563,467	968,314	. . . . .	1,532,781	66,131	. . . . .	2,284,286

	53,109	848,644	901,754	22,511,[illegible]				.0256
Lake Erie & Western	3,759,707	108,685	3,868,392	210,720,026	1 24	.0307	.0268	.0298
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	6,347	31,455	37,802	1,724,171	1 11	.0295	.0257	.0244
Louisville & Nashville			265,515	11,861,487	1 09			.0249
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis	101,714	2,824,873	2,926,587	189,166,715	1 49	.0186	.0246	.0230
Michigan Central								
Midland								
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	22,487	413,038	435,505	17,563,447	68	.0120	.0189	.0170
Ohio, Indiana & Western	53,895	753,524	807,419	32,275,615	94	.0200	.0300	.0250
Ohio & Mississippi	129,826	1,013,759	1,143,086	69,264,821	1 25			.0234
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville			277,917	6,111,615	59			.0260
Pennsylvania Company Operating—								
Indianapolis & Vincennes	234,421	1,321	235,742	4,589,346	50	.0288	.0257	.0258
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis	22,660	863,129	885,789	16,144,637	46	.0255	.0253	.0253
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	185,745	3,745,968	3,931,713	132,601,924	72	.0208	.0223	.0216
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City			260,724	4,618,032	43			.0242
Vandalia, Terre Haute & Indianapolis	99,557	277,065	376,622	13,338,143	85	.0213	.0267	.0238
Vandalia, Terre Haute & Logansport	20,091	272,358	292,449	5,904,263	53	.0243	.0268	.0264
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific			1,560,620	72,555,429	1 02			.0220
Wabash & Western	260,664	1,099,113	1,359,777	80,661,553	1 27	.0195	.0286	.0214
Total			27,884,233					

TABLE III.

RAILROADS.

Statement showing the Operating Expenses and Taxes of the Several Railroads Operating in Indiana for the Year Ending June 30, 1888.

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	In Maintenance of Way and Buildings.	In Maintenance of Motive Power and Cars.	In Conducting Transportation.	In General Expenses.	In Taxes.	Total Operating Expenses and Taxes.
Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago	$229,860	$804,554	$880,800	$73,851	$32,668	$2,021,734
Chicago & Atlantic	138,512	238,115	1,186,344	129,572	76,743	1,769,822
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	118,575	177,794	511,147	83,822	49,404	880,743
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh	662,322	1,935,061	1,567,704	97,983	170,302	4,433,374
Chicago & Grand Trunk	321,218	387,458	1,454,237	275,730	117,972	2,556,616
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis	109,900	144,673	176,897	25,119	12,263	468,854
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago	285,991	261,702	1,059,572	50,892	64,090	1,722,248
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne	111,338	993,796	101,847	15,742	8,248	330,913
Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan	128,580	41,845	138,385	39,804	15,339	366,954
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis	520,004	634,672	1,542,054	196,9.8	113,340	3,006,999
Evansville & Indianapolis	67,220	34,196	42,604	2,907	8,976	176,004
Evansville & Terre Haute	99,740	196,971	127,709	27,342	27,695	479,460
Grand Rapids & Indiana	318,239	611,661	472,356	95,737	50,515	1,567,900
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	62,882	18,573	72,972	24,997	13,251	181,762
Indianapolis & St. Louis	257,155	230,919	799,494	271,352	65,083	1,720,200

Lake Erie & Western	399,141	62,186,627	729,200	79,423,226
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	832,465	446,330,062	8,429,982	1,905,808,767
Louisville & Nashville				
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis			786,574	
Michigan Central	1,499,758	705,713,624	4,577,178	627,200,023
Midland				
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	1,507,559	561,625,034	1,074,749	263,832,997
Ohio, Indiana & Western	759,228	115 317,471	1,079,622	77,309,742
Ohio & Mississippi	722,622	212,636,927	907,855	84,823,601
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville				
Pennsylvania Company Operating—				
Indianapolis & Vincennes	76,859	8 408,910	390,831	29,259,951
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis	472,448	45,542,998	1,567,297	30,439,488
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	1,488,135	579,783,310	4,659,337	466,248,795
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City				
Vandalia, Terre Haute & Indianapolis	973,597	69 825,882	609,793	18,612,908
Vandalia, Terre Haute & Logansport	182,900	19,952,486	300,810	28,198,073
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific				
Wabash & Western	2,165,197	398,498,939	710,597	59,611,382
Total	22,370,926		33,006,785	

TABLE IV.

RAILROADS.

Statement showing the Passenger Traffic of the Several Railroads Operating in Indiana for the Year Ending June 30, 1888.

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	No. Through Passengers Carried.	No. Local Passengers Carried.	Total No. Passengers Carried.	No. Passengers Carried One Mile.	Average Amount Received From Each Passenger.	Average Rate Per Mile for Through Passengers.	Average Rate Per Mile for Local Passengers.	Average Rate Per Mile for all Passengers.
Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago	. . . .	. . . .	337,594	34,096,992	$1 51	. . . .	. . . .	015
Chicago & Atlantic	61,599	191,895	256,495	22,854,455	1 76	.0154	.0201	.0197
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	18,560	1,204,813	1,223,433	15,486,751	22	.0244	.0162	.0175
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh	111,723	1,096,372	1,208,095	52,157,291	99	.0202	.0247	.0230
Chicago & Grand Trunk	113,073	561,199	674,272	57,422,301	1 52	.0156	.0223	.0179
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis	45,898	240,366	286,264	11,606,413	78	.0165	.0208	.0192
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago	208,508	914,323	1,122,831	59,341,433	70	. . . .	. . . .	.0200
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne	15,090	173,993	189,023	4,590,176	65	.0265	.0268	.0267
Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan	984	301,935	302,919	7,227,468	61	.0230	.0260	.0260
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis	198,121	844,832	1,042,953	44,895,372	1 02	.0056	.0267	.0236
Evansville & Indianapolis	. . . .	. . . .	112,664	2,426 881	56	. . . .	. . . .	.0763
Evansville & Terre Haute	. . . .	344,864	. . . .	7,077,307	63	. . . .	. . . .	.2090
Grand Rapids & Indiana	98,860	862,837	961,967	31,209,560	79	.0215	.0253	.0243
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	384	15,580	15,964	316,678	55	.0275	.0275	.0270
Indianapolis & St. Louis	65,093	516,653	582,346	26,297,118	99	.0182	.0259	.0220

Pennsylvania Company Operating					
Indianapolis & Vincennes	467.690	37,966,761	.00220	.01280	.01500
Indianapolis, Madison & Jeffersonville	2,040,145	76,303,486	.00330	.01590	.01920
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	6,147,472	1,084,092,105	.00540	.00820	.00720
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	278,920	45,972,925			.00788
Vandalia, Terre Haute & Indianapolis	1,583,390	88,468,190	.00707	.01622	.00942
Vandalia, Terre Haute & Logansport	483,710	45,150,559	.00716	.00894	.00815
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	3,358,988	609,702,138			.00740
Wabash & Western	2,575,734	458,110,321	.00751	.01702	.00675
Total	55,379,711				

TABLE V.

RAILROADS.

Statement showing the Freight Traffic of the Several Railroads Operating in Indiana for the Year Ending June 30, 1888.

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	No. Tons of Through Freight Carried.	Total Milenge of Through Freight.	No. Tons of Local Freight Carried.	Total Milenge of Local Freight.
Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago	1,132,607		243,083	
Chicago & Atlantic	965,820	259,805,860	616,504	79,104,244
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	839,098	83,024,655	707,909	79,215,419
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh	1,908,007	402,643,011	1,466,4.6	329,194,2.5
Chicago & Grand Trunk	989,110	327,866,637	551,549	73,356,207
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis	232,220	20,590,966	281,488	22,000,848
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago	1,282,147		423,146	
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne	346,981	22,189,206	49 873	1,726 960
Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan	49,603	8,184,531	275,247	12,851,422
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis	1,867,053	358,836,391	994,425	100,763,796
Evansville & Indianapolis				
Evansville & Terre Haute				
Grand Rapids & Indiana	774,118	111,382,930	476,597	35,207,129
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	10,256	379,430	275,517	26,140,000
Indianapolis & St. Louis				

Lake Erie & Western	399.141	62,186,627	729,200	79,498,986
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	832,465	446,230,062	8,429,963	1,396,893,787
Louisville & Nashville	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis	. . . . .	. . . . .	786,574	. . . . .
Michigan Central	1,499,758	705,718,624	4,577,178	627,200,023
Midland	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	1,507,559	561,625,094	1,074,749	263,832,997
Ohio, Indiana & Western	749,226	115,317,471	1,079,622	77,309,742
Ohio & Mississippi	722,622	212,636,927	907,855	84,823,601
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Pennsylvania Company Operating—				
Indianapolis & Vincennes	76,859	8,408,910	390,831	29,259,951
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis	472,448	45,592,998	1,567,297	30,439,488
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	1,488,135	579,783,310	4,659,337	466,248,795
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Vandalia, Terre Haute & Indianapolis	973,597	69,825,882	609,793	18,612,308
Vandalia, Terre Haute & Logansport	182,900	19,952,486	300,810	28,198,073
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Wabash & Western	2,165,197	398,498,939	710,597	59,611,382
Total	22,370,926	. . . . .	33,008,785	. . . . .

TABLE V—Continued.

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	Total Tons of Freight Carried.	Total Tons of Freight Carried One Mile.	Average Rate Per Ton Per Mile for Through Freight.	Average Rate Per Ton Per Mile for Local Freight.	Average Rate Per Ton Per Mile for all Freight.
Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago	1,575,670	309,347,505			.00517
Chicago & Atlantic	1,582,324	338,910,104	.00363	.00575	.00511
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	1,547,007	162,240,074	.00620	.00635	.00627
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh	3,374,433	641,837,226	.00570	.00740	.00640
Chicago & Grand Trunk	1,540,659	401,222,844	.00530	.00880	.00590
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis	516,708	[illegible]	.00901	.00927	.00770
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago	1,705,293	[illegible]			.00820
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne	396,857	23,916,172	.01086	.02464	.01278
Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan	324,850	21,035,953	.00614	.01695	.01274
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianpolis	2,861,478	459,600,187	.00588	.01032	.00985
Evansville & Indianapolis	244,462	10,780,975			.01360
Evansville & Terre Haute	627,315	41,072,131			.01200
Grand Rapids & Indiana	1,250,715	146,460,059	.00897	.01222	.00999
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	291,792	26,825,439	.01690	.00706	.00732
Indianapolis & St. Louis	1,758,323	210,814,479	.00577	.01287	.00724
Lake Erie & Western	1,128,341	141,679,613	.00702	.00985	.00861
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	9,262,397	1,840,223,849	.00612	.00679	.00663
Louisville & Nashville	134,645	9,548,429			.00937
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis		65,384,706			.01000
Michigan Central	6,076,936	1,332,913,647	.00538	.00888	.00703
Midland					
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	2,582,308	825,458,031	.00579	.00560	.00575
Ohio, Indiana & Western	1,838,848	192,626,813	.00620	.01840	.00960
Ohio & Mississipri	1,690,477	297,460,528	.00561	.01268	.00763
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	380,444	42,065,347			.01600

Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis	2,040,145	76,902,486	.00630	.01880	.01250
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	6,147,472	1,064,032,105	.00640	.00820	.00720
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	278,920	45,972,925			.00788
Vandalia, Terre Haute & Indianapolis	1,583,390	88,468,190	.00707	.01822	.00942
Vandalia, Terre Haute & Logansport	483,710	45,150,569	.00716	.00894	.00815
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	3,358,968	609,702,138			.00740
Wabash & Western	2,875,734	458,110,321	.00751	.01702	.00875
Total	55,379,711				

TABLE VI.

RAILROADS.

Statement showing the number, Monthly Wages and Hours of Work of the General Officers and Clerical Force of the Several Railroads Operating in Indiana for the Year Ending June 30, 1888.

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	General Officers.			Division Superintendent.			Civil Engineers.			Master Mechanics.			Road Masters.			Clerks.		
	No.	Monthly Wages.	Hours Per Day.	No.	Monthly Wages.	Hours Per Day.	No.	Monthly Wages.	Hours Per Day.	No.	Monthly Wages.	Hours Per Day.	No.	Monthly Wages.	Hours Per Day.	No.	Monthly Wages.	Hours Per Day.
Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago										1	$150	10	2	$75	10	18	$55	10
Chicago & Atlantic	9	$305					1	$175		1	225		2	85		142	52	
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	10	250	8	1	225	8	1	200	10	1	225	10	1	210	10	86	122	9
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh				2	275		4	112		2	260		7	77	10	128	52	9
Chicago & Grand Trunk	10	260														119	35	
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis	10	100		1	125		1	50		1	50		1	90		15	50	10
Cincinnati, Ind'p'lis, St. Louis & Chicago	6							200		1	215		1	200		129	61	
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne																		
Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan																		
Cleveland, Columbus, Cin. & Ind'p'lis	18	202		2	254					6	150	10	2	75	10	14	55	9
													4	103	10	416	44	9
Evansville & Indianapolis													1	75	12	4	100	10
Louisville & Terre Haute	7	250					2	175		1	150	12	1	100	12	57	10	
Grand Rapids & Indiana	7									1			2			62		
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	4	144	9	2	114	10				1	140	10	1	93	10	19	33	9
Indianapolis & St. Louis	13	146		1	275					2	150		2	100		278	34	9

Lake Erie & Western	9	300	. . .	. .	. . . .	. . .	1	200	. . .	1	200	. . .	4	125	. . .	127	48	. . .
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	19	500	10	8	225	10	4	190	10	8	100	10	17	103	10	915	57	10
Louisville & Nashville	. .	. . . .	. . .	1	300	. . .	1	80	. . .	1	175	. . .	1	125	. . .	25	60	. . .
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis	15	167	8	. .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	. . .	3	114	10	33	46	8
Michigan Central	. .	. . . .	. .	2	300	. . .	1	150	. . .	1	100	10	1	80	10	8	55	10
Midland	4	172	. . .	. .	. . . .	. . .	1	100	. . .	1	100	. . .	1	75	10	1	42	10
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	11	439	10	2	300	10	2	150	10	2	158	10	3	100	10	84	56	10
Ohio, Indiana & Western	10	166	10	2	125	10	1	123	10	2	187	10	3	100	10	56	50	10
Ohio & Mississippi	14	500	8	. .	. . . .	. . .	1	220	8	1	208	9	2	125	10	210	60	8
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8	150	. . .	1	150	. . .	1	175	. . .	1	150	9	2	200	10	31	42	10
Pennsylvania Company Operating—																		
Indianapolis & Vincennes	. .	. . . .	. . .	1	200	14	1	100	9	. .	. . . .	. . .	1	75	10	6	53	8
Jeffersonville Madison & Ind'p'lis	. .	. . . .	. . .	1	300	. . .	2	150	. .	1	125	. . .	3	75	. .	70	52	8
Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne & Chicago	. .	. . . .	. . .	2	300	. . .	10	100	. . .	3	203	. . .	2	181	. . .	379	56	10
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	8	245	. . .	. .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	. . .	1	150	. . .	3	87	. . .	27	45	. . .
Vandalia, Terre Haute & Indianapolis	11	350	. . .	. .	. . . .	. . .	1	175	. .	2	136	. . .	1	115	. . .	63	55	. . .
Vandalia, Terre Haute & Logansport	11	350	. . .	. .	. . . .	. . .	1	125	. . .	2	77	. . .	2	95	. . .	11	43	. . .
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	28	241	. . .	1	150	. . .	2	81	. . .	1	200	. . .	1	150	. .	51	47	. . .
Wabash & Western	20	356	8	3	180	12	. .	. . . .	. . .	5	180	12	1	175	12	449	67	10
Total	240	. . . .	. . .	34	. . . .	. . .	39	. . . .	. . .	47	. . . .	. . .	75	. . . .	. . .	3930	. . . .	. . .

*Included in report of Grand Rapids & Indiana.

TABLE VII.

RAILROADS.

Statement showing the number, Monthly Wages and Aggregate Miles Required to run of Persons Employed in the Passenger Service of the Several Railroads Operating in Indiana for the Year Ending June 30, 1888.

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	CONDUCTORS.		BRAKEMEN.		BAGGAGEMEN.			ENGINEERS.		FIREMEN.		
	No.	Monthly Wages.	No.	Monthly Wages.	No.	Monthly Wages.	Length of Run in Miles.	No.	Monthly Wages.	No.	Monthly Wages.	Length of Run in Miles.
Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago	18	$100	18	$50	18	$60	271	30	$150	20	$75	130
Chicago & Atlantic	14	96	107	54	8	50	. . .	17	118	88	56	. . .
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	12	83	10	52	11	45	156	15	120	15	68	125
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh	27	90	36	48	26	50	118	27	103	28	54	118
Chicago & Grand Trunk	91	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	134	. . .	130	. . .	. . .
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis	6	100	6	50	4	50	. . .	6	90	6	50	. . .
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago	59	. . .	114	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	114	. . .	109	. . .	. . .
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan	5	100	5	55	5	55	165	7	110	7	60	165
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis	22	121	22	57	22	61	150	35	139	35	74	130
Evansville & Indianapolis	2	75	4	38	2	50	138	2	100	2	54	138
Evansville & Terre Haute	4	96	4	45	6	40	109	9	90	5	50	109
			150					88		92		140

Evansville & Indianapolis	5	55	10	4	56	12	4	100	12	4	50	12	8	45	12	12	35	10
Evansville & Terre Haute	25	48	10															
Grand Rapids & Indiana	63	60	10						10	2	50							
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	5	65	10				2	88				10				3	25	10
Indianapolis & St. Louis	36	59	10	15	71	10	20	76		20	49		21	55	10	16	39	10
Lake Erie & Western	39	65		5	56								26	42		46	40	
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	312	55	10	160	64	10	192	83	12	188	49	12	317	57	10	49	38	12
Louisville & Nashville	4	78	10	3	70	10	5	75	12	5	40	12	8	60	10	17	33	10
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis	13	60	10															
Michigan Central	2	64	10	9	72	10	6	75	12	6	54	12	18	62	10	4	33	10
Midland							1	75		1	45		1	45		4	37	
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	63	75	10	17	70	12	32	75	10	32	54	10	26	61	12	20	37	10
Ohio, Indiana & Western	137	50														38	40	12
Ohio & Mississippi	100	75	9	35	78	12	25	78	12	23	54	12	69	60	12	61	39	12
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	32	50	10	2	75	12	2	70	12	2	40	12	4	55	12	15	30	10
Pennsylvania Company operating—																		
Indianapolis & Vincennes				1	69	8	1	69	8							1	36	10
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis	4	66	9	10	67	12	17	90	12	32	57	12	50	60	12	8	36	10
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	182	75	10	99	72	12	89	84	12	95	51	12	188	63	12	63	37	10
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	34	60		4	57		4	71		4	48		5	45		8	45	
Vandalia, Terre Haute & Indianapolis	48			24									48			16		
Vandalia, Terre Haute & Logansport	3			2									6			5		
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	89	70		27	61		7	75	12	7	45	12				4	52	10
Wabash Western	168	55	10				43	76	10	48	45	10				149	40	10
Total	1,922	†60.85		481	†$63		569	†$79		589	†$49		1,034	†54.60		739	†36.77	

†Average.

TABLE X.

RAILROADS.

Statement showing the number, Monthly Wages and Daily Hours of Work of Station Agents, Telegraph Operators, Carpenters and Section Firemen Employed by the Several Railroads Operating in Indiana for the Year Ending June 30, 1888.

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	Station Agents not Telegraph Operators.			Station Agents also Telegraph Operators.			Telegraph Operators not Station Agents.			Carpenters.			Section Firemen.		
	No.	Monthly Wages.	Hours Per Day.	No.	Monthly Wages.	Hours Per Day.	No.	Monthly Wages.	Hours Per Day.	No.	Monthly Wages.	Hours Per Day.	No.	Monthly Wages.	Hours Per Day.
Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago	9	$40	12	13	$40	12	25	$40	12	70	$50	10	30	$40	10
Chicago & Atlantic	19	65	. .	37	43	. .	47	45	. .	43	52	. . .	51	45	. . .
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	9	125	10	47	37	10	39	40	10	121	47	10	48	47	10
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh	59	53	10	26	51	10	67	44	10	128	60	10	86	40	10
Chicago & Grand Trunk	66	46	. .	147	43	. . .	91	70	. . .	156	48	. . .	75	40	. . .
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis	15	50	10	9	40	10	10	0	10	15	40	10	19	45	10
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago	117	35	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	65	51	. . .	72	45	. . .
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne	. .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .
Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan	10	60	12	20	35	12	18	30	12	24	50	10	28	51	10
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis	10	63	10	21	42	10	40	43	12	178	43	10	84	46	10

...a & Indianapolis	17	30	12	1	25	12	9	52	10	15	38	10	167	43	10
... & Terre Haute	5	49	12	20	40	12	9	48	12	75	42	10	17	46	10
...olis & Indiana				101	52		81	46		112	57	10	126	45	10
..., Illinois & Iowa	5	47	10	10	35	10	6	37	10	8	54	10	20	42	10
...apolis & St. Louis	24	60		27	43	12	65	42	12	35	49		57		
...ke Erie & Western	40	53		70	38		45	47		104	52		101	42	
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	226	60	10	22	47	10	392	45	10	578	48	10	313	47	10
Louisville & Nashville	1	125		1	75		8	45		7	60		5	40	
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis	29	38	12	20	37	12	22	46	10	46	51	10	47	50	10
Michigan Central	5	60	12	8	45	12	26	45	12	7	67	10	16	33	10
Midland				7	40					6	45		9	42	
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	27	47	12	27	46	12	28	43	12	52	75	10	49	50	10
Ohio, Indiana & Western	31	40	12	35	53	12	35	40	12	15	55	9	57	42	10
Ohio & Mississippi	47	50	12	69	40	12	68	40	12	262	67	9	112	43	10
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	11	25	12	32	46	12	13	40	10	38	42	10	36	40	10
Pennsylvania Company Operating—															
Indianapolis & Vincennes	7	70	8	16	39	8	15	44	8	34	54	10	27	40	10
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis	35	42	12	15	45	12	30	48	11	22	67	10	49	41	10
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	93	76	12	31	60	12	193	51	12	422	63	10	130	47	10
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	47	18		51	26		8	44		40	52		75	40	
Vandalia, Terre Haute & Indianapolis	18						33			120			22		
Vandalia, Terre Haute & Logansport	30						23			39			34		
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	21	57		15	48		39	53		27	89		31	47	
Wabash & Western	52	46	10	93	50	10	104	48	12	147	60	10	142	47	10
Total	1,091	†54.84		991	†43.48		1,589	†18.69		3,011	†53.90		2,125	†43.00	

† Average.

TABLE IX.

RAILROADS.

Statement showing the number of Machinists and Yard Employes, together with the monthly wages and daily hours of work, of the several Railroads operating in Indiana for the year ending June 30, 1888.

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	MACHINISTS.			YARD EMPLOYES.														
				CONDUCTORS.			ENGINEERS.			FIREMEN.			BRAKEMEN.			WIPERS.		
	Number.	Monthly Wages.	Hours per Day.	Number.	Monthly Wages.	Hours per Day.	Number	Monthly Wages.	Hours per Day.	Number.	Monthly Wages.	Hours per Day.	Number.	Monthly Wages.	Hours per Day.	Number.	Monthly Wages.	Hours per Day.
Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago	86	$63	10	2	$85	12	1	$80	12	1	$50	12	5	$50	12	27	$36	10
Chicago & Atlantic	95	48	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	15	39	. . .
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	53	70	10	22	80	10	18	80	10	18	46	10	33	60	10	38	35	10
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh	140	65	9	24	72	12	33	87	11	34	55	11	176	56	12	35	35	10
Chicago & Grand Trunk	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis	4	50	10	3	54	. .	2	95	. . .	2	50	. . .	4	50	. . .	3 31	30 34	10

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TABLE XI.

RAILROADS.

Statement showing the number, monthly wages and daily hours of work of sectionmen, watchmen, bridge tenders and pumpmen, soliciting agents and traveling passenger agents of the several railroads operating in Indiana for the year ending June 30, 1888.

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	SECTIONMEN.			WATCHMEN.			BRIDGE TENDERS AND PUMPMEN.			SOLICITING AGENTS.		TRAVELING PASS. AGENTS.	
	No.	Monthly Wages.	Hours Per Day.	No.	Monthly Wages.	Hours Per Day.	No.	Monthly Wages.	Hours Per Day.	No.	Monthly Wages.	No.	Monthly Wages.
Baltimore, Ohio & Chicago	154	$33	10	5	$45	12	7	$35	12	2	$90	2	$100
Chicago & Atlantic	176	29	....	106	55	....	21	48	....	3	70	6	100
Chicago & Atlantic	278	28	10	12	46	10	31	29	10	1	100	1	120
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh	312	36	10	53	31	12	22	31	12	3	84	6	103
Chicago & Grand Trunk	530	30	....	130	54	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis	60	30	10	1	50	12	3	30	12	1	100	....	....
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago	350	33	....	114	....	....	26	30	....	....	....	....	....
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan	60	36	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	35	1	100
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis	384	30	10	23	30	11	6	32	12	11	33	3	60

Indianapolis & Del Monte																
Lake Erie & Western	40	53		70	38		45	47		104	52		101	42		
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	226	60	10	22	47	10	392	45	10	578	48	10	313	47		10
Louisville & Nashville	1	125		1	75		8	45		7	60		5	40		
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis	29	38	12	20	37	12	22	46	10	46	51	10	47	50		10
Michigan Central	5	60	12	8	45	12	26	45	12	7	67	10	16	33		10
Midland				7	40					6	45		9	42		
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	27	47	12	27	46	12	28	43	12	52	75	10	49	50		10
Ohio, Indiana & Western	31	40	12	35	53	12	35	40	12	15	55	9	57	42		10
Ohio & Mississippi	47	50	12	69	40	12	68	40	12	262	67	9	112	43		10
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	11	25	12	32	46	12	13	40	10	38	42	10	36	40		10
Pennsylvania Company Operating—																
Indianapolis & Vincennes	7	70	8	16	39	8	15	44	8	34	54	10	27	40		10
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis	35	42	12	15	45	12	30	48	11	22	67	10	49	41		10
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	93	76	12	31	60	12	193	51	12	422	63	10	130	47		10
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	47	18		51	26		8	44		40	52		75	40		
Vandalia, Terre Haute & Indianapolis	18						33			120			22			
Vandalia, Terre Haute & Logansport	30						23			39			34			
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	21	57		15	48		39	53		27	69		31	47		
Wabash & Western	52	46	10	93	50	10	104	48	12	147	60	10	142	47		10
Total	1,091	†54.64		991	†43.48		1,589	†18.69		3,011	†53.90		2,125	†43.00		

† Average.

TABLE XII.

RAILROADS.

Statement showing the number, Monthly Wages and Daily Hours of Work of Contracting Agents, Painters, Extra Foremen and other Employes of the Several Railroads Operating in Indiana for the Year Ending June 30, 1888.

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	Contracting Agents.		Painters.			Extra Foremen.			Other Employes.		
	No.	Monthly Wages.	No.	Monthly Wages.	Hours Per Day.	No.	Monthly Wages.	Hours Per Day.	No.	Monthly Wages.	Hours Per Day.
Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago	. . .	. . .	8	$52	10	17	$60	10	194	$30	10
Chicago & Atlantic	1	$62	10	45	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	234	40	. . .
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	3	140	10	53	10	. . .	. . .	. . .	185	34	10
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh	1	100	34	57	10	13	78	10	917	57	10
Chicago & Grand Trunk	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	417	42	. . .
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis	1	125	. . .	. . .	. . .	6	65	10	36	30	10
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago	. . .	. . .	5	60	. . .	2	50	. . .	648	. . .	. . .
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan	. . .	. . .	4	52	10	2	60	10	. . .	. . .	. . .
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis	11	90	29	47	10	3	70	10	642	40	. . .
Evansville & Indianapolis	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Evansville & Terre Haute	. . .	. . .	5	42	10	. . .	. . .	. . .	163	31	10
Grand Rapids & Indiana	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	529	45	. . .
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	33	21	10
Indianapolis & St. Louis	15	81	6	50	. . .	3	65	10	341	40	10

Lake Erie & Western			15	50					214	37	
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	9	140	111	50	10				3,418	36	10
Louisville & Nashville	1	75							45		
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis	6	95							312	32	10
Michigan Central						12	60	10	282	38	10
Midland											
New York, Chicago & St. Louis			3	67	10	3	55	10	92	47	10
Ohio, Indiana & Western	4	75	12	30	12				155	30	10
Ohio & Mississippi	7	125	28	60	10	10	45	10	784	35	10
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville			4	50	10				75	45	10
Pennsylvania Company Operating—											
Indianapolis & Vincennes						1	55	10	42	38	10
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis	1	125	6	63	10	6	47	10	123	57	10
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago			77	63	10	10	48	10	2,693	45	10
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City			6	55		4	60		52	43	
Vandalia, Terre Haute & Indianapolis			19						482		
Vandalia, Terre Haute & Logansport									31		
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific			7	58					160	40	
Wabash & Western			44	50	10				763	48	12
Total	60	†102.91	441	†52.20		92	†58.42		14,102	†39.24	

† Average.

TABLE XIII.

RAILROADS.

Statement showing the Total Number of Employes and Occupation, the Average Monthly Wages, Average Number of Hours Employed Daily, and the Average Number of Miles Required for Each Run.

EMPLOYES—Occupation.	No. Employed.	Average Monthly Wages.	Average Number of Hours Employed Daily.	Average Number of Miles Required for Each Run.
General Officers	240	$266 33		
Division Superintendents	34	223 41		
Civil Engineers	39	145 76		
Master Mechanics	47	157 84		
Road Masters	75	112 43		
Clerks	3,930	55 19	9 3	
Machinists	1,922	60 85	9 8	
Conductors, Passenger	676	95 88		147.5
Conductors, Freight	1,233	78 19		103.6
Conductors, Yard	481	63 00	10.9	
Engineers, Passenger	841	111 20		125.6
Engineers, Freight	1,651	101 80		103.6
Engineers, Yard	569	79 00	11 1	
Firemen, Passenger	869	59 58		125.6
Firemen, Freight	1,706	55 15		103.6
Firemen, Yard	589	49 00	11.4	
Wipers	739	36 77	10.3	
Baggagemen	466	51 07		147.5
Brakemen, Passenger	919	51 44		147.5
Brakemen, Freight	2,409	51 30		103.6
Brakemen, Yard	1,034	54 60	11.1	
Station Agents not Telegraph Operators	1,091	54 64	11.1	
Station Agents also Telegraph Operators	991	43 48	11.1	
Telegraph Operators not Station Agents	1,589	48 69	11	
Carpenters	3,011	53 90	10	
Section Foremen	2,125	43 00	10	
Sectionmen	11,277	31 00	10	
Watchmen	1,368	41 00	11.2	
Bridge Tenders and Pumpmen	486	34 88	11.1	
Soliciting Agents	131	87 83		
Traveling Passenger Agents	84	97 00		
Contracting Agents	60	102 91		
Painters	441	52 20	10	
Extra Foreman	92	58 42	10	
Other Employes	14,102	39 24	10	
Total	57,367			

TABLE XIV.

RAILROADS.

Statement Showing the Number and Character of Persons Killed or Injured by Accident on the Several Railroads Operating in Indiana for the Year Ending June 30, 1888, and whether such Accidents Resulted from their own Carelessness or from Causes beyond their own Control.

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	KILLED.						INJURED.					
	From Causes Beyond their own Control.			From their own Carelessness.			From Causes Beyond their own Control.			From their own Carelessness.		
	Passengers.	Employes.	Others.	Passengers.	Employes.	Others.	Passengers.	Employes.	Others.	Passengers.	Employes.	Others.
Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago		3			1	1		1			4	
Chicago & Atlantic		13			4	5		27			30	
Chicago & Eastern Illinois								5			1	
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh					7	10		2		3	16	7
Chicago & Grand Trunk		2			1	1	1	1			4	
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis		1						2				
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago					2	4					8	7
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne				1	2		1	2			3	1
Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan					3						13	
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis					2	1				2	25	8
Evansville & Indianapolis		1					3				2	1

TABLE XIII.

RAILROADS.

Statement showing the Total Number of Employes and Occupation, the Average Monthly Wages, Average Number of Hours Employed Daily, and the Average Number of Miles Required for Each Run.

EMPLOYES—Occupation.	No. Employed.	Average Monthly Wages.	Average Number of Hours Employed Daily.	Average Number of Miles Required for Each Run.
General Officers	240	$266 33	.....	.....
Division Superintendents	34	223 41	.....	.....
Civil Engineers	39	145 76	.....	.....
Master Mechanics	47	157 84	.....	.....
Road Masters	75	112 43	.....	.....
Clerks	3,930	55 19	9 3	.....
Machinists	1,922	69 85	9 8	.....
Conductors, Passenger	676	95 88	.....	147.59
Conductors, Freight	1,283	78 19	.....	103.66
Conductors, Yard	481	83 00	10.9	.....
Engineers, Passenger	841	111 20	.....	125.66
Engineers, Freight	1,651	101 80	.....	103.66
Engineers, Yard	569	79 00	11 1	.....
Firemen, Passenger	869	59 58	.....	125.66
Firemen, Freight	1,706	55 15	.....	103.66
Firemen, Yard	589	49 00	11.4	.....
Wipers	739	36 77	10.3	.....
Baggagemen	456	51 07	.....	147.59
Brakemen, Passenger	919	51 44	.....	147.59
Brakemen, Freight	2,409	51 30	.....	103.66
Brakemen, Yard	1,034	54 60	11.1	.....
Station Agents not Telegraph Operators	1,091	54 64	11.1	.....
Station Agents also Telegraph Operators	991	43 48	11.1	.....
Telegraph Operators not Station Agents	1,589	48 69	11	.....
Carpenters	3,011	53 90	10	.....
Section Foremen	2,125	43 00	10	.....
Sectionmen	11,277	31 00	10	.....
Watchmen	1,368	41 00	11.2	.....
Bridge Tenders and Pumpmen	486	34 88	11.1	.....
Soliciting Agents	131	87 83	.....	.....
Traveling Passenger Agents	84	97 00	.....	.....
Contracting Agents	60	102 91	.....	.....
Painters	441	52 20	10	.....
Extra Foreman	92	58 42	10	.....
Other Employes	14,102	39 24	10	.....
Total	57,367	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XIV.

RAILROADS.

Statement Showing the Number and Character of Persons Killed or Injured by Accident on the Several Railroads Operating in Indiana for the Year Ending June 30, 1888, *and whether such Accidents Resulted from their own Carelessness or from Causes beyond their own Control.*

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	KILLED.						INJURED.					
	From Causes Beyond their own Control.			From their own Carelessness.			From Causes Beyond their own Control.			From their own Carelessness.		
	Passengers.	Employes.	Others.	Passengers.	Employes.	Others.	Passengers.	Employes.	Others.	Passengers.	Employes.	Others.
Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago		3			1	1		1			4	
Chicago & Atlantic		13			4	5		27			30	
Chicago & Eastern Illinois								5			1	
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh					7	10		2		3	16	7
Chicago & Grand Trunk		2			1	1	1	1			4	
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis		1						2				
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago					2	4					8	7
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne				1	2		1	2			3	1
Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan					2						13	
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis					2	1				2	25	8
Evansville & Indianapolis		1					3				2	1

TABLE XIV—Continued.

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	KILLED.						INJURED.					
	From Causes Beyond their own Control.			From their own Carelessness.			From Causes Beyond their own Control.			From their own Carelessness.		
	Passengers.	Employes.	Others.	Passengers.	Employes.	Others	Passengers.	Employes.	Others.	Passengers.	Employes.	Others.
Evansville & Terre Haute				1						2	3	1
Grand Rapids & Indiana				1	2		1	2			5	1
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa								10			10	
Indianapolis & St. Louis		2		1	1	2					20	5
Lake Erie & Western		1			1	1					17	5
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	1	1			3	11					17	3
Louisville & Nashville					1			5		1	15	3
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis					3	7		12			23	2
Michigan Central					3	5	1		4	1	16	2
Midland					1							
New York, Chicago & St. Louis		1				3		7	1		52	2
Ohio, Indiana & Western						3				3	12	3
Ohio & Mississippi			2	2	6	4	7	4	2	5	53	15
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville					1	2					17	1
Pennsylvania Company, operating—												
Indianapolis & Vincennes						1	1	3			11	6
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis		2			2	7	15	91	2	8	11	28
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago		1	1		5	14		8	1	1	20	6
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City		2						1				1
Vandalia, Terre Haute & Indianapolis		2			2	5		10			37	9
Vandalia, Terre Haute & Logansport					1	1				1	19	8
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific		1		1		5	3	81	1		8	10
Wabash & Western												
Total	1	33	3	7	53	93	33	274	11	27	472	135

Statement showing Main Track, Side Track, Rolling Stock and Improvements on Right of Way of Railroads in Indiana, for the Year 1888, *as Valued and Equalized by the State Board of Equalization.*

NAME OF RAILROADS.	Main Track.		Side Track.		Rolling Stock.		Improvements on Rights of Way.	Total Assessments.
	Miles.	Per Mile.	Miles.	Per Mile.	Miles.	Per Mile.		
Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago	146.35	$11,000	27.77	$2,500	146.35	$2,500	$70,160	*$2,182,750
Chicago & Atlantic	159.76	8,500	31.74	2,500	159.76	2,500	48,475	1,885,185
Chicago & Calumet Terminal	3.50	3,000	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	10,500
Chicago & Indiana Coal	145.15	4,000	36.98	1,500	145.15	2,500	16,605	1,015,550
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	8.38	2,000	3.93	1,000	. . .	. . .	280	20,970
Lessee Indiana Coal Co	12.72	3,000	1.77	2,000	12.72	3,500	. . .	86,220
Lessee Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago	43.17	7,000	17.05	2,000	43.17	3,500	15,180	502,565
Chicago & Grand Trunk	80.48	13,000	14.34	2,500	80.48	3,300	19,360	1,367,034
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh	416.64	10,000	78.22	2,500	416.64	2,600	183,195	5,628,409
Chicago & West Michigan	34.46	4,000	3.42	1,500	34.46	1,400	4,285	195,499
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago	153.69	10,000	52.47	2,500	153.69	2,500	37,075	2,089,375
Operating Harrison Branch	49	4,000	38	1,000	49	2,500	. . .	3,465
Operating Lawrenceburgh Branch	2.57	3,000	3.51	1,000	2.57	2,500	115	17,760
Operating Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago	23.77	10,000	3 69	2,500	23.77	2,500	1,355	307,705
Operating Columbus, Hope & Greensburg	24.55	3,000	3.62	1,000	24.55	2,500	1,680	140,325
Operating Fairland, Franklin & Martinsville	38.30	3,000	3.52	1,000	38.30	2,500	940	215,110
Operating Vernon, Greensburg & Rushville	44.39	3,500	4.47	1,000	44.39	2,500	1,800	272,610
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis	78.26	8,000	15.10	2,500	78.26	2,000	18,970	839,320
Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan	130.20	4,500	18.28	2,000	130.20	1,300	14,525	806,245

TABLE XV—Continued.

NAME OF RAILROADS.	Main Track.		Side Track.		Rolling Stock.		Improvements on Right of Way.	Total Assessments.
	Miles.	Per Mile.	Miles.	Per Mile.	Miles.	Per Mile.		
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis	83.84	$11,000	32.51	$2,500	83.84	$4,000	$99,175	$1,450,250
Operating Indianapolis & St. Louis	80.47	9,000	31.85	2,500	80 47	2,300	17,420	1,096,356
Eel River	98.92	5,500	19.13	2,000	98.92	1,200	29,215	730,239
Evansville Belt	4.45	4,000	3.82	2,000				25,440
Evansville & Indianapolis	135.48	3,500	16.62	1,000	135.48	250	4,775	529,445
Evansville & Terre Haute and Branch	154 01	7,000	41 00	2,500	154.04	4,000	55,250	1,852,190
Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville	128.35	3,500	9.14	2,000	128.35	1,000	28,900	624,755
Grand Rapids & Indiana	53.11	8,000	4.79	2,500	53.11	2,200	5,375	559,072
Operating Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne	85.77	5,500	11 08	2,000	85.77	1,000	8,675	588 240
Henderson Bridge Co	9.59	27,500	.65	2,500			110	265,460
Huntingburg, Tell City & Cannelton	22.72	3,000	.75	1,000			300	69,210
Indiana & Illinois Southern	32.00	1,200	1,00	400	32.00	400	100	51,70 0
Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield	76.26	4,500	13.56	2,000	76.25	1,600	29.750	522,056
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	49 24	3,000	3.41	1,000	49.24	600	2,585	183,259
Indianapolis & Union	.92	60.000	1.92	50,000			40,000	275,800
Lessee Belt Railroad	12.08	25,000	2.21	3,000	12.08	3,000	4,400	408,770
Kentucky & Indiana Bridge Co	.35	200,000			.35	6,000		72,100
Lake Erie & Western	315.50	6,000	53.22	2,000	315.50	2,000	47,185	2,677,627
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	152 94	22,000	65.75	2,500	152.94	3,700	113,529	4,482,582
Lessee Fort Wayne & Jackson	53.29	5,500	7.60	2,000	53.29	3,700	5,800	511,268
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis	186.89	5,500	24.25	2,000	186.89	1,800	23,720	1,434,517
Louisville & Nashville	28.33	8,000	11.04	2,000	28.33	1,800	5,980	305,695
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, including Chicago & Indianapolis Div	449.00	6,000	75.86	2,000	449.00	2,000	56,345	3 800,064
Operating Bedford & Bloomfield Division	41.36	1,200	5.12	400	41.36	300	1,800	65,888
Operating Orleans, West Baden & French Lick Division	17.70	3,000	.86	1,000	17.70	2,000	10	89,370
Louisville, New Albany & Corydon	7.50	2,000	.09	1,500			50	15,140
Louisville Bridge Co	.08	1000000						80,000
Michigan Central	42.41	22,000	34.39	2,500	42.41	3,000	36,250	1,521,755
Lessee Michigan Air Line	6.06	8,000	1.56	2,500	6 06	3,000	2,330	72,910
Lessee Joliet & Northern Indiana	15.47	10,000	3 35	2,500	15.47	3,000	1,420	270,505
Midland	71.61	3,000	2.53	1,000	71.61	250	2,240	237,502
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	151.02	9,000	28.53	2,500	151.02	4,000	27,253	2,061,838
Ohio, Indiana & Western	156.22	5,500	25.98	2,000	156.22	2,000	11,500	1,391,430

Pennsylvania Company—								
Operating Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis	114.41	11,000	26.23	2,500	111.41	1,700	47,075	*1,586,807
Madison Branch	44.90	4,000	9.86	1,500	44.90	1,700	. . . . .	270,720
Cambridge Branch	42.19	4,000	3 65	1,500	42.19	1,700	. . . . .	245,958
Cambridge City Extension	20.85	4,000	1.50	1,500	20.85	1,700	. . . . .	121,995
Indianapolis & Vincennes	116.92	4,500	9.14	1,500	116.92	900	15,070	660,148
Island Coal Branch I. & V	11.85	3,000	6.74	1,500	11.85	900	. . . . .	56,325
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago	152.57	27,000	57.58	4,000	152.57	5,700	201,710	*5,334,999
State Line & Indiana City	1.94	4,000	.30	1,000	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8,060
Rantoul Railway	8.22	3,000	.36	1,000	8.22	900	660	33,078
*Richmond & Miami	7.96	8,000	.93	2,500	7.96	2,000	17,200	99,125
Terre Haute & Indianapolis	79.90	13,000	97.90	3,000	79 90	6,000	49,427	1,861,227
Operating Terre Haute & Logansport	182.57	4,500	31.23	1,500	182.57	1,300	11,125	1,116,876
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	104.31	3,500	9.94	1,500	104.31	1,000	2,550	486,855
Operating Frankfort & State Line	66.89	1,800	2.07	1,000	66.89	500	700	156,615
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	166.00	13,000	66.26	2,500	166.00	2,000	118,695	2,774,347
Operating Attica, Covington & Southern	14.47	3,000	.95	1,000	14.47	500	250	51,845
Cairo Division Wabash	6.85	5,500	.06	2,000	6.85	2,000	. . . . .	51,495
White River (Kingan's)	.46	4,000	.80	4,000	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5,010
White Water	62.25	3,000	4.02	1,000	62.25	900	4,000	250,795
Total	5,745.75	. . . .	1,236.11	. . . .	5,686 21	. . . .	$1,609,554	*$64,211,717

* Includes assessed value of second main track, also.

TABLE XVI.

AID TO RAILROADS.

COUNTIES.	TOWNSHIPS.	NAME OF RAILROADS.	For Year Ending May 31, 1887.		For Year Ending May 31, 1888.	
			Donation.	Stock Taken.	Donation.	Stock Taken.
Adams	Washington	Dayton, Ft. Wayne & Chicago		$2,000		
Bartholomew		Evansville & Richmond	$15,000			
Bartholomew		St. Louis & Cincinnati	45,000			
Bartholomew	Columbus	St. Louis & Cincinnati			$45,000	
Boone	Sugar Creek	Atlantic & Mississippi			13,500	
Brown	Washington	St. Louis & Cincinnati	8,117			
Brown	Washington	St. Louis & Cincinnati				$8,200
Daviess		Evansville & Indianapolis	27,978			
Daviess	Madison	Evansville & Richmond			6,250	
Dearborn	Center	Louisville, Cincinnati & Dayton	7,000			
Fayette	Harrison	Evansville & Richmond	15,000			
Gibson	Montgomery	Cincinnati & Evansville		25,000		
Grant	Center	Marion & Indianapolis			40,000	
Greene	Richland	St. Louis & Cincinnati	14,350			
Greene	Buck Creek	St. Louis & Cincinnati	6,140			
Henry	Wayne	Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan	36,220			
Jackson	Owen	Evansville & Richmond		6,600		
Jackson	Salt Creek	Evansville & Richmond		6,000		
Jefferson	Madison	Louisville, Cincinnati & Hamilton	10,000	90,000		
Lagrange	Bloomfield	Grand Rapids & Indiana				

Lagrange	Springfield	Grand Rapids & Indiana	7,500			
Lake	Hobert	Elgin, Joliet & East Illinois			6,000	
Lawrence	Indian Creek	Evansville & Richmond	52,000			
Lawrence	Sherwick	Evansville & Richmond			30,000	
Lawrence	Indian Creek	Evansville & Richmond			7,600	
Lawrence	Pleasant Run	Evansville & Richmond			6,600	
Martin	Baker	Evansville, Indianapolis & Cincinnati	2,900			
Martin	McCameron	Evansville, Indianapolis & Cincinnati	3,300			
Montgomery	Ripley	Atlantic & Mississippi			13,800	
Ohio	Randolph	Louisville, Cincinnati & Dayton	20,000			
Orange	Paoli	Vincennes & New Albany		12,053		
Perry	Troy	Huntingburg, Tell City & Cannellton	23,868			
Perry		Huntingburg, Tell City & Cannellton			10,807	
Pike	Washington	Vincennes & Ohio River	10,500			
Pike	Clay	Vincennes, Oakland City & Ohio			5,000	
Posey	Smith	Evansville & Chicago	9,804			
Rush	Ripley	Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan	23,000			
Rush	Rushville	Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan	50,000			
Rush	Richland	Evansville & Richmond	15,000			
Spencer	Luce	Vincennes, Oakland City & Ohio	8,936		12,234	
Switzerland	Craig	Louisville, Cincinnati & Dayton	8,936			
Switzerland	Jefferson	Louisville, Cincinnati & Dayton	25,645			
Switzerland	York	Louisville, Cincinnati & Dayton	8,365			
Switzerland	Posey	Louisville, Cincinnati & Dayton	13,632			
Tipton	Wild Cat	Atlantic & Mississippi			11,000	
Vanderburgh	Pigeon	Evansville, Suburban & Newburg			60,000	
Warrick	Hart	Evansville, Suburban & Newburg			16,200	
Warrick	Hart	Vincennes, Oakland City & Ohio			9,750	
Washington	Posey	Vincennes & New Albany		4,600		
Wayne	Wayne	Evansville & Richmond	90,000			
Total			$557,191	$146,252	$293,741	$8,200

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

[From advance sheets of the Third

I. STRIKES BY YEARS

INDI

Number.	INDUSTRIES AND YEARS.	LOCALITY.	CAUSE OR OBJECT.
	1881.		
	BOOTS AND SHOES.		
1	Employes	Lafayette	For increase of wages.
	BRICK.		
2	Employes	Terre Haute.	For increase of wages.
	MACHINES AND MACHINERY.		
3	Moulders, machine shop	Indianapolis.	For discharge of foreman
	METALS AND METALIC GOODS.		
4	Moulders, stove foundry	New Albany.	For increase of wages
5	Laborers, stove foundry	New Albany.	For increase of wages
6	Employes, rolling mill	Indianapolis.	For increase of wages
	MINING.		
7	Miners, etc., coal	Coal Creek.	Against reduction of wageg
	PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.		
8	Compositors	Lafayette	For equal distribution of work.
	PUBLIC WAYS CONSTRUCTION.		
9	Construction hands, railroad	New Castle	For increase of wages
	TOBACCO.		
10	Cigarmakers	Indianapolis.	For increase of wages
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
11	Shovelers, coal yards	Jeffersonville	For increase of wages
	1882.		
	BOOTS AND SHOES.		
12	Employes	Lafayette	For increase of wages
	COOPERAGE.		
13	Coopers	Indianapolis.	For increase of wages
14	Coopers	Indianapolis.	For increase of wages
15	Coopers	Indianapolis.	For increase of wages

(a) Assistance for three months.

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AND INDUSTRIES.

ANA.

Ordered by Labor Organizations.	Establishm'ts.		Beginning.	End.	Duration (days).	Succeeded.	Employes.		Employers' Loss.
	Number.	Days Closed.					Loss.	Assistance	
Yes. .	1	3	June 7	June 10, 1881	3	Partly .	$394	. . . . .	$300
No . .	12	14	May 9	May 23, 1881	14	No . . .	3,672	. . . . .	. . . .
Yes. .	1	. . . .	June 20	June 27, 1881	7	No . . .	570	. . . . .	1,200
Yes. .	1	. . . .	Feb. 19	Feb. 23, 1881	4	Partly .	360	. . . . .	. . . .
No . .	1	7	Mch. 12	Mch. 19, 1881	7	Partly .	764	. . . . .	. . . .
Yes. .	1	14	Sept. 8	Sept. 22, 1881	14	Partly .	9,540	. . . . .	10,000
Yes. .	5	61	Oct. 4	Dec. 4, 1881	61	No . . .	44,000	. . . . .	20,000
Yes. .	1	1	Mch. 14	Mch. 15, 1881	1	No . . .	20	. . . . .	. . . .
No . .	1	2	May 2	May 4, 1881	2	Partly .	125	. . . . .	. . . .
Yes. .	1	. . . .	July 25	July 28, 1881	3	No . . .	160	(a)2,016	100
No . .	3	3	May 2	May 5, 1881	3	No . . .	243	. . . . .	. . . .
Yes. .	3	28	Aug. 5	Sept. 2, 1882	28	Yes. . .	5,275	. . . . .	. . . .
No . .	1	1	Apr. 18	April 19, 1882	1	Yes. . .	45	. . . . .	. . . .
No . .	1	. . . .	Apr. 18	April 20, 1882	2	Yes. . .	75	. . . . .	50
No . .	1	14	Apr. 18	May 2, 1882	14	Yes. . .	540	. . . . .	. . . .

[From advance sheets of the Third

II. STRIKES BY YEARS

INDI

Number.	INDUSTRIES AND YEARS.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.						AVERAGE DAILY WAGES.			
		Before Strike.			After Strike.			Before Strike.		After Strike.	
		Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
	1881.										
	BOOTS AND SHOES.										
1	Employes	75	...	75	75	...	75	$1 75	...	$1 88	...
	BRICK.										
2	Employes	192	...	192	192	...	192	1 59	...	1 59	...
	MACHINES AND MACHINERY.										
3	Moulders, machine shop	380	...	380	380	...	380	1 75	...	1 75	...
	METALS AND METALLIC GOODS.										
4	Moulders, stove foundry	60	...	60	60	...	60	2 12	...	2 25	...
5	Laborers, stove foundry	60	...	60	60	...	60	2 12	...	2 15	...
6	Employes, rolling mill	275	...	275	200	...	200	3 00	...	3 30	...
	MINING.										
7	Miners, etc., coal	550	...	550	550	...	550	1 54	...	1 25	...
	PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.										
8	Compositors	12	...	12	12	...	12	1 80	...	1 80	...
	PUBLIC WAYS CONSTRUCTION.										
9	Construction hands, railroad	50	...	50	50	...	50	1 25	...	1 35	...
	TOBACCO.										
10	Cigarmakers	42	...	42	42	...	42	1 50	...	1 50	...
	MISCELLANEOUS.										
11	Shovellers, coal yards	60	...	60	60	...	60	1 35	...	1 35	...
	1882.										
	BOOTS AND SHOES.										
12	Employes	125	...	125	125	...	125	1 75	...	1 88	...
	COOPERAGE.										
13	Coopers	30	...	30	30	...	30	1 50	...	1 70	...
14	Coopers	110	...	110	110	...	110	1 28	...	1 31	...
15	Coopers	35	...	35	35	...	35	1 50	...	1 70	...

(a) Not reported.

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AND INDUSTRIES.

ANA.

EMPLOYES STRIKING.			EMPLOYES STRIKING AND INVOLVED.			NEW EMPLOYES AFTER STRIKE.			Brought from Other Places.	WEEKLY WORKING HOURS.	
Number.	Daily Pay.										
	Before.	After.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Before Strike.	After Strike.
75	$1 75	$1 88	75	. . . .	75	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	60	60
192	1 59	1 59	192	. . . .	192	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	(a)	(a)
38	2 50	2 50	38	. . . .	38	28	. . .	28	28	60	60
30	3 00	3 15	30	. . . .	30	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	60	60
30	1 25	1 31	60	. . . .	60	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	60	60
20	4 00	4 25	275	. . . .	275	50	. . .	50	30	60	60
550	1 54	1 25	550	. . . .	550	100	. . .	100	100	(a)	(a)
11	1 80	1 80	11	. . . .	11	11	. . .	11	. . . .	60	60
50	1 25	1 35	50	. . . .	50	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	60	60
42	1 50	1 50	42	. . . .	42	35	. .	35	. . . .	60	60
18	1 00	1 00	60	. . . .	60	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	62	62
125	1 75	1 88	125	. . . .	125	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	58	58
30	1 50	1 70	30	. . . .	30	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	60	60
30	1 25	1 37	30	. . . .	30	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	60	60
32	1 50	1 70	32	. . . .	32	3	. . .	3	. . . .	60	60

I. STRIKES BY YEARS

INDI

Number.	INDUSTRIES AND YEARS.	LOCALITY.	CAUSE OR OBJECT.
	1882 (Cont'd).		
	METALS AND METALLIC GOODS.		
16	Employes, Iron Works	Terre Haute.	Against reduction of wages
17	Puddlers and helpers, Iron Works	Terre Haute.	Against reduction of wages
	MINING.		
18	Miners, etc., Coal	Cannelburgh.	Against reduction of wages
	STONE QUARRYING AND CUTTING.		
19	Stonecutters	Indianapolis.	For increase of wages
20	Stonecutters	Indianapolis.	For increase of wages
21	Stonecutters	Indianapolis.	For increase of wages
	TOBACCO.		
22	Cigarmakers	Terre Haute.	Against reduction of wages
23	Cigarmakers	Indianapolis.	Against employment of four non-union men
24	Cigarmakers	Connersville.	For increase of wages
	1883.		
	BUILDING TRADES.		
25	Stonemasons	Lafayette	For increase of wages
	COOPERAGE.		
26	Coopers	Vincennes	For increase of wages
	GLASS.		
27	Employes, Window Glass Works	New Albany.	Against reduction of wages
	METALS AND METALLIC GOODS.		
28	Puddlers, rollers, etc., Iron Works	Brazil	For increase of wages
29	Employes, Nail Works	Terre Haute.	Against reduction of wages
	MINING.		
30	Miners, etc., Coal	Shelburne	Against reduction of wages
31	Miners, etc., Coal	Brazil	Against reduction of wages
32	Miners, etc., Coal	Clinton	Against reduction of wages

AND INDUSTRIES.

ANA.

Ordered by Labor Organizations.	Establishm'ts. Number.	Establishm'ts. Days Closed.	Beginning.	End.	Duration (Days).	Succeeded.	Employes'— Loss.	Employes'— Assistance.	Employers' Loss.
Yes	1	30	June 1.	July 1, '82	30	Yes	$13,163	.....	....
No.	1	....	Nov. 4.	Jan. 20, '83.	77	No.	23,790	.....	....
No.	1	61	Aug. 8.	Oct. 8, '82	61	No.	4,600	.....	$1,200
Yes	1	1	May 27.	May 28, '82.	1	Yes	6	.....	....
Yes	1	4	May 27.	May 31, '82.	4	No.	48	.....	....
Yes	1	....	May 27.	May 31, '82.	4	No.	72	.....	....
Yes	1	....	June 3.	June 8, '82	5	No.	20	$6	....
Yes	1	....	Sept. 20.	Oct. 10, '82.	20	No.	648	169	....
Yes	2	5	Nov. 6.	Nov. 11, '82.	5	Partly	340	.....	100
Yes	1	7	May 6	May 13, '83.	7	No.	855	.....	....
No.	1	....	July	July, '83	1	Yes	6	.....	....
Yes	1	153	Sept. 1.	Feb. 1, '84	153	No.	86,450	.....	....
No.	1	42	Mar. 21.	May 2, '83	42	No.	14,850	.....	10,000
Yes	1	61	June 1.	Aug. 1, '83	61	Yes	52,000	.....	....
No.	1	28	Feb. 11.	Mar. 11, '83	28	No.	225	.....	5,000
No.	9	31	Mar. 1.	Apr. 1, '83	31	No.	98,640	.....	40,000
No.	2	92	May 15.	Aug. 15, '83	92	No.	15,000	.....	2,000

II. STRIKES BY YEARS

INDI

Number.	INDUSTRIES AND YEARS.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.						AVERAGE DAILY WAGES.			
		Before Strike.			After Strike.			Before Strike.		After Strike.	
		Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
	1882.—Cont'd.										
	METAL AND METALIC GOODS.										
16	Employes, iron works	225	...	225	225	...	225	$2 25	...	$2 25	...
17	Puddlers and helpers, iron works	225	...	225	150	...	150	2 25	...	2 00	...
	MINING.										
18	Miners, etc., coal	75	...	75	75	...	75	1 54	...	1 37	...
	STONE QUARRYING AND CUTTING.										
19	Stonecutters	4	...	4	4	...	4	3 00	...	3 50	...
20	Stonecutters	4	...	4	4	...	4	3 00	...	3 00	...
21	Stonecutters	14	...	14	14	...	14	3 00	...	3 00	...
	TOBACCO.										
22	Cigarmakers	4	...	4	4	...	4	1 75	...	1 75	...
23	Cigarmakers	40	8	48	31	8	39	2 00	80	2 00	80
24	Cigarmakers	34	...	34	34	...	34	2 10	...	2 10	...
	1883.										
	BUILDING TRADES.										
25	Stonemasons	55	...	55	55	...	55	2 59	...	2 59	...
	COOPERAGE.										
26	Coopers	16	...	16	16	...	16	1 50	...	2 00	...
	GLASS.										
27	Employes, window glass works	250	...	250	250	...	250	2 67	...	2 51	...
	METALS AND METALIC GOODS.										
28	Puddlers, rollers, etc., iron works	200	...	200	200	...	200	2 58	...	2 58	...
29	Employes, nail works	500	...	500	500	...	500	2 00	...	2 00	...
	MINING.										
30	Miners, etc., coal	50	...	50	50	...	50	1 54	...	1 25	...
31	Miners, etc., coal	2,466	...	2,466	2,466	...	2,466	1 54	...	1 31	...
32	Miners, etc., coal	125	...	125	100	...	100	1 54	...	1 32	...

(*a*) Irregular.
(*b*) Not reported.

ND INDUSTRIES.

NA.

EMPLOYES STRIKING.			EMPLOYES STRIKING AND INVOLVED.			NEW EMPLOYES AFTER STRIKE.			Br'ught from Other Places.	WEEKLY WORKING HOURS.	
Number.	Daily Pay.									Before Strike.	After Strike.
	Before.	After.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.			
225	$2 25	$2 25	225	....	225	...	...	....	....	60	60
130	3 00	2 50	130	....	130	25	...	25	25	60	60
75	1 54	1 37	75	....	75	75	...	75	30	(a)	(a)
4	3 00	3 50	4	....	4	...	...	....	....	60	60
4	3 00	3 00	4	....	4	...	...	....	....	60	60
6	3 00	3 00	6	....	6	...	...	....	....	60	60
2	2 00	....	2	....	2	2	...	2	....	60	60
27	2 00	2 00	27	....	27	18	...	18	....	60	60
23	2 00	2 10	34	....	34	...	...	....	....	60	60
40	3 00	3 00	55	....	55	...	...	....	....	60	60
4	1 50	2 00	4	....	4	...	...	....	....	60	60
150	3 33	3 07	250	....	250	...	...	...	....	60	60
100	3 50	3 50	200	...	200	75	...	75	75	64	64
52	4 00	4 00	500	....	500	...	...	....	....	60	60
50	1 54	1 25	50	....	50	...	...	....	....	(a)	(a)
2,466	1 54	1 31	2,466	....	2,466	...	...	....	....	(b)	(b)
125	1 54	1 32	125	....	125	...	...	....	....	(a)	(a)

I. STRIKES BY YEARS

Number.	INDUSTRIES AND YEARS.	LOCALITY.	CAUSE OR OBJECT.
	1883—Continued.		
	STONE QUARRYING AND CUTTING.		
33	Granite cutters	Bedford	For discharge of non-union man
34	Granite cutters	Bedford	For discharge of an employe and increase of wages
	TOBACCO.		
35	Cigarmakers	Vincennes.	For increase of wages
36	Cigarmakers	Lafayette	For increase of wages
37	Cigarmakers	Delphi.	For increase of wages
38	Cigarmakers	Warsaw	For increase of wages
39	Cigarmakers	Indianapolis.	Against reduction of wages
	1884.		
	COTTON GOODS.		
40	Employes	Cannelton	For increase of wages
	METALS AND METALLIC GOODS.		
41	Moulders, iron foundry	Indianapolis.	For increase of wages
	MINING.		
42	Miners, etc., coal	Brazil	Against reduction of wages
43	Miners, etc., coal	Sullivan Co.	Against reduction of wages
44	Miners, etc., coal	Parke Co.	Against reduction of wages
45	Miners, etc., coal	Dugger.	For increase of wages
	PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.		
46	Compositors	Lafayette	For increase of wages
47	Compositors	Franklin.	For increase of wages
48	Compositors	Fort Wayne.	Against employment of 2 non-union men
	TOBACCO.		
49	Cigarmakers	Lafayette	Against reduction of wages
50	Cigarmakers	Vincennes.	For discharge of an apprentice

(a) Factory removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, this date.

AND INDUSTRIES.

ANA.

Ordered by Labor Organizations.	Establishm'ts.		Beginning.	End.	Duration (days).	Succeeded.	Employes.		Employers' Loss.
	Number.	Days Closed.					Loss.	Assistance	
Yes. .	1	1	Apr. 14	April 15, 1883	1	Yes. . .	$280	. . . . .	. . . .
Yes. .	1	12	July 5	July 17, 1883	12	Yes. . .	3,500	. . . . .	$2,000
Yes. .	1	7	Apr. 28	May 5, 1883	7	No. . .	180	36	100
Yes. .	3	. . .	May 7	June 30, 1883	54	Yes. . .	900	100	300
Yes. .	2	54	May 8	July 1, 1883	54	Yes. . .	840	525	500
Yes. .	1	. . .	May 21	June 2, 1883	12	No. . .	176	8	. . . .
Yes. .	1	21	Sept. 1	(a)Sept. 22, '83	21	No. . .	828	82	500
No. .	1	14	Apr. 1	April 15, 1884	14	No. . .	3,247	. . . . .	. . . .
No. .	1	2	July 10	July 12, 1884	2	No. . .	360	. . . . .	1,000
Yes. .	12	96	Feb. 26	June 1, 1884	96	No. . .	300,000	. . . . .	200,000
Yes. .	3	116	May 1	Aug. 25, 1884	116	Partly .	17,600	. . . . .	10,000
No. .	1	91	May 5	Aug. 5, 1884	91	No. . .	61,000	. . . . .	45,000
No. .	1	28	Oct. 1	Oct. 29, 1884	28	No. . .	2,200	. . . . .	600
No. .	1	1	June 4	June 5, 1884	1	No. . .	9	. . . . .	. . . .
No. .	2	7	June 30	July 7, 1884	7	Partly .	36	. . . . .	. . . .
Yes. .	1	3	Aug. 4	Aug. 7, 1884	3	Yes. . .	60	. . . . .	. . . .
Yes. .	1	. . . .	Feb. 2	Mch. 22, 1884	49	No. . .	144	48	. . . .
Yes. .	1	. . . .	Mch. 16	May 16, 1884.	61	No. . .	950	576	2,000

II. STRIKES BY YEARS

Number.	INDUSTRIES AND YEARS.	Number of Employes.						Average Daily Wages.			
		Before Strike.			After Strike.			Before Strike.		After Strike.	
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	1883 (Cont'd).										
	STONE QUARRYING AND CUTTING.										
33	Granite Cutters	115	...	115	114	...	114	$2 85	...	$2 85	...
34	Granite Cutters	115	...	115	114	...	114	2 85	...	3 20	...
	TOBACCO.										
35	Cigarmakers	15	...	15	15	...	15	2 00	...	2 00	...
36	Cigarmakers	18	...	18	18	...	18	1 90	...	2 00	...
37	Cigarmakers	15	...	15	15	...	15	1 33	...	1 50	...
38	Cigarmakers	10	...	10	10	...	10	2 00	...	2 00	...
39	Cigarmakers	23	...	23	...	...	...	2 00	...	...	...
	1884.										
	COTTON GOODS.										
40	Employes	100	230	330	100	230	330	82	$0 82	82	$0 82
	METALS AND METALLIC GOODS.										
41	Molders, iron foundry	90	...	90	90	...	90	2 00	...	2 00	...
	MINING.										
42	Miners, etc., coal	3,000	...	3,000	3,000	...	3,000	1 54	...	1 15	...
43	Miners, etc., coal	130	...	130	130	...	130	1 54	...	1 44	...
44	Miners, etc., coal	600	...	600	556	...	556	1 54	...	1 23	...
45	Miners, etc., coal	65	...	65	55	...	55	1 54	...	1 54	...
	PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.										
46	Compositors	4	...	4	4	...	4	2 13	...	2 13	...
47	Compositors	6	...	6	6	...	6	1 00	...	1 10	...
48	Compositors	9	...	9	7	...	7	1 67	...	1 67	...
	TOBACCO.										
49	Cigarmakers	4	...	4	4	...	4	2 00	...	1 80	...
50	Cigarmakers	(a)	...	(a)	13	...	13	1 33	...	1 30	...

(a) Irregular.

AND INDUSTRIES.

ANA.

Employes Striking.			Employes Striking and Involved.			New Employes After Strike.			Brought from Other Places.	Weekly Working H'rs.	
Number.	Daily Pay. Before.	Daily Pay. After.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Before Strike.	After Strike.
85	$3 50	$3 50	115	....	115	...	...	...	....	60	60
85	3 50	4 00	115	....	115	.	...	...	....	60	60
9	2 00	2 00	15	....	15	...	...	...	....	54	54
10	1 90	2 00	10	....	10	...	...	...	....	60	60
15	1 33	1 50	15	....	15	...	...	...	....	60	60
3	2 00	2 00	8	....	8	6	.	6	....	60	60
11	2 00	....	23	....	23	...	...	...	....	60	....
330	82	82	100	230	330	...	...	...	.....	66	66
55	2 50	2 50	90	....	90	40	...	40	30	60	60
3,000	1 54	1 15	3,000	....	3,000	..	...	...	.....	(a)	(a)
130	1 54	1 44	130	....	130	...	...	...	.....	(a)	(a)
600	1 54	1 25	600	....	600	556	...	556	556	(a)	(a)
65	1 54	1 54	65	....	65	10	...	10	.....	(a)	(a)
4	3 25	....	4	....	4	4	...	4	.....	60	60
6	1 00	1 10	6	....	6	...	...	...	.....	60	60
7	1 67	1 67	7	....	7	...	...	...	.....	(a)	(a)
2	2 00	1 90	2	....	2	2	...	2	.....	60	60
12	1 50	1 50	12	....	12	6	....	6	1	(a)	(a)

I. STRIKES BY YEARS

INDI

Number.	INDUSTRIES AND YEARS.	LOCALITY.	CAUSE OR OBJECT.
	1885.		
	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.		
51	Employes, plow works	South Bend	Against reduction of wages
	BOOTS AND SHOES.		
52	Employes	Lafayette	For increase of wages
	COOPERAGE.		
53	Coopers	Indianapolis.	Against reduction of wages
54	Employes	Logansport	Against reduction of wages
	COTTON GOODS.		
55	Weavers	Evansville	Against reduction of wages
	MACHINES AND MACHINERY.		
56	Employes, railroad machine shop	Ft. Wayne	Against reduction of wages
57	Employes, railroad machine shop	Peru	In sympathy with strike elsewhere
58	Employes, railroad machine shops	Andrews	For re-instatement of discharged employes
59	Employes, railroad machine shops	Peru	For re-instatement of discharged employes
	METALS AND METALIC GOODS.		
60	Employes, nail works	Terre Haute	Against reduction of wages
61	Moulders, stove foundry	New Albany	Against reduction of wages
	MINING.		
62	Miners, etc., coal	Evansville	Against reduction of wages
63	Miners, etc., coal	Evansville	Against reduction of wages
64	Miners, etc., coal	Clay City	Against reduction of wages
65	Miners, etc., coal	Shelburne	For discharge of colored miners
	PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.		
66	Compositors	Ft. Wayne	Against interchanging ready-set matter
	TOBACCO.		
67	Cigarmakers	Indianapolis.	Against reduction of wages
68	Cigarmakers	Muncie	Against reduction of wages
69	Cigarmakers	Connersville.	Against reduction of wages
70	Cigarmakers	Terre Haute	Against reduction of wages
71	Cigarmakers	Evansville	Against reduction of wages
72	Cigarmakers	Lafayette	Against reduction of wages

(a) With a strike fund of $2,000 a paper was started, which furnished employment to

AND INDUSTRIES.

ANA.

Ordered by Labor Organization.	ESTABLISHM'TS. Number.	ESTABLISHM'TS. Day Closed.	Beginning.	End.	Duration (days).	Succeeded.	EMPLOYES. Loss.	EMPLOYES. Assistance.	Employers' Loss.
No	1	60	Jan. 12.	Mar. 13, 1885.	60	No	$51,000	. . . . .	$50,000
No	1	7	June 1.	June 22, 1885.	21	No	585	. . . . .	1,000
Yes	1	. . . .	Jan. 15.	Jan. 22, 1885.	7	Partly	672	. . . . .	100
No	1	10	Mar. 3.	Mar. 13, 1885.	10	No	700	. . . . .	. . . .
No	1	. . . .	July 28.	Aug. 28, 1885.	31	No	2,550	. . . . .	. . . .
Yes	1	28	Feb. 26.	Mar. 26, 1885.	28	Yes	8,800	. . . . .	. . . .
Yes	1	3	Mar. 1.	Mar. 4, 1885.	3	No	1,391	. . . . .	. . . .
Yes	1	3	June 15.	July 15, 1885.	30	No	17,530	$425	200
Yes	1	7	June 15.	June 22, 1885.	7	Yes	2,400	77	. . . .
Yes	1	244	June 1.	Jan. 31, 1886.	244	No	100,000	2,000	50,000
No	1	. . . .	Oct. —.	Oct. —, 1885.	5	Partly	450	. . . . .	. . . .
No	3	10	Mar. 31.	Apr. 10, 1885.	10	No	1,500	. . . . .	. . . .
No	1	23	Mar. 31.	Apr. 23, 1885.	23	No	1,430	. . . . .	. . . .
No	1	. . . .	Aug. 1.	Oct. 1, 1885.	61	Partly	10,000	1,000	5,000
No	1	1	Sept. —.	Sept. —, 1885.	1	Yes	80	. . . . .	. . . .
Yes	2	. . . .	Sept. —.	Feb. —, 1886.	153	Yes	(a)	(a)	. . . .
Yes	1	40	Jan. 7.	Feb. 16, 1885.	40	Yes	3,080	214	500
Yes	1	. . . .	Jan. 27.	Feb. 10, 1885.	14	Yes	96	32	25
Yes	2	. . . .	Feb. 5.	Feb. 7, 1885.	2	No	100	790	. . . .
Yes	1	7	Feb. 7.	Aug. 8, 1885.	182	No	2,144	643	600
Yes	1	. . . .	Apr. 27.	June 15, 1885.	49	Yes	220	46	75
Yes	1	26	July 13.	Aug. 8, 1885.	26	Yes	264	48	100

strikers during the continuance of the strike.

II. STRIKES BY YEA

IN

Number.	INDUSTRIES AND YEARS.	Number of Employes.						Average Daily Wa		
		Before Strike.			After Strike.			Before Strike.		Aft Stri
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.
	1885.									
	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.									
51	Employes, plow works . .	870	30	900	580	20	600	$1 11	$0 65	$0 99
	BOOTS AND SHOES.									
52	Employes	35	. . .	35	35	. . .	35	1 50	. . .	1 50
	COOPERAGE.									
53	Coopers	200	. . .	200	200	. . .	200	1 40	. . .	1 32
54	Employes	50	. . .	50	45	. . .	45	1 50	. . .	1 25
	COTTON GOODS.									
55	Weavers	100	300	400	100	300	400	1 00	85	89
	MACHINES AND MACHINERY.									
56	Employes, railroad machine shop	250	. . .	250	225	. . .	225	1 60	. . .	1 60
57	Employes, railroad machine shop	265	. . .	265	260	. . .	260	1 75	. . .	1 75
58	Employes, railroad machine shops	125	. . .	125	120	. . .	120	1 60	. . .	1 40
59	Employes, railroad machine shops	250	. . .	250	243	. . .	243	1 60	. . .	2 00
	METALS AND METALLIC GOODS.									
60	Employes, nail works . .	500	. . .	500	350	. . .	350	2 00	. . .	2 00
61	Moulders, stove foundry .	90	. . .	90	90	. . .	90	1 75	. . .	1 62
	MINING.									
62	Miners, etc., coal	170	. . .	170	170	. . .	170	1 19	. . .	94
63	Miners, etc., coal	60	. . .	60	60	. . .	60	1 19	. . .	94
64	Miners, etc., coal	125	. . .	125	60	. . .	60	1 54	. . .	1 35
65	Miners, etc., coal	50	. . .	50	50	. . .	50	2 00	. . .	2 00
	PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.									
66	Compositors	14	. . .	14	14	. . .	14	1 67	. . .	1 67
	TOBACCO.									
67	Cigarmakers	41	8	49	41	8	49	2 00	75	2 00
68	Cigarmakers	7	. . .	7	7	. . .	7	1 85	. . .	1 85
69	Cigarmakers	36	2	38	36	2	38	2 00	1 00	2 00
70	Cigarmakers	80	5	85	4	. . .	4	1 75	1 00	1 75
71	Cigarmakers	5	. . .	5	5	. . .	5	1 75	. . .	1 75
72	Cigarmakers	12	. . .	12	12	. . .	12	2 00	. . .	2 00

(*a*) Irregular.
(*b*) Not reëmployed.

AND INDUSTRIES.

ANA.

Employes Striking.			Employes Striking and Involved.			New Employes After Strike.			Brought from Other Places.	Weekly Working H'rs.	
	Daily Pay.										
Number.	Before.	After.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Before Strike.	After Strike.
100	$1 10	$0 98	870	30	900	100	...	100	.....	57	57
35	1 50	1 50	35	....	35	...	...	.....	.....	60	60
70	1 60	1 37	70	....	70	...	...	.....	.....	60	60
50	1 50	1 25	50	....	50	...	...	.....	.....	61	61
125	85	76	....	1 25	1 25	...	30	30	10	65	65
250	1 60	1 60	250	....	250	25	...	25	.....	60	60
265	1 75	1 75	265	....	265	...	...	.....	.....	60	60
93	1 60	1 40	115	....	115	110	...	110	110	60	54
250	1 60	2 00	250	....	250	...	...	.....	.....	48	60
52	6 00	4 80	500	....	500	50	...	60	50	60	60
40	2 20	1 90	40	....	40	...	...	.....	.....	60	60
170	1 19	94	170	....	170	...	...	.....	.....	(a)	(a)
60	1 19	94	60	....	60	...	...	.....	.....	(a)	(a)
125	1 54	1 31	125	....	125	...	...	.....	.....	(a)	(a)
46	2 00	2 00	50	....	50	4	...	4	....	60	60
14	1 67	1 67	14	....	14	5	...	5	5	(a)	(a)
12	2 10	2 10	41	8	49	...	...	.....	.....	60	60
4	2 00	(b)	4	....	4	...	...	.....	.....	54	54
24	2 00	(b)	25	....	25	24	...	24	.....	60	60
8	2 00	2 00	30	5	35	4	...	4	....	60	60
3	1 75	1 75	3	....	3	...	...	.....	.....	54	54
3	2 00	2 00	12	....	12	...	...	.....	.....	60	60

I. STRIKES BY YEA

I

Number.	INDUSTRIES AND YEARS.	LOCALITY.	CAUSE OR OBJECT.
	1885.—Cont'd.		
	TRANSPORTATION.		
73	Conductors and brakemen	Ft. Wayne	Against reduction of force
	1886.		
	BOOTS AND SHOES.		
74	Employes	Lafayette	For increase of wages
	BUILDING TRADES.		
75	Bricklayers	Indianapolis.	For reduction of hours an crease of wages
76	Bricklayers	Indianapolis.	For reduction of hours an crease of wages
	CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.		
77	Employes	South Bend	For equal pay for all empl
	CLOTHING.		
78	Tailors	Evansville.	For adoption of associ prices
	COOPERAGE.		
79	Employes	Indianapolis.	For increase of wages
80	Coopers	Indianapolis.	For reduction of hours
81	Coopers, pork barrels	Indianapolis.	For reduction of hours
82	Employes	Aurora	For increase of wages
	FURNITURE.		
83	Employes, chair factory	Indianapolis.	For reduction of hours
84	Oil-rubbers	Connersville.	For increase of wages
85	Employes	Evansville	For discharge of foreman
86	Employes	Connersville.	For recognition of union
87	Employes	Connersville.	For recognition of union
88	Employes, chair factory	Indianapolis.	For reduction of hours
89	Employes, desk factory	Brightwood	For reduction of hours
	LUMBER.		
90	Employes, saw mill	Evansville	For reduction of hours
91	Employes, saw mill	Michigan City	Against reduction of wa

ID INDUSTRIES.

A.

ESTABLISHMENTS.						EMPLOYES.		
Number.	Days Closed.	Beginning.	End.	Duration (days).	Succeeded.	Loss.	Assistance.	Employers' Loss.
1	6	Jan. 12.	Jan. 18, 1885.	6	Yes	$16,000	. . . . .	$100,000
1	30	June 1.	July 1, 1886.	30	Yes	1,800	. . . . .	. . . .
7	4	May 13.	May 17, 1886.	4	Yes	880	. . . . .	. . . .
8	3	July 14.	July 17, 1886.	3	Yes	1,200	. . . . .	. . . .
1	14	Mar. 6.	Mar. 20, 1886.	14	Yes	13,000	. . . . .	. . . .
1	. . . .	Sept. 6.	Dec. 31, 1886.	116	No	10,000	. . . . .	. . . .
1	. . . .	June 1.	June 16, 1886.	15	No	1,800	. . . . .	. . . .
1	. . . .	July 7.	July 10, 1886.	3	No	30	. . . . .	. . . .
1	6	Nov. 1.	Nov. 7, 1886	6	No	300	. . . . .	. . . .
1	14	Dec. 7.	Dec. 21, 1886.	14	Partly	3,456	. . . . .	1,000
1	14	Mar. 1.	Mar. 15, 1886.	14	No	1,628	. . . . .	1,800
1	. . . .	Mar. 7.	Mar. 21, 1886.	14	No	408	. . . . .	. . . .
1	21	Mar. 9.	Mar. 30, 1886.	21	Yes	5,985	. . . . .	. . . .
3	14	Mar. 21.	April 4, 1886.	14	No	5,750	. . . . .	10,000
1	21	Mar. 21.	May 2, 1886.	42	No	5,670	. . . . .	10,000
1	5	May 1.	May 6, 1886.	5	No	588	. . . . .	. . . .
1	. . . .	May 1.	May 2, 1886.	1	No	27	. . . . .	. . . .
8	3	May 1.	May 4, 1886.	3	Yes	1,350	. . . . .	25,000
1	. . . .	*July 12.*	July 14, 1886.	2	Yes	50	. . . . .	. . . .

II. STRIKES BY YEARS

Number.	INDUSTRIES AND YEARS.	Number of Employes.						Average Daily Wages.			
		Before Strike.			After Strike.			Before Strike.		After Strike.	
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	1885 (Cont'd).										
	TRANSPORTATION.										
73	Conductors and Brakemen	1,180	...	1,180	1,180	...	1,180	$2 20	...	$2 20	...
	1886.										
	BOOTS AND SHOES.										
74	Employes	40	...	40	40	...	40	1 75	...	1 93	...
	BUILDING TRADES.										
75	Bricklayers	55	...	55	55	...	55	4 00	...	4 05	...
76	Bricklayers	300	...	300	300	...	300	3 60	...	3 65	...
	CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.										
77	Employes	935	...	935	935	...	935	1 17	...	1 17	...
	CLOTHING.										
78	Tailors	150	20	170	75	15	90	2 25	$1 00	2 25	$1 00
	COOPERAGE.										
79	Employes	80	...	80	105	...	105	1 75	...	1 75	...
80	Coopers	160	...	160	160	...	160	1 75	...	1 75	...
81	Coopers, pork barrels	20	...	20	20	...	20	2 50	...	2 50	...
82	Employes	120	...	120	120	...	120	2 40	...	2 50	...
	FURNITURE.										
83	Employes, chair factory	135	...	135	135	...	135	1 40	...	1 40	...
84	Oil Rubbers	125	...	125	107	...	107	1 50	...	1 50	...
85	Employes	250	...	250	250	...	250	1 33	...	1 33	...
86	Employes	325	...	325	322	...	322	1 50	...	1 50	...
87	Employes	125	...	125	107	...	107	1 50	...	1 50	...
88	Employes, chair factory	80	...	80	80	...	80	1 47	...	1 47	...
89	Employes, desk factory	45	...	45	45	...	45	1 90	...	1 90	...
	LUMBER.										
90	Employes, saw mill	450	...	450	450	...	450	1 50	...	1 50	...
91	Employes, saw mill	100	...	100	100	...	100	1 35	...	1 35	...

AND INDUSTRIES.

ANA.

Employes Striking.			Employes Striking and Involved.			New Employes After Strike.			Brought from Other Places.	Weekly Working H'rs.	
Number.	Daily Pay. Before.	Daily Pay. After.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Before Strike.	After Strike.
150	$2 50	$2 50	1,180	....	1,180	75	...	75	.....	(a)	(a)
40	1 75	1 93	40	....	40	...	...	....	.....	60	60
55	4 00	4 05	55	....	55	...	...	....	.....	60	54
250	4 00	4 05	300	....	300	...	...	....	.....	60	54
935	1 17	1 17	935	....	935	...	...	....	.....	60	60
100	2 25	2 25	100	10	110	50	4	54	30	60	60
80	1 75	1 75	80	....	80	25	...	25	.....	54	54
6	1 75	1 75	6	....	6	...	...	....	.....	60	60
20	2 50	2 50	20	....	20	...	...	....	.....	60	60
120	2 40	2 50	120	....	120	...	...	....	.....	60	60
135	1 40	1 40	135	....	135	...	...	....	.....	60	60
18	2 00	....	18	....	18	...	...	....	.....	60	60
250	1 33	1 33	250	....	250	6	...	6	.....	60	60
325	1 50	1 50	325	....	325	14	...	14	.....	60	60
85	1 50	1 50	125	....	125	...	...	....	.....	60	60
80	1 47	1 47	80	....	80	...	...	....	.....	60	60
14	1 90	1 90	14	....	14	1	...	1	.....	60	60
450	1 50	1 50	450	....	450	...	...	....	.....	68	60
12	1 35	....	25	....	25	...	..	12	.....	60	60

(a) Irregular.

I. STRIKES BY YE

Number.	INDUSTRIES AND YEARS.	LOCALITY.	CAUSE OR OBJEC
	1886.—Cont'd.		
	METALS AND METALLIC GOODS.		
92	Moulders, iron works	Evansville	For reduction of hours
93	Silver platers	Madison	For increase of wages
94	Employes, nail works	Aurora	For increase of wages
	MINING.		
95	Miners, etc., coal	Dugger	For increase of wages
96	Miners, etc., coal	Evansville	For semi-monthly paym
	POTTERY, EARTHENWARE, ETC.		
97	Employes, encaustic tile works	Indianapolis.	For reduction of hours
	PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION.		
98	Laborers, laying water mains	Vincennes	For increase of wages
99	Laborers, water works	Shelbyville	For increase of wages
	RAILROAD CARS.		
100	Lumber handlers, car works	Lafayette	For increase of wages
101	Employes, car works	Lafayette	For increase of wages
102	Blacksmiths, car works	Terre Haute	For discharge of foreman
	ROPE AND BAGGING.		
103	Weavers	Muncie	Against reduction of wa
	TRANSPORTATION.		
104	Switchmen	Indianapolis.	For discharge of non-uni
105	Conductors, railroad	Lafayette	For increase of wages
106	Switchmen	New Albany	For increase of wages

AND INDUSTRIES.

ANA.

Ordered by Labor Organization.	ESTABLISHM'TS. Number.	ESTABLISHM'TS. Days Closed.	Beginning.	End.	Duration (days).	Succeeded.	EMPLOYES. Loss.	EMPLOYES. Assistance.	Employers' Loss.
No	1	10	May 1.	May 11, 1886.	10	No	$400	. . . . .	. . . .
No	1	4	May 12.	May 16, 1886.	4	No	184	. . . . .	. . . .
No	1	153	Aug. 16	Jan. 15, 1887.	153	No	27,343	. . . . .	$6,000
No	1	30	June 1.	July 1, 1886.	30	No	4,000	. . . . .	1,000
No	1	1	Nov. 11	Nov. 12, 1886.	1	Yes	413	. . . . .	. . . .
No	1	7	May 24.	May 31, 1886.	7	Yes	979	. . . . .	500
No	1	2	May 10.	May 12, 1886.	2	Yes	163	. . . . .	. . . .
No	1	4	June 15	June 19, 1886.	4	Yes	325	. . . . .	500
No	1	. . . .	Mar. 28.	Mar. 29, 1886.	1	No	30	. . . . .	. . . .
No	1	. . . .	Aug. 23	Sept. 1, 1886.	9	No	800	. . . . .	500
No	1	5	Oct. 18.	Nov. 2, 1886.	15	No	5,500	. . . . .	8,000
No	1	. . . .	Aug. 17	Aug. 19, 1886.	2	Yes	50	. . . . .	. . . .
No	4	. . . .	May 11.	May 13, 1886.	2	No	110	. . . . .	. . . .
No	1	. . . .	Dec. 12	Dec. 15, 1886.	3	Partly	288	. . . . .	. . . .
No	1	2	Dec. 23.	Dec. 25, 1886.	2	Yes	30	. . . . .	100

II. STRIKES BY YEARS

IND

Number.	INDUSTRIES AND YEARS.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.						AVERAGE DAILY WAGES.			
		Before Strike.			After Strike.			Before Strike.		After Strike.	
		Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem
	1886.—Cont'd.										
	METALS AND METALIC GOODS.										
92	Moulders, iron works	20	. . .	20	20	. . .	20	$2 50	. . .	$2 50	. . .
93	Silver platers	23	. . .	23	23	. . .	23	2 00	. . .	2 00	. . .
94	Employes, nail works	123	. . .	123	115	. . .	115	1 90	. . .	1 90	. . .
	MINING.										
95	Miners, etc., coal	100	. . .	100	100	. . .	100	1 54	. . .	1 54	. . .
96	Miners, etc., coal	400	. . .	400	400	. .	400	1 65	. . .	1 65	. . .
	POTTERY, EARTHENWARE, ETC.										
97	Employes, encaustic tile works	90	45	135	90	45	135	1 50	$0 63	1 50	$0 6
	PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION.										
98	Laborers, laying water mains	65	. .	65	65	. . .	65	1 25	. . .	1 50	. . .
99	Laborers, water works	65	. . .	65	160	. . .	160	1 25	. . .	1 50	. . .
	RAILROAD CARS.										
100	Lumber handlers, car works	542	. . .	542	542	. .	542	1 75	. . .	1 75	. . .
101	Employes, car works	500	. . .	500	500	. . .	500	1 65	. . .	1 65	. . .
102	Blacksmiths, Car works	600	. . .	600	600	. . .	600	1 75	. . .	1 75	. . .
	ROPE AND BAGGING.										
103	Weavers	50	100	150	50	100	150	1 25	1 00	1 25	1 0
	TRANSPORTATION.										
104	Switchmen	58	. . .	58	58	. . .	58	1 95	. . .	1 95	. . .
105	Conductors, railroads	47	. . .	47	51	. . .	51	2 60	. . .	3 00	. . .
106	Switchmen	10	. . .	10	10	. . .	10	1 53	. .	2 08	. . .

(a) Irregular.

AND INDUSTRIES.

ANA.

EMPLOYES STRIKING.			EMPLOYES STRIKING AND INVOLVED.			NEW EMPLOYES AFTER STRIKE.			Brought from Other Places.	WEEKLY WORKING HOURS.	
Number.	Daily Pay.		Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Before Strike.	After Strike.
	Before.	After.									
20	$2 50	$2 50	20	....	20	....	....	....	....	60	60
23	2 00	2 00	23	....	23	2	....	2	....	60	60
123	1 90	1 90	123	....	123	2	....	2	....	60	60
100	1 54	1 54	100	....	100	....	....	....	....	(a)	(a)
250	1 65	1 65	400	....	400	....	....	....	....	60	60
135	1 21	1 21	90	45	135	....	....	....	....	60	55
50	1 25	1 50	65	....	65	....	....	....	....	60	60
65	1 25	1 50	65	....	65	100	....	100	....	60	60
25	1 20	1 20	25	....	25	8	....	8	....	60	60
45	2 75	2 75	45	....	45	12	....	12	5	60	60
90	1 75	1 75	600	....	600	3	....	3	3	60	60
25	1 00	1 00	....	25	25	....	....	....	....	60	60
29	1 95	1 95	35	....	35	25	....	25	2	65	65
37	2 60	3 00	37	....	37	4	....	4	4	(a)	(a)
6	1 50	2 00	10	....	10	....	....	....	....	54	54

[From Advance Sheets of the Third

ALL INDUSTRIES

INDI

INDUSTRY.	Ordered by Organization.		Establishments.			
	Yes.	No.	Number.	Number Closed.	Aggregate Days Closed.	Average Days Closed.
Agricultural Implements		1	1	1	60	60.0
Boots and Shoes	5	1	6	6	124	20.7
Brick		12	12	12	168	14.0
Building Trades	1	15	16	16	59	3.7
Carriages and Wagons	1		1	1	14	14.0
Clothing	1		1			
Cooperage	1	9	10	5	45	9.0
Cotton Goods		2	2	1	14	14.0
Furniture	6	3	9	7	103	14.7
Glass	1		1	1	153	153.0
Lumber	9		9	8	24	3.0
Machines and Machinery	5		5	4	41	10.3
Metals and Metallic Goods	5	8	13	10	567	56.7
Mining	20	23	43	42	2,561	61.0
Pottery, Earthenware, etc		1	1	1	7	7.0
Printing and Publishing	4	3	7	5	19	3.8
Public Ways Construction		1	1	1	2	2.0
Public Works Construction		2	2	2	6	3.0
Railroad Cars		3	3	1	5	5.0
Rope and Bagging		1	1			
Stone Quarrying and Cutting	5		5	4	18	4.5
Tobacco	22		22	9	219	24.3
Transportation		7	7	2	8	4.0
Miscellaneous		3	3	3	9	3.0
Total	86	95	181	142	4,226	29.8

Annual Report U. S. Bureau of Labor.

FOR ALL YEARS.

ANA.

Duration. (Days.)		Results.			Employes.		Employers' Loss.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded Partly.	Failed.	Loss.	Assistance.	
60	60.0	. . . . .	. . . . .	1	$51,000	. . . . .	$50,000
138	23.0	4	1	1	8,054	. . . . .	1,300
168	14.0	. . . . .	. . . . .	12	3,672	. . . . .	. . . . .
59	3.7	15	. . . . .	1	2,935	. . . . .	. . . . .
14	14.0	1	. . . . .	. . . . .	13,000	. . . . .	. . . . .
116	116.0	. . . . .	. . . . .	1	10,000	. . . . .	. . . . .
73	7.3	4	2	4	7,624	. . . . .	1,450
45	22.5	. . . . .	. . . . .	2	5,797	. . . . .	. . . . .
139	15.4	1	. . . . .	8	20,056	. . . . .	21,800
153	153.0	. . . . .	. . . . .	1	86,450	. . . . .	. . . . .
26	2.9	9	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,400	. . . . .	23,000
75	15.0	2	. . . . .	3	30,691	$502	1,400
653	50.2	2	4	7	243,204	2,000	77,000
2,622	61.0	2	4	37	560,088	1,000	329,800
7	7.0	1	. . . . .	. . . . .	979	. . . . .	500
325	46 4	3	2	2	125	. . . . .	. . . . .
2	2.0	. . . . .	1	. . . . .	125	. . . . .	. . . . .
6	3.0	2	. . . . .	. . . . .	488	. . . . .	500
25	8.3	. . . . .	. . . . .	3	6,330	. . . . .	8,500
2	2.0	1	. . . . .	. . . . .	50	. . . . .	. . . . .
22	4.4	3	. . . . .	2	3,906	. . . . .	2,000
773	35.1	9	2	11	11,090	5,339	4,900
19	2.7	2	1	4	16,428	. . . . .	100,100
9	3.0	. . . . .	. . . . .	3	243	. . . . .	. . . . .
5,531	30.6	61	17	103	$1,083,735	$8,841	$622,250

From Advance Sheets of the Third

ALL INDUSTRIES

IND

INDUSTRY.	Number of Employes.					
	Before Strike.			After Strike.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Agricultural Implements	870	30	900	580	20	600
Boots and Shoes	275	....	275	275	....	275
Brick	192	....	192	192	....	192
Building Trades	410	....	410	410	....	410
Carriages and Wagons	935	....	935	935	....	935
Clothing	150	20	170	75	15	90
Cooperage	821	....	821	841	....	841
Cotton Goods	200	530	730	200	530	730
Furniture	1,085	....	1,805	1,046	....	1,046
Glass	250	....	250	250	....	250
Lumber	550	....	550	550	....	550
Machines and Machinery	1,270	....	1,270	1,228	....	1,228
Metals and Metallic Goods	2,391	....	2,391	2,063	....	2,063
Mining	7,966	....	7,966	7,822	....	7,822
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	90	45	135	90	45	135
Printing and Publishing	45	....	45	43	....	43
Public Ways Construction	50	....	50	50	....	50
Public Works Construction	130	....	130	225	....	225
Railroad Cars	1,642	....	1,642	1,642	....	1,642
Rope and Bagging	50	100	150	50	100	150
Stone Quarrying and Cutting	252	....	252	250	....	250
Tobacco	351	23	374	291	18	309
Transportation	1,296	....	1,296	1,299	....	1,299
Miscellaneous	60	....	60	60	....	60
Total	21,330	748	22,078	20,487	728	21,215

FOR ALL YEARS.

ANA.

Employes Striking.	Employes Striking and Involved.			New Employes After Strike.			Brought from Other Places.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
100	870	30	900	100	. . . . .	100	. . . . .
275	275	. . . . .	275	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
192	192	. . . . .	192	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
345	410	. . . . .	410	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
935	935	. . . . .	935	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
100	100	10	110	50	4	54	30
442	442	. . . . .	442	28	. . . . .	28	. . . . .
455	100	355	455	. . . . .	30	30	10
907	947	. . . . .	947	21	. . . . .	21	. . . . .
150	250	. . . . .	250	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
462	475	. . . . .	475	12	. . . . .	12	. . . . .
896	918	. . . . .	918	163	. . . . .	163	138
900	2,216	. . . . .	2,216	244	. . . . .	244	210
7,812	7,966	. . . . .	7,966	745	. . . . .	745	686
135	90	45	135	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
42	42	. . . . .	42	20	. . . . .	20	5
50	50	. . . . .	50	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
115	130	. . . . .	130	100	. . . . .	100	. . . . .
120	670	. . . . .	670	23	. . . . .	23	8
25	. . . . .	25	25	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
184	244	. . . . .	244	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
213	305	13	318	97	. . . . .	97	1
222	1,262	. . . . .	1,262	104	. . . . .	104	6
18	60	. . . . .	60	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
15,105	18,949	478	19,427	1,707	34	1,741	1,094

I. LOCKOUTS BY YEARS

INDI-

INDUSTRIES AND YEARS.	LOCALITY.	CAUSE OR OBJECT.
1885.		
MACHINES AND MACHINERY.		
Employes, railroad machine shops . .	Fort Wayne .	(a) To reduce force . . . . .
1886.		
MACHINES AND MACHINERY.		
Employes, machine shop	Indianapolis.	Against demand for reduction of hours. . . . .

(a) Employes claim it was to get rid of men who had participated in former strikes.

II. LOCKOUTS BY YEARS

INDI

INDUSTRIES AND YEARS.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.						AVERAGE DAILY WAGES.			
	BEFORE LOCKOUT.			AFTER LOCKOUT.			BEFORE LOCKOUT.		AFTER LOCKOUT.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1885.										
MACHINES AND MACHINERY.										
Employes, Railroad Machine Shops	200	. . .	200	50	. .	50	$1 70	. . .	$2 30	
1886.										
MACHINES AND MACHINERY.										
Employes, Machine Shop . . .	180	. .	180	180	. . .	180	2 25	. . .	2 25	. . .

AND INDUSTRIES.

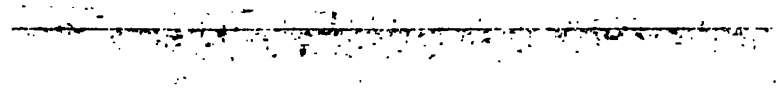
ANA.

Ordered by Organisation.	ESTABLISH'M'TS. Number.	ESTABLISH'M'TS. Days Closed.	Beginning.	End.	Duration (days).	Succeeded.	EMPLOYES. Loss.	EMPLOYES. Assistance	Employes' Loss.
No	1	3	June 16	Sept. 7, 1885 .	83	Yes	$24,400	$300	$700
No	1	2	May 7 .	May 9, 1886. .	2	Yes	608	. . . . .	. . . .

AND INDUSTRIES.

ANA.

EMPLOYES LOCKED OUT. Number.	EMPLOYES LOCKED OUT. DAILY PAY. Before.	EMPLOYES LOCKED OUT. DAILY PAY. After.	EMPLOYES LOCKED OUT AND INVOLVED. Male.	EMPLOYES LOCKED OUT AND INVOLVED. Female.	EMPLOYES LOCKED OUT AND INVOLVED. Total.	NEW EMPLOYES AFTER LOCKOUT. Male.	NEW EMPLOYES AFTER LOCKOUT. Female.	NEW EMPLOYES AFTER LOCKOUT. Total.	Brought from Other Places.	WEEK'Y WORKING HOURS. Before Lockout.	WEEK'Y WORKING HOURS. After Lockout.
200	$1 70	$2 30	200	. . . .	200	20	. . .	20	20	48	60
180	2 25	2 25	180	. . . .	180	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	60	60



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